HAND BOOK OF PHARMACY and THERAPEUTICS

Lilly

Oliver L. Sharp
Jeff '22

EX LIBRIS
ROBERT L. PHILLIPS, M.D.

HAND BOOK

OF

Pharmacy and Therapeutics

LILLY

SIXTH REVISION

ARRANGEMENT

	Page		Page
Pharmaceutical Lines	21	Scientific Supervision	15
Miscellaneous Preparations	173	Drug Culture	17
Biological Products	199	Policy of the House	20

APPENDIX OF CONVENIENT INFORMATION

	Page		Page
Botanical Synonyms	229	Prescription Symbols	266
Common Infectious Diseases	235	Rules for Comparing Thermometric Scales	276
Data Concerning Infants and Children	236	Rules for Infant Doses	270
Definitions of Biological Terms	236	Table of Approximate Measures	277
Definitions of Medical Terms	239	Table for Making Solutions	277
Freezable Goods	241	Table of Metric Equivalents	277
Index of Diseases with Remedies	242	Table of Profit Percents.	280
Latin Genitive Case Endings	266	Table of Solubilities	281
Latin Phrases and Abbreviations	264	Temperature, Pulse and Respiration	285
Obstetrical Table	267	Urinalysis	285
Poisons and Antidotes	267		
Posological Table	270		

COMPLETE INDEX, PAGES 7 TO 13

PUBLISHED BY

ELI LILLY & COMPANY

INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY NEW ORLEANS

Third Edition Sixth Revision
Copyrighted Nineteen Hundred Twenty
By Eli Lilly & Company

Printed by The Hollenbeck Press

This Volume

IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED BY HIS
BUSINESS ASSOCIATES

TO

JAMES EDWARD LILLY

AUTHOR OF THE FIRST LILLY HAND BOOK
PUBLISHED IN
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND
EIGHTY-THREE

The Sixth Revision

The first edition of Lilly's Hand Book of Pharmacy and Therapeutics appeared in the year 1883 in the form of a small volume of one hundred and twenty-eight pages. From time to time the book was revised until it passed through five revisions, the last edition appearing in 1897. Now, after a lapse of over twenty years, this, the sixth revision, is offered to physicians and pharmacists in the hope that it may be found a convenient and ready reference. It is intended to provide the busy practitioner with practical information and to serve as a guide in the use of various forms of established therapeutic agents.

The information given in this, the sixth revision, is taken from the best available sources. Doses mentioned are those considered as minimum and maximum by the best authorities, but are stated only as a guide to the physician who will adjust them to the condition of the patient and the effect desired.

Comparing this sixth revision with that of 1897, one can not fail to be impressed with the tremendous developments that have taken place in medicine and pharmacy in the intervening period. Biological preparations were not mentioned in previous editions; physiological testing was not established; standardization of pharmaceutical preparations was in its first stages; many largely used remedies and compounds of the present day were then unknown.

Should this edition of the Lilly Hand Book be as well received by those whom it seeks to serve as were its predecessors, the labor and expense of its production will be amply compensated.

1876

General Index

Page

Abbreviations Used in Prescription Writing...264
Absorbent Tablets, see Blank Tablets.....129
Acetanilid, Compound, Special Powder.....106
U. S. P., Powdered for Surgeon's Use.....106
Acetoform (Tri-chlor-tertiary-butyl alcohol).173
Compound, Inhalant..... 78
Compound, Pulvules (Capsules).....107
Pulvules (Capsules).....107
Acetylsalicylic Acid, see Tablets A. S. A...128
See also Pulvules (Capsules) A. S. A.....107
Acid, Boric, Impalpable Powder.....106
Hydriodic, 16% Solution of.....111
Phenolsulphonic, Buckley.....181
Phosphates, Liquid.....195
Salicylic, from Natural Oil.....173
Acne Mixed Vaccine.....209
Adapter Butts.....194
Adrenalin Combinations.....173
Agar, Prepared.....173
Alcresta Cresol.....174
Alcresta Preparations.....174
Aletris, Compound, see Elixir..... 37
Alkaline, Antiseptic, Liquid..... 80
Antiseptic, N. F..... 82
Antiseptic, Solvets (Tablets).....113
Digestive, see Elixir..... 37
Elixir, see Elixir Rhubarb, Alkaline..... 46
Alkaline-Thymol Antiseptic, see Liquid Alkaline, Antiseptic..... 80
Alkaloids.....174
Aloin, U. S. P.....175
Alterative, Compound, see Aralia Compound...116
Alum, Compound, Ointment..... 86
Compound, Powder.....106
Compound, Solvets (Tablets).....113
American Cod Liver Oil.....180
American Oil, see Colorless Mineral.....180
Ammonia, Aromatic, see Aspirols.....176
Aromatic, Spirit.....195
Water in Ampoules, Large..... 21
Water in Ampoules, Small, see Aspirols.....176
Ammoniated Mercury Ointment..... 86
Ampoules..... 21
Ampoule Pocket Cases, Metal.....193
Leather, No. 2.....175
Amyl Nitrite, see Aspirols.....176
Amylopsin (Animal Diastase).....175
Analgesic Balm.....175
Greaseless, see Cremalgine.....181
Anesthesia, Local, H. T.....163
Anesthetic Solution, Local, Buckley.....183
Animal Diastase, see Amylopsin.....175
Anodyne Expectorant, see Syrups of White Pine Compound.....120
Anodyne, Liquid..... 80
Antidiphtheric Serum, see Diphtheria Antitoxin.....204
Antigen, Pneumococcus, Rosenow.....214
Antipest Vaccine, see Plague.....214
Antiplague Vaccine, see Plague.....214
Antimalarial Elixir..... 38
Antiperiodic Cordial..... 28
Antirabic Vaccine, see Rabies Virus.....219
Antiseptic, Alkaline, Liquid..... 80
Alkaline, Solvets.....113
E & T (Eucalyptus and Thymol).....184
Magnesia, Liquid..... 80
Pastilles, see Solvets Antiseptic Alkaline..113
Powder, Soluble.....106
Soap Solution, Ethereal.....111
Solution, see Formaseptol.....184

Page

Antiseptic
See also Liquids, page 80, and Liquors, page 82
Tablets.....127
Tablets, Diamond.....127
Antiseptics, Diamond.....127
Antistreptococcus Serum.....209
Antitetanic Dusting Powder.....209
Antitetanic Serum, see Tetanus Antitoxin....207
Antitoxins.....203
Appendix.....229
Apiol Green.....175
Apiol, Green, in Elastic Capsules..... 32
Aromatic, Ammonia, see Aspirols.....176
Cascara, see Fluids..... 53
Castor Oil.....178
Milk of Magnesia, see Liquid Antiseptic Magnesia..... 80
Spirit of Ammonia.....195
Spirit of Ammonia, in Ampoules..... 21
Asbic, Pil..... 95
A. S. A. Compound, Pulvules.....107
Tablets.....128
A. S. A. Pulvules (Capsules).....107
A. S. A. Tablets.....128
Asalgen, Tablets.....128
Aseptic Metal Cases and Syringes.....193
Aspidium, Oleoresin.....190
Aspirols.....176
Astringent Wash, Solvets.....113
Atropine and Salts of.....174
Authentic Powdered Drugs and Spices.....183
Authentic Starches.....184

Bacterial Vaccines.....209
Bacterial Vaccines and Diseases.....225
Bacterial Vaccine Pocket Cases.....193
Barbital, Tablets.....128
Bay Rum Extract, see Fluid Bay Laurel..... 51
Benzyl Benzoate, Capsules.....32
Benzyl Benzoate Solution.....111
Berberine, Salts.....174
Bernay's Antiseptic Tablets, see Diamond Antiseptics, Small.....127
Bichloride Tablets, see Diamond Antiseptics..127
Biological Preparations.....199
Biological Terms Defined.....236
B. I. P. Paste.....176
Birch Beer Extract.....195
Bismuth, Compound, Liquid..... 80
Cream, see Milk of Bismuth.....189
and Hydrastine..... 82
Milk of.....189
Blaud, Capsules, see Pulvules.....107
Liquid and Combinations..... 80
Mass, Granular and Powdered.....106
Pills..... 96
Pulvules (Capsules).....107
Tablets.....129
Blue Mass in Powder.....106
Blue Ointment..... 86
Boric Acid, Impalpable Powder.....106
Compound, Ointment..... 86
Boroglyceride, 50% Solution..... 77
Borozin.....176
Botanical Synonyms.....229
Bromides, Compound, Elixir..... 38
Compound, Solution.....111
Bromochloral, Compound, Elixir..... 38
Bromo-Solanum.....177
Brom-Viburnum, Compound.....177
Brom-Vitellin.....177
Bronchial Lozenges..... 83

Page
Bronchial Sedative, Palmer....177
Bronchial Tablets....130
Brown Mixture, Lozenges....83
Tablets....131
Bubonic Plague Vaccine, see Plague....214
Buckley's Dental Preparations....181

Cacodylate of Sodium, Ampoules....26
Pills....104
Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate, Ampoules....21
Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate, Hypodermatic Tablets....161
Caffeo-Saline....30
Calcium Glycerophosphate and Strychnine, Pulvules (Capsules)....108
Calcium Lactate (Pulvules)....108
Calomel Cream, see Ampoules Calomel in Oil. 22
Calomel Ointment....86
Calomel Unctules (Solidified Calomel Ointment)....196
Campholyptol, an Inhalant....78
Camphor in Oil, Ampoules....22
Camphorated Oil, see Liniment of Camphor... 79
Camphorated Phenol, see Phenolated Camphor.191
Camphorated White Liniment....79
Capsicum, Compound, Ointment....87
Capsules, Elastic Filled....32
Empty Gelatin....177
Filled, Dry, see Pulvules....107
Veterinary....178
Carlsbad Salt (Artificial) Effervescent....30
Cascara, Aromatic, see Fluid....53
Cordial....28
Cascarin....27
in Scales....27
Pulvules (Capsules)....108
Cas-Cathartic....178
Cases, Aseptic Metal Pocket....193
Castor Oil, Aromatic....178
Capsules....32
Cataplasm of Kaolin, see Osmosum....190
Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined....210
Cathartic, Compound, Elixir....40
Pills....97
Catnep and Fennel, see Elixirs....40
Cephaeline, Compound, Syrup....113
Hydrochloride....174
Cerebral Sedative, see Compound Cerebral Sedative....180
Charcoal, Lozenges....83
Tablets....136
Chaulmugra Oil....178
Chenopodium Oil, E. F. Capsules....32
Cherry-Eucalyptus, Compound, Syrup....116
Children's Doses, Rules for....270
Chionanthus, Compound, Elixir....40
Chlorbutanol, see Acetoform....173
Chlorodyne....178
Tablets....136
Chloroform for Anesthesia, Ampoules....22
Chloroform-Camphor Liniment, see Rubefacient....79
Chloroform Liniment....79
Chloroform Throat Lozenges....84
Chloroform Trochets....178
Chloroxyl (Chlor-oxyl)....178
Chocolate Coated Pills, Soft Mass....91
Chocolate Coated Tablets....121
Cholera Infantum Mixture....190
Cholera Vaccine, Prophylactic....210
Clay Cataplasm, see Osmosum....190
Cloetonic....179
Cleaning Wires....194
Clove Lozenges, see Confects....181
Cocaine Hydrochloride, Points, Buckley....181
Solvets, for Solutions....113
Coco-Calcimint, Tablets....136

Page
Coco-Emulsion Cod Liver Oil....179
with Hypophosphites....179
Coco-Iron, Quinine and Strychnine....179
Cocopaiba, Compound....179
Coco-Quinine....179
Coco-Santal, Compound....179
Oil....180
Coco-Tablets Calomel....136
and Soda....136
Coco-Tablets Phenolphthalein....136
Cod Liver Oil, American....180
Norwegian....180
Elastic Capsules....33
Emulsion with Hypophosphites, see Coco-Emulsion....179
With Creosote, Elastic Capsules....33
Coffee Extract....195
Colchicine....174
and Methyl Salicylate, Globules....76
Cold Cream....180
Mentholated....180
Vanishing, see Vanishing Cream....197
Cold, Pulvules....109
Cold, Tablets....137
Coli Combined Vaccine (VanCott),....210
Coloring Tablets....137
Colorless Mineral Oil, Plain and Aromatized..180
Combined Bacterial Vaccine, see Coli Combined....210
Compound Cerebral Sedative....180
Composition Powder, Liquid, see Fluid Extract Bayberry Compound....51
Compressed Lozenges....83
Compressed Tablets, Plain and Coated....121
Concentrations....27
Confects....181
Copaiba, Elastic Capsules....33
Globules....76
Copper Sulphate, Solvets....113
Cordials....28
Cough Lozenges
Ammonium Chloride....83
Ammonium Chloride and Licorice....83
Bronchial, Improved....83
Bronchial, Improved, Mentholated....83
Brown Mixture....83
Brown Mixture, Modified....83
Brown Mixture and Ammonium Chloride....83
Brown Mixture and Ammonium Chloride, Modified....83
Chloroform Throat....84
Chloroform Trochets....178
Coltsfoot....84
Cubeb....84
Elm....84
Licorice, Extract....84
Mentholated....84
Potassium Chlorate, various flavors....85
Red Gum....85
Cough Syrups
Bronchial, Compound....116
Cephaeline, Compound....116
Cherry-Eucalyptus, Compound, Non-Narcotica....116
Codeine Phosphate, Compound....117
Heroin, Compound....117
Herotussin....186
Horehound, Compound....117
Lobelia and Tolu, Compound....118
Mentholated Expectorant....189
Sedatussin....193
Tar, Tolu and Wild Cherry....119
Tolu, Compound....119
Tussimel....196
Veterinary....120
White Pine, Compound....120
White Pine, Compound, Red....120

Page
White Pine, Compound, with various modifications....120
Cream of Bismuth, see Milk of Bismuth....189
Cream, Cold, also Mentholated....180
of Calomel, see Calomel in Oil, Ampoules.. 22
of Mercury, see Gray Oil, Ampoules.... 23
Vanishing....197
Cremalgine....181
Cresol, Alcresta....174
Compound, U. S. P. Solution....111
Creosote, Beechwood, Capsules.... 33
Pills.... 99
Carbonate, Globules.... 76
Cubeb Oleoresin....190

Definitions of Biological Terms....236
Definitions of Medical Terms....239
Demonstrating Set, Buckley Dental Line....182
Dental Liniment, Buckley....181
Dental Lotion....181
Dental Paste....181
Dental Preparations....181
Dermatologic Pastes....191
Desensitizing Paste, Buckley....183
Devitalizing Fibre, Buckley....183
Diachylon Ointment.... 87
Dialyzed Iron....183
Diamond Antiseptics....127
Diarrhea Mixture, see Tr. Opium, Camph....170
Diastase, Animal, see Amylopsin....175
Digestive Glycerophosphates....183
Digestive Powder....106
Digestive Tablets....139
Digitalis, Tincture, Dropules of....183
Tincture, Fat Free....169
Tincture, U. S. P....169
Diphtheria Antitoxin....206
Diseases, Index of with Remedies....242
Diseases and Bacterial Vaccines....225
Disinfectants
Kreseptol....187
Pinuseptol....192
Dispensing Tablets....160
Diuretic Elixir.... 41
Dobell's Solvets (Soluble Tablets)....113
Doses, Table of....270
Dover's Powder, see Ipecac and Opium....106
Dropules, Digitalis Tincture....183
Strophanthus Tincture....183
Drug Collections....183
Dusting Powders
Acetanilid....106
Acid, Boric....106
Alum, Compound....106
Antiseptic Soluble....106
Antitetanic....209
Borozin (Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid, Scented)....176
Iogen....187
Scarlet Red....106
Zinc Stearate....198
Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid....198

E. and T. Antiseptic, see Eucalyptus and Thymol, Antiseptic....184
Eczema Lotion....184
Effervescent Salts.... 30
Effervescent Tablets
Hexa-Lithia....143
Kissingen....145
Lithium Citrate....146
Sodium Phosphate....156
Vichy....159
Elastic Filled Capsules.... 32
Elixir Purgans.... 46
Elixirs.... 37
Elm Lozenges.... 84

Page
Embrolin, Liniment.... 79
Emetine Hydrochloride....174
Ampoules.... 22
Hypodermatic Tablets....162
Empty Capsules....177
Emulsion, Coco-Cod Liver Oil....179
with Hypophosphites....179
Emulsion Petroleum with Hypophosphites....184
Enteric Pills
Creosote Beechwood.... 99
Ox Gall and Pancreatin....103
Silver Nitrate....104
Enzymatic Cordial.... 28
Equine Cough Syrup, see Veterinary Cough Syrups....120
Ergot-Apiol, Compound, Capsules.... 34
Ergotin, Bonjean....184
Bonjean, Purified....184
Essences
Lemon....184
Pancreatin....184
Pepsin....184
Pepsin with Phenol....184
Ether Globules, 5 mins.... 76
Ethereal Antiseptic Soap Solution....111
Ethyl Salicylate, Globules.... 76
Eucalyptol, Compound, Buckley....183
Eucalyptus and Thymol, Antiseptic....184
Eucalyptus and Thymol Lozenges, see Confects181
Eucapercha, Compound, Buckley....183
Euonymin.... 27
Euroform Paste, Buckley....183
Expectorant, Mentholated....189
Extracts, Fluid.... 49
Powdered.... 70
Solid.... 74

Febrifuge, Liquid, see Elixir Acetanilid, Compound.... 37
Fehling's Test Tablets....196
Femagen, see Brom-Viburnum, Compound....177
Ferric Chloride Solution, see Iron Chloride Solution....112
Ferrous Carbonate Preparations, see Blaud
Ferrous Iodide, Concentrated Solution....111
Ferruginous Blaud Preparations, see Blaud..
Filled Capsules, Dry, see Pulvules....107
Elastic.... 32
Finger Rests....194
Flavored Lozenges, see Confects....181
Fluid Extracts.... 49
Formamin, Compound, Tablets....141
Formaseptol....184
Formocresol, Buckley....183
Fowler's Solution, see Solution Potassium Arsenate....112
Concentrated, without Lavender....111
Furunculosis Vaccine, see Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine....211
Freezable Goods....241

Galactagogue, Liquid.... 81
Gargles....185
Ginger Flavor, see Fluid Ginger Soluble.... 58
Globules.... 76
Glonoin, see Spirit Nitroglycerin....195
Glycerin Suppositories, also see Glycones....185
Glycerites (Glyceroles).... 77
Glycerole Heroin, Compound.... 77
Glycerophosphates, Compound, Ampoules.... 23
Compound, Elixir.... 42
Compound, Solution, without Sugar....111
Glycero-Tonic, Compound....185
Glycones, Paraffin Coated Glycerin Suppositories....185
Glyco-Ulmus....185
Glycyrrhiza, Compound, Powder....106

Page

Gold and Arsenic Bromides, Solution.....111
Golden Seal, Colorless, see Liquor Hydrastine. 82
Gonococcus Vaccine (Neisser).....211
Mixed (Neisser Mixed).....211
Granular Effervescent Salts..... 30
Granules, see Pills..... 91
Gray Oil, Ampoules..... 23
Gray Powder, see Mercury and Chalk Tablets. 147
Greaseless Analgesic Balm, see Cremalgine...181
Greaseless Cold Cream, see Vanishing Cream. 197
Greaseless Lubricant, see Lubricating Jelly..188
Green Soap, see Soft Soap.....195
Tincture.....169
Guide to Organic Drugs, Wright.....184

Haarlem Oil Capsules..... 34
Haffkine's Vaccine, see Plague.....214
Headache Salts..... 30
Helonias, Compound, see Cordial Squaw Vine Compound..... 28
Hemagulen (Hem-ag'u-len).....186
Hemorrhoidal Ointment..... 87
Heroin, Compound, Glycerole..... 77
Heroin-Terpin, Compound, see Elixir Heroin and Terpin Hydrate, Nos. 1 and 2..... 43
Herotussin.....186
Hexa-lithia Tablets, Effervescent.....143
Hexamethylenamine, Tablets.....143
Horse Serum, Normal.....209
Hydrastin (Concentration)..... 27
Hydrastine (White Alkaloid) and Salts.....175
Hydrastine with Bismuth, Liquor..... 82
Hydrastis Colorless, see Liquor Hydrastine.. 82
Hydrated Magnesia, see Milk of Magnesia....190
Hydriodic Acid, 16% Solution.....111
Hypnotic Elixir..... 43
Hypodermatic Needles.....194
Hypodermatic Syringes, Cases, Parts, etc.....193
Hypodermatic Tablet Pocket Cases, Leather..186
Metal.....193
Veterinary.....197
Hypodermatic Tablet Portfolio.....186
Hypodermatic Tablets.....161
Veterinary.....166
Hypophosphites, Compound, Syrup, Clear.....117
Compound, Syrup, Cloudy.....117
Compound, without Sugar.....111
Compound, and Creosote, without Sugar....112

Ichthyol-Iodine, Compound.....187
Index of Diseases with Remedies.....242
Infants' and Children's Weights and Measures.236
Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccine.....211
Inhalants..... 78
Iodine Ampoules (Swabs)..... 23
Iodine Ointment, see Iogen.....187
Iodine Tubes.....187
Iodo-Vitellin.....187
Iogen Preparations.....187
Ipecac, Alcresta Powder of.....174
Alcresta Tablets of.....174
Ipelax Tablets.....144
Ipuanine (Iso-amyl-cephaeline Hydriodide)....187
Iron Arsenite and Combinations, Ampoules.... 23
Iron Cacodylate, Ampoules..... 23
Iron Chloride, Solution, U. S. P.....112
Syrup.....118
Iron Citrate, Ampoules..... 23
Iron, Dialyzed.....183
Iodide, Solution, see Ferrous Iodide.....111
and Manganese, Combinations, Solutions....112
Peptonate and Combinations, Solutions.....112
Salicylate, Solution.....112
Iso-amyl-cephaeline Hydriodide, see Ipuanine..187

Jalapin..... 27

Page

Kaolin Cataplasm, see Osmosum.....190
Kissingen, Effervescent Salt..... 30
Effervescent Tablets.....145
Kreseptol.....187

Lactated Pepsin.....191
Elixir..... 44
Lassar's Pastes, Dermatologic.....191
Latin Phrases and Abbreviations.....264
Laudanum, see Tincture Opium, U. S. P.....170
Laxalithia.....188
Laxative Salts..... 30
Laxative Tablets.....146
Lecithin.....188
Lemon, Essence, for Flavoring.....184
Soluble Extract, Terpeneless.....195
Leptandrin..... 27
Licorice Powder, Compound, see Glycyrrhiza Compound.....106
Lime Juice and Kola, Concentrated.....195
Syrup.....195
Lime, Lilly's, for Making Lime Water.....188
Liniment, Dental, Buckley.....181
Liniments..... 79
Liquids..... 80
Acid Phosphates.....195
Alkaline Antiseptic..... 82
N. F., see Liquors..... 82
Anodyne..... 80
Antiseptic Magnesia..... 80
Bismuth, Compound..... 80
Blaud and Combinations..... 81
Diastase, Compound, see Enzymatic Cordial.. 28
Febrifuge, see Elixir Acetanilid, Compound. 37
Galactagogue..... 81
Pancreatin..... 81
Pepsin, Lactated.....191
Peptones and Combinations..... 81
Petrolatum, U. S. P., see Colorless Mineral Oil.....180
Powder, Compound, see Liquid Pepsin, Lactated.....191
Rennet..... 81
Rheumalgine..... 81
Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound, see Rheumalgine, Liquid..... 81
Shampoo.....188
Soap..... 81
Liquors..... 82
Antisepticus, N. F..... 82
Alkalinus, N. F..... 82
Bismuth, N. F..... 82
Cresolis, Compound, see Solutions.....111
Hydrastine..... 82
Hydrastine with Bismuth..... 82
Hypophysis, see Pituitary Extract, Ampoules. 25
Lithia Laxative, Effervescent..... 30
Lithium Citrate, Effervescent Salt..... 30
Effervescent Tablets.....146
Lithium and Hydrangia, see Elixirs..... 44
Lithium Salicylate, from Natural Acid.....188
Local Anesthetic Solution, Buckley.....183
Local Anesthetic, Special, Hypodermatic Tablets.....163
Loeffler's Solution.....112
Lotion, Dental.....181
Eczema.....184
Lozenges, Flavored, see Confects.....181
Medicated..... 83
Lubricating Jelly.....188
Lunargen (Silver Protein).....189
Lupulin..... 27

Magnesia Cream, see Milk of Magnesia.....190
Magnesia Hydrated, see Milk of Magnesia....190
Magnesia Citrate, Effervescent..... 30

Page
Male Fern, Oleoresin, see Aspidium.....190
and Kamala, Capsules..... 34
Malt Extract Combinations.....189
Materia Medica Cabinet, see Drug Collection.183
Medical Terms Defined.....239
Meningococcus Vaccine, Prophylactic.....212
Menthol-Camphor Ointment, see Camphor and Menthol..... 86
Mentholated Cough Lozenges..... 84
Mentholated Expectorant.....189
Mercurial Cream, see Gray Oil, Ampoules.... 23
Mercurial Oil, see Gray Oil, Ampoules..... 23
Mercurial Ointment, Ammoniated..... 86
in Elastic Capsules..... 34
Mercurial Ointments..... 87
Mercuric Salicylate in Oil, Ampoules.....189
Mercury Salicylate, Cream.....189
Mercury Succinimide, see Hypodermatic Tablets and Ampoules.....163
Metal Pocket Cases, Aseptic.....193
Methylene Blue, Compound, Capsules..... 34
Compound, Globules..... 76
Metric Equivalents, Table of.....277
Microscope Slides of Drugs, Food, etc.....184
Migraine Tablets.....147
Milk of Bismuth.....189
Compound, see Liquid Bismuth Compound.... 80
Milk of Magnesia.....190
Aromatic, see Liquid Antiseptic Magnesia... 80
Mineral Oil, Colorless.....180
Colorless, Aromatized.....180
Mint Lozenges, see Confects.....181
Mixed Vaccine, Respiratory, see Catarrhal Combined.....210
Mixture, Cholera Infantum.....190
Morphine Sulphate
Hypodermatic Tablets.....163
Pills.....102
Tablets.....148
Morphine and Atropine
Hypodermatic Tablets.....163
Tablets.....148
Morphine and Hyoscine, see Hypodermatic Tablets.....163
Mouth Washes
Dental Lotion.....181
E & T Antiseptic.....184
Formaseptol.....184
Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic..... 80
Liquid Antiseptic, Magnesia..... 80
Liquor Antisepticus, N. F..... 82
Milk of Magnesia.....190
Mustard Ointment, see Sinapsolin..... 88

Nasal Ointment, Alcresta.....174
Nasal Solvets, Improved.....114
Nasal Tablets, see Antiseptic Alkaline.....127
Naso-Pharyngeal, Solvets.....114
Needle Wires.....194
Needles, Hypodermatic.....194
Neisser Vaccine, see Gonococcus.....211
Mixed, see Gonococcus Mixed.....211
Neutralizing Cordial..... 28
Nitroglycerin, U. S. P., Spirit.....195
Normal Salt Tablets, for Solutions.....149
Normal Serum, from Horse.....209
from Sheep.....209
Nutritive Cordial, see Wine Cod Liver Oil, Cherry and Hypophosphites.....172
Nutritive Peptones, see Liquid Peptones..... 81

Obstetrical Table.....267
Ointments..... 86
Ophthalmic..... 89
Oleates..... 90
Oleoresins.....190
Opium Camphorated, for Tincture..... 62
Tincture.....170

Page
Opium Concentrated, for Tincture..... 62
Opium Tincture, U. S. P.....170
Ophthalmic Ointments..... 89
Ophthalmic Tablets.....167
Orange, Sweet, Soluble Fluid..... 62
Terpeneless, Soluble Extract.....195
Osmosum.....190
Ouabain, Ampoules..... 24
Ovarian Extract, Ampoules..... 24
Ovarian Substance.....190
in Pulvules (Capsules).....109
in Tablets.....149
Ox Gall, Inspissated.....191
Powdered Extract, U. S. P.....191
Oxyl-Iodide.....191

Palmetto Cordial..... 28
Pancreatin.....191
Essence.....184
Liquid..... 81
Paraffin Oil, see Colorless Mineral Oil.....180
Paratyphoid "A" Vaccine, Prophylactic.....212
Paratyphoid "B" Vaccine, Prophylactic.....213
Paregoric, see Tincture Opium Camphorated..170
Passolaria.....191
Pastes, Dermatologic.....191
Pasteur Antirabic Vaccine, Harris Modification, see Rabies Virus.....220
Penetroles..... 90
Peppermint Lozenges, see Mint Confects.....181
Pepsin, Concentrated Glycerole..... 77
Essence.....184
Essence, with Phenol.....184
Glycerite, N. F..... 77
Lactated.....191
Lactated, Elixir..... 44
Powder Compound, see Lactated Pepsin.....191
U. S. P. 1:3000, Powdered and Granulated...191
Saccharated.....191
Peptones, Liquid..... 81
Peptonizing Tablets.....150
Perles, see Globules..... 76
Pertussis Vaccine.....213
Mixed.....213
Petrolatum, Liquid, see Colorless Mineral Oil 180
Sterile.....191
Petroleum Emulsion with Hypophosphites.....184
Pharmacology of Fluid Extracts, Wright.....184
Phenasbic Tablets.....151
Phenol, Compound, Buckley.....183
Phenolated Camphor.....191
Phenolated Essence of Pepsin.....184
Phenolphthalein, Coco-Tablets.....136
Effervescent Salt..... 31
Tablets.....151
Syrup.....118
Phenolsulphonephthalein, Ampoules..... 24
Phenylcinchoninic Acid.....192
Phenylcinchoninic Acid, Tablets.....192
Physiologic Salt Solution, Ampoules..... 25
Pills..... 91
Pinuseptol.....192
Pituitary Extract, Ampoules..... 25
Plague Vaccine, Prophylactic.....214
Plasma Nasal, Solvets.....114
Pneumococcus Antigen (Rosenow).....214
Pneumococcus Vaccine.....214
Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.....214
Pneumo-Staph-Strep Vaccine, see Pneumococcus Mixed.....214
Pocket Cases, Aseptic, Metal.....193
Leather.....186
Pocket Tubes, Calomel and Calomel and Soda..133
Podophyllin..... 27
Poisons and Their Antidotes.....267
Posological Table.....270
Potassium Arsenite, Solution.....112

Page

Potassium Chlorate, Lozenges ... 85
Tablets ... 152
Potassium Permanganate, Solvets ... 114
Powdered Extracts ... 70
Powder Papers ... 192
Powders ... 106
Prepared Agar ... 173
Profit Percentage Table ... 280
Procaine, Ampoules ... 25
Hypodermatic Tablets ... 165
Procaine and Adrenalin, Ampoules ... 25
Hypodermatic Tablets ... 165
Propyl-Cephaeline, Ampoules ... 25
Prunicodeine ... 192
Purgans, Elixir ... 46
Pulvules (Filled Capsules) ... 107
Pyorrhea Astringent, Buckley ... 183
Pyroferrine ... 192
Pyroseptine (Surgical Wax) ... 192

Quinine, Coco ... 179
Dihydrochloride, Ampoules ... 25
Sulphate, Capsules, see Pulvules ... 109
Sulphate, Elastic Capsules ... 36
Sulphate, Pills ... 104
Quinine, Sulphate, Pulvules (Capsules) ... 109
Sulphate, Tablets ... 152
Sulphate, Tasteless, see Coco-Quinine ... 179
and Urea Hydrochloride, Ampoules ... 26
and Urea Hydrochloride, Solution ... 112

Rabies Virus ... 220
Red Clover, Compound, see Trifolium Compound ... 119
Red Gum, Lozenges ... 85
Refrigerant Counterirritant, Buckley ... 183
Rennet, Liquid ... 81
Rennin ... 193
Resinoids, see Concentrations ... 27
Resorcinol, Compound, Ointment ... 87
Rheumalgine, Liquid ... 81
Tablets ... 153
Rhinitis Tablets ... 153
Rhubarb Fingers ... 193
Root Beer, Extract ... 195
Rose, Soluble Fluid ... 64
Rubefacient Liniment ... 79
Rules for Comparing Thermometric Scales ... 276
Rules for Making Solutions ... 277

Saccharin Tablets in Flasks ... 154
Sal Cholate, Tablets ... 154
Salicylic Acid, from Natural Oil ... 173
Salicylic and Colchicine, Compound, see Liquid Rheumalgine ... 81
Salol and Copaiba Mixture, see Cocopaiba, Compound ... 179
Salophen, Tablets ... 154
Salt Solution, see Ampoules Physiologic Salt ... 25
Salt Tablets, see Normal Salt ... 149
Salves, see Ointments ... 86
Sanguinarine Nitrate ... 175
Santal Oil, Elastic Capsules ... 36
Globules ... 76
Sarsaparilla, Compound, Flavor ... 195
Sassafras Lozenges, see Confects ... 181
Saw Palmetto, Compound, Elixir ... 46
and Santal, Elixir ... 47
Scarlet Fever Vaccine, Prophylactic ... 215
Scarlet Red Dusting Powder ... 106
Scarlet Red Ointment ... 87
Schick Test ... 207
Schick Test Control ... 207
Seasick Remedy, Pulvules Acetoform, Compound ... 107
Sedative Cordial ... 28
Sedatussin ... 193

Page

Seiler's Tablets, see Solvets Antiseptic Alkaline ... 113
Serum Therapy ... 209
Serums ... 209
Shampoo Soap, see Liquid Shampoo ... 188
Silver Nitrate, Ampoules ... 26
Silver Nitrate, Solvets, 1 gr ... 114
Silver Protein, see Lunargen ... 189
Sinapsolin, see Ointments ... 88
Slippery Elm Lozenges, see Elm ... 84
Smallpox Vaccine ... 222
Soap, Liquid ... 81
Soft ... 195
Solution, Ethereal, see Antiseptic Soap Solution ... 111
Soda Mint Tablets ... 155
Soda Fountain Requisites
Acid Phosphates, Liquid ... 195
Birch Beer Extract ... 195
Coffee Extract ... 195
Ginger Flavor, see Fluid Ginger Soluble ... 58
Kola Soluble, see Fluid ... 60
Lemon, Terpeneless Extract ... 195
Lime Juice and Kola, Concentrated ... 195
Lime Juice and Kola, Syrup ... 195
Orange Terpeneless Extract ... 195
Root Beer Extract ... 195
Sarsaparilla, Compound, Flavor ... 195
Tonkanilla ... 195
Vanilla Extract ... 195
Vanilla with Tonka ... 195
Sodium Cacodylate, Ampoules ... 26
Pills ... 104
Sodium Citrate, Solvets ... 114
Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent ... 31
Tablets, Effervescent ... 156
Solutions ... 112
Sodium Salicylate, from Natural Acid ... 195
Ampoules ... 26
Sodium Tauro-Glycocholate ... 195
Soft Mass Pills ... 91
Soft Soap ... 195
Solid Extracts ... 74
Solubilities, Table of ... 281
Solutions ... 111
Rules for Making ... 277
Solvets (Quickly Soluble Tablets) ... 113
Sourwood, Compound, Elixir ... 47
Spearmint Lozenges, see Confects ... 181
Spirits ... 195
Ammonia Aromatic ... 195
Camphor ... 195
Nitroglycerin ... 195
Peppermint ... 195
Staphylo-Acne Vaccine, see Acne Mixed ... 209
Staphylococcus Vaccine (Albus and Aureus) ... 215
Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine ... 215
Starches, Authentic, Case ... 184
Streptococcus Vaccine ... 215
Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine ... 216
Strontium Salicylate, from Natural Acid ... 195
Strophanthus, Tincture, in Dropules ... 183
Student's Supplies and Reference Books ... 184
Succus Alterans ... 196
Sulphonemethane Tablets ... 157
Sulphur and Cream Tartar, Lozenges ... 85
Suppositories, Glycerin (see also Glycones) ... 185
Surgical Dusting Powder, see Dusting Powders
Surgical Lubricant, see Lubricating Jelly ... 188
Surgical Wax, see Pyroseptine ... 193
Syringes, Hypodermatic ... 194
Syringe, Parts ... 194
Syrups, Medicated ... 116

Tables
Approximate Measures ... 277
Doses, see Posological ... 270

Page
Metric Equivalents....277
Infants' and Children's Weights and Measures....236
Obstetrical....267
Posological....270
Profit Percentage....280
Solubilities....281
Tablet Triturates, see Tablets....121
Tablets....121
Alcresta, of Ipecac....174
Antiseptic....127
Coco, Various Kinds....136
Compressed, General Line....121
Diamond Antiseptic....127
Dispensing....160
Hypodermatic....161
Hypodermatic, Veterinary....166
Ipelax....144
Laxative....146
Ophthalmic....167
Peptonizing Improved....150
Rheumalgine....153
Solvets, for Solutions....113
Urinary Test....196
Thyroid....196
Vaginal....167
Veterinary Hypodermatic....166
Temperature, Pulse and Respiration....285
Tetanus Antitoxin....209
Three Bromides, Elixir.... 48
Tablets....158
Three Cresols, see Alcresta Cresol....174
Throat Lozenges, Chloroform.... 84
Throat Tablets, Mentholated....158
Thymolized Calcium Phosphate, Buckley....183
Thyroid Glands and Preparations....196
Tinctures....168
Tonkanilla....195
Tooth Paste, see Dental Paste....181
Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture....206
Tri-chlor-tertiary-butyl-alcohol, see Acetoform....173
Trinitrin, see Nitroglycerin, Spirit of....195
Trifolium, Compound, Fluid for Syrup.... 67
Compound, Syrup....119
Trional, Tablets....158
Triple Bromides, Elixir.... 48
Tablets....158
Troches, see Lozenges.... 83
Trochets, Chloroform.... 84
Tuberculins....223
Typhoid Infections....216
Tussimel....196
Typhoid Vaccine, Prophylactic....219
Therapeutic....219

Page
Typhoid Mixed Vaccine, Prophylactic and Therapeutic....219
Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine, see Typhoid Mixed....219

Unctules, Calomel....196
Urethritis Vaccine, see Gonococcus Mixed....211
Urine, Examination of....285
Urinary Test Tablets....196
Urodiuretic....197
Non-alcoholic....197
Uterine Astringent and Antiseptic, Solvets....115
Uterine Sedative, see Elixir.... 48

Vaccines, Bacterial....209
Vaccine Pocket Cases....193
Vaccine Therapy....209
Vaccine Virus, Smallpox....222
Vaginal Tablets, Medicated....167
Van Cott's Vaccine, see Coli Combined....210
Vanilla Extract....195
and Tonka....195
Vanilla, Tincture....171
Vanishing Cream....197
Veterinary Cough Syrups....120
Veterinary Hypodermatic Tablets....166
Veterinary Pocket Cases for Hypodermatic Tablets....197
Vichy (Artificial) Effervescent Salt.... 31
(Artificial) Effervescent Tablets....159
Virus, Rabies....220
Smallpox....222

Warburg's Tinctures....171
Wax, Surgical, see Pyroseptine....193
White Liniment, Camphorated.... 79
White Pine, Compounds
Fluids.... 68
Syrups....120
Whooping Cough Vaccine, see Pertussis and Pertussis Mixed....213
Wines, Medicated....172
Wintergreen Lozenges, see Confects....181
Worm Lozenges, see Santonin and Calomel.... 85
Wormseed Oil, see Capsules Chenopodium Oil.. 32
Wright's Guide to Organic Drugs....184

Yerbazin....198

Zinc Oxide Ointment.... 88
Zinc Stearate....198
and Boric Acid....198
and Boric Acid, Scented, see Borozin....176
Zinc Sulphate, Solvets....115

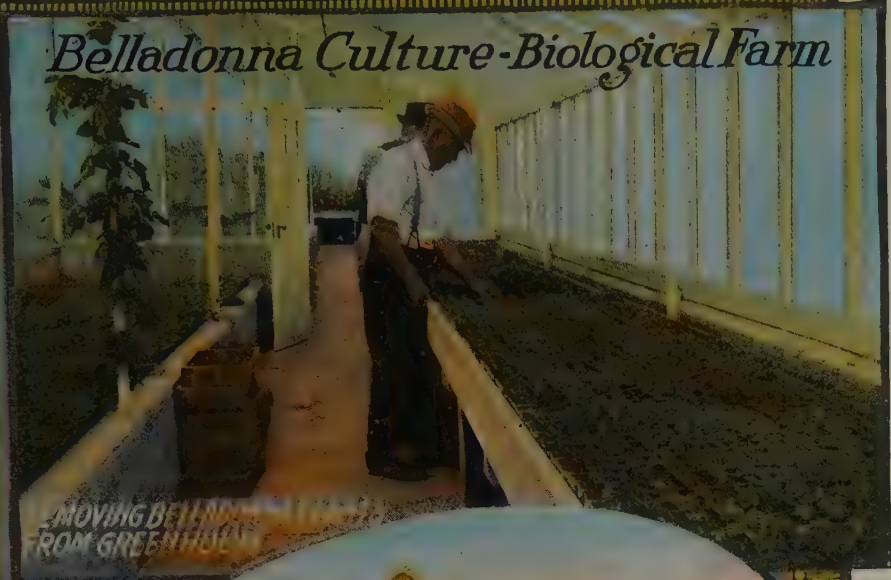
AESCULAPIUS

The statue of Aesculapius greets the visitor at the main entrance to the Lilly Science Building. It is a copy of the famous original, executed in black marble by an unknown Greek artist and found badly broken in excavating the ruins of one of Nero's villas. The original Aesculapius now stands in the Capitoline Museum at Rome. It is regarded as one of the most beautiful pieces of sculpture that has come down to us from antiquity. The copy is in Carrara marble and was sculptured for the Lilly Laboratories in the Gazerri Studios at Rome.

Principal Office and Laboratories, Indianapolis, U. S. A.

At The LILLY Experimental Farm
HENBANE
EARLY STAGES
HARVESTING DIGITALIS
FIRST YEARS GROWTH
HENBANE
ADVANCED GROWTH

Belladonna Culture-Biological Farm



REMOVING BELLADONNA PLANTS FROM GREENHOUSE

TRANSPLANTING

FIELD OF GROWING DRUG

RESEARCH AND TESTING DEPARTMENTS - SCIENCE BUILDING

Scientific Supervision

Quality is the first consideration in the Lilly Policy.

The purpose of scientific supervision is to insure quality.

This is accomplished by thorough examination of materials, proper control of processes of manufacture and adequate tests of finished products. Laboratory workers with scientific training in botany, chemistry, pharmacy and biology, devote their entire time to the supervision of the various phases of manufacturing pharmacy.

Crude vegetable drugs are carefully inspected in the botanical laboratory, their identity is established and their freedom from extraneous material, molds, excessive moisture and insect infestation is assured. Leaves, roots and barks must have been gathered during the proper season; seeds and fruits properly collected and cured, and gums, resins and plant extracts carefully prepared and stored.

Vegetable drugs amenable to assay are also examined chemically or pharmacologically. All products, such as fluid extracts and tinctures made from these drugs, are standardized, to assure uniformity in their content of active principle.

Of equal or greater importance is the large number of organic and inorganic chemicals used in medicines. Each of these must be examined for identity and purity. It is as essential from a pharmaceutical standpoint that sugar, starch, glycerin, alcohol, gelatin and other such substances be of a proper quality as it is from the practitioner's viewpoint that very active agents, such as the glucosides, alkaloids and other active therapeutic agents, be assayed and standardized. All ingredients entering into Lilly Pharmaceuticals are critically examined in our analytical laboratories. Finished preparations are assayed, not alone for their active constituents, but for alcohol per cent., extractive, etc.

Potent drugs which are not amenable to chemical assay are tested physiologically. Digitalis, Strophanthus, Convallaria, Squill and Apocynum are assayed by the Cushny one-hour, frog-heart method. Ergot is tested on the comb of pure-bred, white leghorn cockerels and, when desirable, blood pressure and uterus tracings are made. Pituitary extract is standardized according to its ability to initiate and increase the contractile power of unstriped muscle tissue. Both Indian and American cannabis are tested for their narcotic strength by their administration to pure-bred fox terriers. Aconite preparations are assayed chemically; also physiologically tested on guinea pigs by the lethal dose method.

Further than this a sample from every lot of each preparation passes a final inspection. Tablets and pills are weighed, their disintegration and solubility tested when desirable and their general appearance as to size, shape and color must be approved. The solubility of hypodermatic tablets is given special consideration. Elixirs, syrups and special products are examined not only for their appearance and taste but for other physical characteristics as well. Fluid extracts and tinctures must possess certain physical qualities as well as meet chemical standards. The sterility of solutions in ampoules is assured by proper methods of sterilization and bacteriological tests.

Pharmaceutical chemists supervise processes of manufacture, improve methods and provide formulas. They study deterioration and stability of preparations as affected by conditions such as light, age and temperature.

In order to insure Lilly quality a large staff of specially trained laboratory and technical workers is maintained and provided with commodious laboratories well equipped with the apparatus and appliances necessary to scientific pharmaceutical manufacturing.

STANDARDS

Standards of alkaloidal strength, alcohol percentage and amount of extractive are maintained. All official preparations meet U. S. P. or N. F. standards and many products which are not mentioned in the Pharmacopœia or National Formulary are standardized to represent the average strength of prime commercial drug. These standards are stated on the labels.

Chemical standards of assayed preparations are given in per cent., meaning grams in 100 cubic centimeters.

About thirty years ago Eli Lilly & Company established one of the first botanical inspection departments. This step was taken in accordance with the plans to keep abreast of the latest ideas in the development of pharmacy and medicine; it was an additional safeguard against inferior crude material and consequent finished products of low grade. The safe way in ordering is to specify "Lilly." It is your guarantee of high quality.

Drug Culture

The past decade has witnessed a marked change in the attitude toward drug cultivation. Prior to that time drug cultivation consisted for the most part in removing medicinal plants from their natural habitat and growing them under cultural conditions. Today, the efforts to produce medicinal plants have become more stabilized and have resolved themselves into systematic attempts to improve medicinal plant cultivation by intensive methods of breeding and selection. The results should lead to better and more uniform medicinal products. Drug cultivation is doing for medicinal plants, what plant breeding has done for other economic forms of vegetation. Years of patient efforts have been necessary to raise them from wild forms to their present high state of development. When medicinal plants have been cultivated and improved to this extent, a new strain of belladonna or henbane will be no more impossible than a new rose or garden vegetable.

Our research department has conducted many experiments along the lines of drug improvement and has demonstrated that medicinal plants may be made to yield according to the methods of economic plant breeding used. Atropa belladonna var. lutea was unknown in this country until successfully propagated and grown in our gardens in 1912. It has received little mention in literature though it uniformly contains a higher percentage of alkaloids than Atropa belladonna. Another instance that well illustrates the point is that of cannabis indica. Several years of careful growing and selection were necessary in order to isolate a strain which when grown within the United States would compare favorably with the imported drug. This has been accomplished and our own fields now yield a domestic product equal to the foreign drug. All available species of digitalis as well as the numerous garden varieties have been grown and tested and only one has been found which surpasses the official purpurea species in terms of toxicity. Hybrids between purpurea and ambigua have been produced and are still to be seen among our experiments, but they have shown no improvement over the standard. This fact only indicates that the breeding of medicinal plants does not differ in essentials from the breeding of other forms of plant life. Thousands of worthless hybrids have been produced to obtain one of commercial value.

Much impatience has been manifest in the work of drug cultivation, the majority of prospective growers failing to consider the fact that they are working with wild plants, which do not as a rule respond readily to standard agricultural methods. Growers also fail to appreciate the care necessary to the successful harvesting and curing of a crop of medicinal plants. Recent investigations have done much to emphasize this and the future will probably reveal many vital facts concerning the phyto-chemical changes involved during the collecting and curing of the various plant parts used in medicine. Probably no group of plants useful to man has been so little investigated in this respect as those yielding the vegetable drugs. We smoke tobacco grown almost according to formula but accept our medicine as nature sees fit to present it, collected and cured for the most part by the hands of ignorant peasantry.

More exact methods of collection and preparation are associated closely with the problems of cultivation. Uniformity of growth and character of plant are best obtained under artificial conditions of growth and facilitate collection and curing. A uniform product may then become a possibility, while it is a rare occurrence in drugs from the

wild or natural source. The various parts of plants used under existing standards are subject to change with further investigations. It has been found that digitalis leaves need no longer be collected from the flowering plant, the leaves from the plant prior to the flowering period being fully as potent. Certain portions of the stems of belladonna are now admitted and our investigations have shown a higher percentage of alkaloids in portions of stramonium stems than in the leaves themselves. There has been continued controversy as to the part of the plant that should be allowed in cannabis, with the result that practically everything has been excluded except the female inflorescence. Leaves and stems as well as the whole of the male plants have been found to be practically inert. The storing of this drug must also be carefully controlled and the time from harvesting to finished product must not extend over a few months unless the drug is carefully packed in alcohol. These facts in addition to many others can only be demonstrated by careful investigations extending over long periods of time and are all vital factors to successful drug growing. The fact that these phases of drug cultivation are the subject of careful research indicates the change noted in the character of the work now being conducted along the lines of medicinal plant growing.

The internal conditions of the warring nations supplied an active stimulus to drug growers. Practically all of our most essential drugs were supplied by these countries. The sources of supply being eliminated made it necessary for growers to expand their experimental operations to a commercial scale. The results have been such that supplies were insured, and of greater importance still, quality has not declined. This has been mainly due to previous attempts toward cultivation and improvement. Our belladonna, cannabis, valerian and stramonium fields have furnished us a constant and uniform supply of drug of excellent quality not equalled by that from former sources. The movement need only be continued along the lines indicated to prove that drug growing will become an essential part of the pharmaceutical industry.

Cooperation is lending much to the advancement of this movement. Other nations have felt the shortage of vegetable drugs and have not been slow to advocate their systematic production. Interchange of ideas in the form of published bulletins has simplified many problems and the exchange of reliable seeds has hastened results.

All products listed in the Lilly Hand Book represent open formulas. You can safeguard your best interests and be absolutely certain of the quality and purity of the preparation you desire by specifying "Lilly" on all orders.

The Red Lilly Trade-mark

The word Lilly in red appears as a distinguishing mark upon all Lilly packages and labels. This style of the word is a facsimile of the signature of the founder of the concern, the late Colonel Eli Lilly. After his death this word, thus reproduced and printed, always in red, was selected as a matter of sentiment, and as an effective trade-mark to characterize all the products of these laboratories.

This trade-mark, now so familiar to physicians and pharmacists everywhere, has become symbolical of reliability as to quality and accuracy as to quantity. Eli Lilly & Company is pledged to the profession constantly to guard their mutual interests and to labor unceasingly to make good the slogan "If It Bears a Red Lilly It's Right."

Policy of The House

Every sound business proposition that merits and achieves permanent success must operate along fixed lines and be guided by a set of thoughtfully constructed rules, thus establishing what is termed the policy of the house.

What has become so well known as the Lilly Policy is the outgrowth of observation and experience covering the period that may truly be considered the formative age of manufacturing pharmacy.

Fundamentally the Lilly Policy has to do with ethics, science and commerce.

THE ETHICAL POLICY

The ethical policy is to have no secrets from the professions. The full and complete formula is always given for every Lilly product. No extravagant therapeutic claims are made. Therapeutic statements are based upon the observation and experience of the medical profession or our own scientific provings. Furthermore, Lilly medicinal products are offered only to the professions.

THE SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The scientific policy is based upon the profound conviction that medicine is a science as well as an art; that only scientific pharmacy can properly serve it; and that the problems of pharmacy can only be met and solved by scientific means. Hence, the Lilly scientific plant and staff is a dominating factor in production and progress.

THE COMMERCIAL POLICY

The commercial policy fully recognizes the functions of the physician, the apothecary and the wholesale distributor. It views each of these three branches as absolutely necessary to the economical distribution and application of scientific medicine. Prices are therefore so adjusted as to follow these lines and are as low as high quality and large volume will permit.

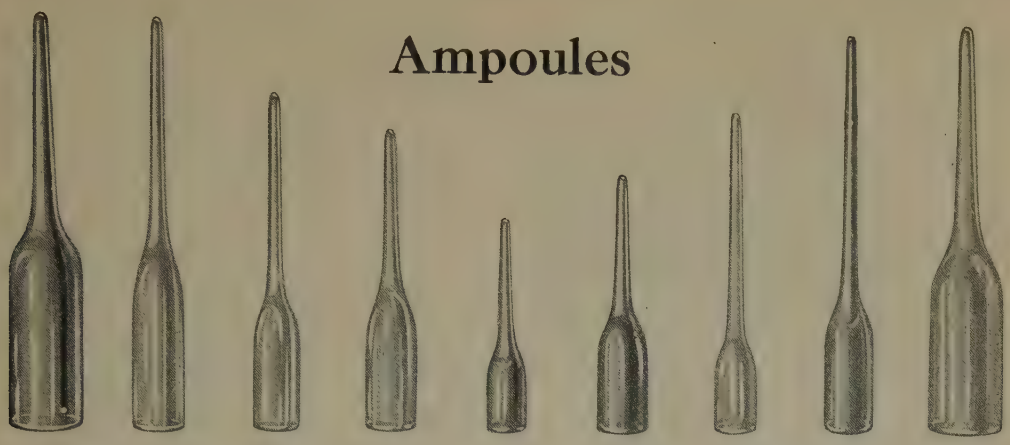
The physicians' interests are fully conserved by supplying products of absolute reliability and by establishing a system for promptly meeting their needs through all retail druggists.

The retail druggists' interests are fully recognized. The Lilly Policy enables them to supply the immediate needs of physicians readily and economically, replenishing their stocks as may be necessary, from the nearby wholesaler, thus conducting business with a quick turnover and on a small investment, avoiding unprofitable overstocks. While the Lilly commercial policy was formulated many years before the economic importance of quick-turning stocks was fully realized by retailers generally, the wisdom of wholesaler-retailer distribution is fully appreciated by the present school of retailers as an important factor in successful merchandising.

The Lilly Policy provides for the wholesalers' interests by fully recognizing the absolute necessity of their functions in the economical distribution of merchandise. In all, the Lilly Policy is based upon well established economical and ethical laws and THE FAIR DEAL.

Eli Lilly & Company

Ampoules



Ampoules are sterilized solutions of medical substances in hermetically sealed containers. Unless otherwise noted, they are intended for hypodermatic use. Each Lilly Ampoule is scratched at the breaking point and ready for instant use; no extra filing is necessary, and no time is lost in preparation. The ampoule is simply snapped at the neck, the needle of the syringe is inserted and the contents withdrawn.

Each ampoule is encased in a strong paper tube which prevents breakage and permits the individual ampoule to be carried with safety in the pocket or the medicine case. The paper tube and ampoule itself are both fully labeled, making it unnecessary to preserve the original container for identification. Each ampoule contains the exact amount of medicament specified upon the label. Smaller doses than those named can be regulated with the graduated Lilly Aseptic Syringe.

For literature and further information on ampoule medication, address the Home Office at Indianapolis.

To avoid the possibility of confusion it is suggested that ampoules be ordered by number.

NOTE—Ampoules are supplied in full boxes of six or twelve only, as listed.

For the use of hospitals, ampoules will be supplied in packages of one hundred or more upon request.

Adrenalin and Procaine, see Procaine and Adrenalin.

Ammonia (1).

For inhalation only. A rapid, diffusible stimulant, useful in sudden cardiac failure, gas asphyxiation, fainting, sick headache and carsickness. Each ampoule contains about 1/2 ounce Stronger Ammonia Water and is wrapped in absorbent cotton and gauze and fitted in a strong cylindrical box. This ampoule makes a very convenient inhaler for emergency outfits. For a smaller size ampoule, convenient for ordinary use, see Aspirol Ammonia, Page 176.

In boxes of twelve ampoules.

Amyl Nitrite, see Aspirols, Page 176.

Aromatic Ammonia, see Aspirols, Page 176.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia (2).

For oral administration only. Respiratory and circulatory stimulant, useful in fainting, nausea, sick headache, fatigue and in cardiac failure due to disease, fright or injury. Dose—The contents of one ampoule in a small amount of water repeated in one half to one hour if necessary.

In boxes of twelve 2 c. c. ampoules.

Atropine Sulphate (6), 0.0004 Gm. (1/150 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Atropine Sulphate (7), 0.0006 Gm. (1/100 gr.)

Used as a respiratory stimulant in general anesthesia, pneumonia, and collapse from narcotic drugs; also to relax muscle spasm in asthma, in lead, biliary and renal colic, and spasmodic dysmenorrhea.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate (11), 0.5 Gm. (7 1/2 grs.)

Equivalent to 0.25 Gm. (3 3/4 grs.) each of Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate.

A powerful cerebrospinal and renal stimulant. Used in reducing dropsies of cardiac and renal origin; also used in pneumonia, cardiac failure, narcotic poisoning and in certain types of neuralgia. Dose—1 to 2 c. c.

In boxes of twelve 2 c. c. ampoules.

Caffeine, Sodium Benzoate and Strychnine (15).

Caffeine, 0.25 Gm. (3 3/4 grs.); Sodium Benzoate, 0.3 Gm. (4 1/2 grs.); Strychnine Sulphate, 0.0005 Gm. (1/128 gr.)

Particularly useful when both strychnine and caffeine are indicated. Dose—1 to 2 c. c.

In boxes of twelve 2 c. c. ampoules.

Calomel (18), 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.) in Oil.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Calomel (19), 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.) in Oil.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Calomel (21), 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.) in Oil.

Antisyphilitic; also valuable as a diagnostic measure in certain ulcerating neoplasms to determine whether syphilitic or malignant. Dose—1/2 to 1 c. c. injected intramuscularly every five to ten days.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Camphor (25), 0.1 Gm. (1 1/2 grs.) in Oil.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Camphor (26), 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.) in Oil.

A rapid, circulatory stimulant particularly useful in adynamic fevers such as typhoid and pneumonia. Dose—1 c. c. injected deeply into subcutaneous tissues; repeated every two or three hours if necessary.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Camphor (28), 2.35 Gm. (36 grs.) in Oil.

For use in pneumonia. Should be warmed and slowly injected beneath the subcutaneous fatty tissues of the abdomen or outer thigh. Dose—For adults, 10 c. c. to 100 pounds body weight, to be repeated every eight to twelve hours.

In boxes of six 10 c. c. ampoules.

Camphor and Guaiacol (30).

Camphor, 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.); Guaiacol, 0.1 Gm. (1 1/2 grs.) in Oil.

Indicated in the bronchitis of influenza and tuberculosis with marked prostration and circulatory depression. Dose—1 c. c. intramuscularly as required.

Chloroform, for Anesthesia (35), 30 Gm.

A convenient, hermetically sealed, glass-dropper container, ready for immediate use and always insuring a pure and reliable product. Especially convenient for obstetrical work, minor surgery and emergencies.

In boxes of twelve ampoules.

Corrosive Sublimate (42), 0.0006 Gm. (1/100 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Corrosive Sublimate (43), 0.0012 Gm. (1/50 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Corrosive Sublimate (167), 0.005 Gm. (1/12 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Corrosive Sublimate (168), 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

Antisyphilitic. Especially indicated when other forms of mercury treatment are not effectual. Dose—Intramuscular injections may be made daily until the symptoms disappear, then at longer intervals.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Emetine Hydrochloride (44), 1/2 per cent. Solution.

In boxes of six and twelve 2 c. c. ampoules.

Emetine Hydrochloride (171), 1/2 per cent. Solution.

This solution is used locally in pyorrhea alveolaris following the method of Dr. M. T. Barrett. Injections into the pus pockets are made daily until the pus disappears.

In boxes of twelve 5 c. c. ampoules.

Emetine Hydrochloride (45), 0.02 Gm. (1/3 gr.)

In boxes of six and twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Emetine Hydrochloride (46), 0.032 Gm. (1/2 gr.)

In boxes of six and twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Emetine Hydrochloride (47), 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.)

Amebicide and antihemorrhagic. Emetine is considered a specific for amebic dysentery. It is given in doses of 1/3 to 1 grain daily for six to twelve days; in pyorrhea, 1/2 grain daily for six days; in typhoid fever, 1/2 grain every eight to twelve hours for three or four days. After temperature has reached normal, 1/2 grain daily for several days. Emetine Hydrochloride is also used to check pulmonary,

nasal, uterine, intestinal and traumatic hemorrhages. One half to 1 grain doses, repeated in one hour if bleeding has not stopped.

In boxes of six and twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Ergot (50), 2 Gm. (31 grs.)

Physiologically tested. Used in the treatment of low blood pressure and collapse, and in postpartum hemorrhage, uterine inertia, metrorrhagia and menorrhagia. Dose—2 c. c. intramuscularly, repeated in one or two hours if necessary.

In boxes of six and twelve 2 c. c. ampoules.

Ferrous Iodide, Concentrated, see Solution Ferrous Iodide, Concentrated, Page 111.

Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formula "A" (55).

Sodium Glycerophosphate, 0.1 Gm. (1 1/2 grs.); Strychnine Cacodylate, 0.0005 Gm. (1/128 gr.); Iron Cacodylate, 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

Indicated in chlorosis, chronic malaria, neurasthenia and in the treatment of anemia and debility following protracted illness. Dose—1 c. c. intramuscularly every other day.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formula "B" (176).

Sodium Glycerophosphate, 0.1 Gm. (1 1/2 grs.); Sodium Cacodylate, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.); Strychnine Nitrate, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.)

Action and uses similar to the preceding.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Gray Oil (56), Mercury, 0.1 Gm.

Each ampoule contains 1 c. c. of an oily base in which there is suspended 0.1 Gm. (1 1/2 grs.) metallic mercury.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Gray Oil (57), Mercury, 0.2 Gm.

Each ampoule contains 1 c. c. of an oily base in which there is suspended 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.) metallic mercury.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Gray Oil (58), Mercury, 0.4 Gm.

Each ampoule contains 1 c. c. of an oily base in which there is suspended 0.4 Gm. (6 grs.) metallic mercury.

For intramuscular injection in the treatment of syphilis. The selection of the dosage and the frequency of the injections depend upon the severity of the case, tolerance and response of the patient.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Hydriodic Acid, see Solution Acid Hydriodic, Page 111.

Iodine Tincture (65), for external use.

An especially designed ampoule provided with an absorbent packing about the stem which serves as a brush after the stem has been broken. Useful in preparing surfaces for hypodermatic injection, and for sterilizing small cuts and abrasions. Very convenient for the emergency case.

In boxes of six 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iodine Tubes, see Page 187.

Iron Arsenite (70), 0.025 Gm. (3/8 gr.)

Equivalent to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.0005 Gm. (1/128 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Arsenite (71), 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.)

Equivalent to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.)

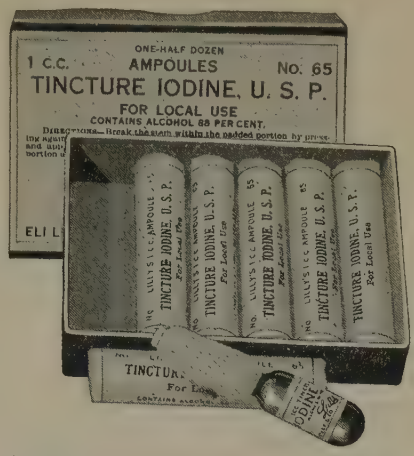
In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Arsenite (72), 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.)

Equivalent to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.0013 Gm. (1/50 gr.)

Used in the anemia of pellagra, in psoriasis, chlorosis and in malarial and other anemias. Dose—1 c. c. every other day, given intramuscularly.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.



Iron Arsenite and Strychnine, No. 1 (75).

Iron Arsenite, 0.025 Gm. (3/8 gr.), equivalent to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.0005 Gm. (1/128 gr.); Strychnine Nitrate, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Arsenite and Strychnine, No. 2 (76).

Iron Arsenite, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.), equivalent to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.); Strychnine Nitrate, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Arsenite and Strychnine, No. 3 (77).

Iron Arsenite, 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.), equivalent to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.0013 Gm. (1/50 gr.); Strychnine Nitrate, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.) Used in general in the same conditions demanding Iron Arsenite but meets with especial favor in cases where strychnine is indicated.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Cacodylate (79), 0.032 Gm. (1/2 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Cacodylate (80), 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Cacodylate (81), 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.)

Used in conditions which require both iron and arsenic. Dose—1/2 to 1 grain intramuscularly or intravenously every two or three days.

In boxes of twelve 2 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Citrate, Green (85) (Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Green) 0.025 Gm. (3/8 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Citrate, Green (86) (Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Green) 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Citrate, Green (87) (Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Green) 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Citrate, Green (88) (Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Green) 0.1 Gm. (1 1/2 grs.)

One of the most widely used and least irritating of the iron compounds for the hypodermatic treatment of anemia. Dose—1 c. c. intramuscularly every other day.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Citrate and Manganese (90).

Iron Citrate, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.); Manganese Citrate, 0.00065 Gm. (1/100 gr.), with 1/2 per cent. Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride.

Used intramuscularly for hypodermic treatment of anemia. Rendered less painful by the Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride. Dose—1 c. c.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron and Arsenic (95).

Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Green, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.); Sodium Arsenate Exsic., 0.002 Gm. (1/32 gr.)

Used in the treatment of anemias in which both iron and arsenic are indicated. Dose—1 c. c. intramuscularly every other day.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Iron Iodide Solution, see Page 111.

Mercury Benzoate (97), 0.2 Gm. (1/3 gr.)

Less painful than most forms of mercury for intramuscular use. Dose—1 c. c.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Mercury Bichloride, see Corrosive Sublimate.

Mercury Biniodide (173), 1 per cent. Solution in Water.

Red Mercuric Iodide, 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Mercury Biniodide (174), 1 per cent. Solution in Oil.

Red Mercuric Iodide, 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

For intramuscular injection in the treatment of syphilis. The solution in oil is more slowly absorbed than the solution in water. Dose—1 c. c. at intervals of three to five days.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Mercury Cacodylate (100), 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Mercury Cacodylate (101), 0.02 Gm. (1/3 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Mercury Cacodylate (102), 0.04 Gm. (2/3 gr.)

Useful in the treatment of syphilis and the resulting anemia. Also used in tuberculosis and in some of the dry scaly skin affections. Dose—1 c. c. intramuscularly every three or four days.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Mercury Cyanide (179), 0.005 Gm. (1/12 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Mercury Cyanide (181), 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

Antisyphilitic. Used similarly to corrosive sublimate.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Mercuric Salicylate, (103), 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.) **with Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride,** 1/2 per cent.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Mercuric Salicylate (104), 0.1 Gm. (1 1/2 grs.) **with Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride,** 1/2 per cent.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Mercuric Salicylate (166), 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) **with Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride,** 1/2 per cent.

Arsenic alone is insufficient in the cure of syphilis, and mercury in some form is used as adjunctive treatment. Mercury Salicylate is the most widely used of the insoluble mercury compounds. Injections are made intramuscularly, preferably into the gluteal region every five to seven days. The Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride renders the injection practically painless to most persons. Address the Home Office at Indianapolis for special literature.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Mercury Succinimide (182), 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

Used in the treatment of syphilis, tuberculosis and pyorrhea alveolaris. This soluble mercury salt is only slightly irritating when injected.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Ouabain (112), 0.0005 Gm. (1/128 gr.) in 2 c. c. normal salt solution.

For intramuscular injection.

In boxes of twelve 2 c. c. ampoules.

Ouabain (113), 0.0005 Gm. (1/128 gr.) in 5 c. c. normal salt solution.

For intravenous injection. A powerful cardiac stimulant whose effects become apparent in ten to twenty minutes and persist twelve to eighteen hours. Preferred to amorphous strophanthin, as it is of unvarying strength. Should not be given within twenty-four hours to patients receiving digitalis. Dose—1 or 2 ampoules, not to be repeated within twelve hours.

In boxes of six 5 c. c. ampoules.

Ovarian Extract (177), 0.065 Gm. (10 grs.)

An aqueous extract representing the active principles of the entire ovary. Used in the treatment of disorders arising from diminished ovarian functioning such as amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, infantilism, obesity, vomiting of pregnancy and the vasomotor and nervous disturbances attending the menopause. The injections should be made subcutaneously once or twice weekly in the milder cases, while in the more severe ones, such as pernicious vomiting in early pregnancy, the injections may be made once or twice daily for a few days. Dose—1 c. c.

In boxes of six 1 c. c. ampoules.

Phenolsulphonephthalein (114), 0.006 Gm.

Each c. c. contains exactly 0.006 Gm. of sodium salt of phenol-sulphone-phthalein, but each ampoule contains a little more than 1 c. c. This ampoule is used in making the Geraghty-Rowntree test for kidney function. Exactly 1 c. c. is injected into the lumbar muscles and the urine is collected at the end of one hour and ten minutes, and again one hour later; each portion is made alkaline, diluted to proper strength and compared with standard solutions. Special literature sent on request.

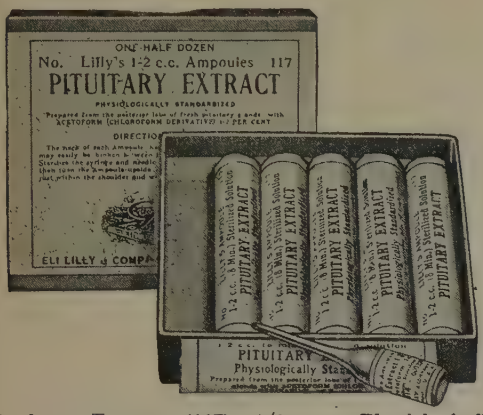
In boxes of six ampoules.

Physiological Salt Solution (169).

Each c. c. contains Sodium Chloride, 0.009 Gm.; Potassium Chloride, 0.0001 Gm.; Calcium Chloride, 0.00025 Gm.

A sterile physiological salt solution used for diluting other solutions and for making extemporaneous solutions from hypodermatic tablets. Especially convenient for dentists in preparing local anesthetic solutions.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.



Pituitary Extract (117), 1/2 c. c. Physiologically Standardized.

In boxes of six ampoules.

Pituitary Extract (118), 1 c. c. Physiologically Standardized.

A sterile solution containing the active principles of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland, physiologically standardized. Indicated in uterine inertia, postpartum hemorrhage and subinvolution of the uterus; also in intestinal paralysis or atony; and in shock, pneumonia, diphtheria and other conditions to maintain the blood pressure. Dose—1/2 to 1 c. c.

In boxes of six ampoules.

Procaine (183), 0.02 Gm. (1/3 gr.) In Ringer's Solution.

Non-narcotic and comparatively non-toxic local anesthetic. This contains 2 per cent. of procaine and is isotonic.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Procaine and Adrenalin (184).

Procaine, 0.02 Gm. (1/3 gr.); Adrenalin, 0.0004 Gm. (1/1600 gr.) In Ringer's Solution.

Procaine is a non-narcotic, comparatively non-toxic local anesthetic, whose action is localized and intensified by the Adrenalin. This is an isotonic solution containing 2 per cent. of procaine.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Propyl-Cephaeline (172), 0.032 Gm. (1/2 gr.)

This substance is cephaeline propyl ether phosphate, a synthetic ipecac alkaloid which is less toxic and less irritating than emetine and is more highly amebicidal. Used similarly to emetine in amebic dysentery and pyorrhea. Recent researches have shown this alkaloid to possess an antispasmodic action similar to that of papaverine and benzyl benzoate. It is therefore indicated in renal or biliary colic, enterospasm, asthma, dysmenorrhea, hiccough and pertussis.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Quinine Dihydrochloride (120), 0.25 Gm. (3 3/4 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Quinine Dihydrochloride (121), 0.5 Gm. (7 1/2 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Quinine Dihydrochloride (122), 1.0 Gm. (15 1/2 grs.)

Quinine Dihydrochloride is well adapted for intramuscular administration and is to be preferred when the rapid systemic action of quinine is required and in cases in which quinine is not tolerated by mouth or is poorly absorbed. Doses of 15 to 25 grains repeated every three hours until the temperature drops and remains below 102.2° have been advocated in the treatment of pneumonia.

In boxes of twelve 2 c. c. ampoules.

Quinine Dihydrochloride (123), 0.5 Gm. (7 1/2 grs.) For intravenous use.

Indicated in all conditions in which rapid quinine action is desired. In pernicious malaria as much as 15 grains may be given intravenously and this dose repeated in six hours if necessary; injections must be made very slowly.

In boxes of six 5 c. c. ampoules.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride (130), 1/4 per cent. Solution.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride (131), 1/2 per cent. Solution.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride (170), 1/2 per cent. Solution.

In 20 c. c. ampoules. A very convenient ampoule where large quantities of solution are required.

In boxes containing one ampoule each.

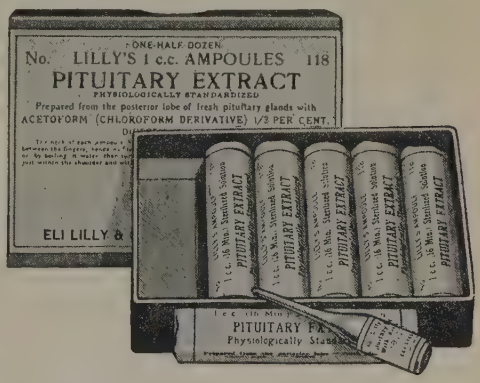
Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride (132), 1 per cent. Solution.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride (133), 1 per cent. Solution.

Local anesthetic; has the advantage over cocaine and similar anesthetic agents in being practically non-toxic and in producing an anesthesia that lasts from twelve to forty-eight hours or longer. Greater safety and less post-operative pain are special features of this anesthetic.

In boxes of six 5 c. c. ampoules.



Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride (175), 5 per cent. Solution.

For injecting hemorrhoids. Inject solution into center of hemorrhoids until slightly distended. Repeat injection every two weeks until cured. This will require five or six weeks on the average.

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride (134), 0.25 Gm. (3 3/4 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride (135), 0.5 Gm. (7 1/2 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride (136), 1.0 Gm. (15 1/2 grs.)

Nos. 134, 135 and 136, which are 25 to 50 per cent. in strength, are not to be used for local anesthesia. Used in the treatment of malaria, whooping cough, pneumonia and other conditions requiring the systemic action of quinine. Must be given intramuscularly.

In boxes of twelve 2 c. c. ampoules.

Silver Nitrate (145), 1 per cent. Solution.

For the prevention and treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum. The eyes of every new-born babe should immediately be cleansed with sterile water, using a soft cloth or cotton. Then two drops of a 1 per cent. solution of Silver Nitrate should be dropped into the outer canthus of each eye, the eyelids being held apart.

In boxes of six dropper ampoules.

Sodium Cacodylate (150), 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Sodium Cacodylate (178), 0.1 Gm. (1 1/2 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Sodium Cacodylate (151), 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Sodium Cacodylate (152), 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Sodium Cacodylate (154), 0.33 Gm. (5 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Sodium Cacodylate (153), 0.45 Gm. (7 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Sodium Cacodylate (155), 1.0 Gm. (15 1/2 grs.)

One of the least toxic of the arsenic compounds and well adapted for hypodermatic use. Used in the treatment of syphilis, tuberculosis, malaria, pellagra, anemia, chlorosis, neuralgia, sciatica and in psoriasis and other dry scaly skin diseases. If given intravenously, the ampoule solution should be diluted with normal salt solution and injected slowly.

In boxes of twelve 2 c. c. ampoules.

Sodium Cacodylate (180), 1.0 Gm. (15 1/2 grs.)

Should be warmed to body temperature and injected slowly. For intravenous use.

In boxes of six 10 c. c. ampoules.

Sodium Salicylate (160), 1.0 Gm. (15 1/2 grs.) For intravenous injection.

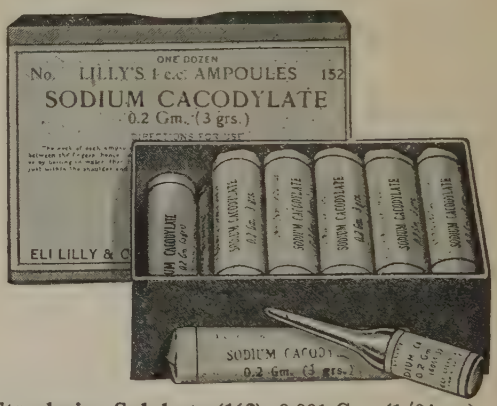
These ampoules contain a sterilized 20 per cent. solution of pure Sodium Salicylate ready for intravenous injection. The ampoules should be warmed and the contents injected slowly. Especially indicated in cases unable to retain the drug when given by mouth, in cases in which pain is severe, in heart complications and in rheumatic iritis. Gastric distress is avoided and profuse sweating and prostration are much less likely to occur. Dose—Contents of one ampoule every eight to twelve hours.

In boxes of six 5 c. c. ampoules.

Strophanthin, see Ouabain.

Strychnine Nitrate (161), 0.0016 Gm. (1/40 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.



Strychnine Sulphate (162), 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

Strychnine Sulphate (163), 0.002 Gm. (1/32 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c. c. ampoules.

To be certain that you receive what you ask for always specify "Lilly" on your orders for products listed in the Lilly Hand Book.

Concentrations

These are concentrated preparations containing the valuable constituents of the drugs which they represent, freed from the greater portion of the inert matter which usually accompanies them in other preparations. Their action and uses are the same as those of the drug from which they are obtained and are described under the corresponding fluid extract.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pound packages.

Aloin (Aloes), see Page 175.

Berberine, Salts of, see Alkaloids, Page 174.

Cascarin (Cascara Sagrada) (2).
Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Cascarin, in Scales (3).
Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Caulophyllin (Blue Cohosh) (4).
Dose—1 to 4 grs. (0.065 to 0.25 Gm.)

Cimicifugin, Precipitated (Black Cohosh) (5).
NOTE: This preparation is made by precipitating the resin in water; it must not be confused with others bearing this name made by powdering the resinous extract. If this latter is wanted, see Powdered Extract. Dose—1/2 to 3 grs. (0.032 to 0.2 Gm.)

Cypripedin (Ladies' Slipper) (6).
Dose—1 to 3 grs. (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.)

Euonymin, Brown (Wahoo) (7).
Dose—1/2 to 4 grs. (0.032 to 0.25 Gm.)

Hydrastin (Golden Seal) (8).
Standard—15.2 to 16.8 per cent. Hydrastine. Dose—1 to 8 grs. (0.065 to 0.5 Gm.)

Hydrastine Alkaloid and Salts, see Alkaloids, Page 175.

Irisin (Blue Flag) (9).
Dose—1/2 to 3 grs. (0.032 to 0.2 Gm.)

Jalapin (Jalap) (10).
Dose—1 to 4 grs. (0.065 to 0.25 Gm.)

Leptandrin (Culver's Root) (11).
Dose—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.325 Gm.)

Lupulin, N. F. (12). The glandular trichomes separated from the strobiles of Humulus Lupulus, Linne.
Dose—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.)

Macrotin, see Cimicifugin, Precipitated.

Podophyllin (Mandrake) (13).
Dose—1/12 to 1/2 gr. (0.005 to 0.032 Gm.)

Populin (White Poplar) (14).
Dose—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.325 Gm.)

Sanguinarine Nitrate, see Alkaloids, Page 175.

Scutellarin (Scullcap) (15).
Dose—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.325 Gm.)

No pharmaceutical or biological manufacturer uses greater care in the selection of crude materials than does Eli Lilly & Company. When ordering products listed in the Lilly Hand Book always specify "Lilly;" it is your safeguard, your assurance of highest quality and purity.

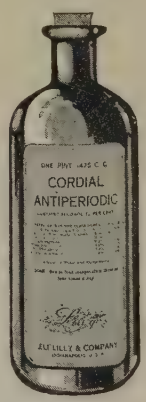
Cordials

Each fluid ounce contains or represents the amount stated, unless otherwise noted. Supplied in pint and gallon bottles. Larger packages on special orders.

Antiperiodic (1).

Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes..... 1 oz.
Fowler's Solution.....16 mins.
Cascara Sagrada.....30 grs.
Potassium Iodide..... 4 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble..... 2 grs.
Cinchona Alkaloids..... 8 grs.

Alterative, tonic and antiperiodic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.) three or four times daily.



Calisaya (2).

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.

Stimulant, tonic and antiperiodic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Cascara (3).

Each litre represents
Cascara Sagrada....125.0 Gm.
Berberis Aquifolium 3.7 Gm.
Aromatics.

Stomachic and laxative. Used in the treatment of constipation. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) night and morning as a laxative; 4 drams (15 c. c.) night and morning as a cathartic.

Cod Liver Oil Extract, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda (4).

Cod Liver Oil Extract.....6 mins.
Calcium Hypophosphite.....6 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite .....3 grs.

Tonic and nutritive. Dose—4 drams (15 c. c.) three times daily.

Diuretic, see Elixir Sourwood, Compound, Page 47.

Enzymatic (5).

One ounce represents
Pepsin, 1:3000..... 8 grs.
Rennin..... 1 gr.
Tr. Nux Vomica.....10 mins.
With Hydrochloric Acid, Pineapple Juice and Aromatics.

A palatable digestive and tonic, recommended in subacute and chronic gastritis; in gastric indigestion and in convalescent cases of pneumonia, influenza, diphtheria or other infectious diseases in which the appetite is poor and the digestive processes are impaired. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Helonias, see Squaw Vine, Compound.

Intestinal Antiseptic (6).

Hydrastis..... 8 grs.
Rhubarb.....12 grs.
Calcium Sulphocarbolate..... 4 grs.
Sodium Sulphocarbolate..... 4 grs.
Zinc Sulphocarbolate..... 4 grs.
With Blackberry Juice and Brandy.

Antiseptic and astringent. Used in the treatment of diarrhea. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Laxative (7).

Alexandria Senna, Deodorized.....64 grs.
Cascara Sagrada.....32 grs.
Aromatics.

Stomachic and laxative. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) or more as needed; children according to age.

Neutralizing (8).

Rhubarb ..... 20 grs.
Cassia ..... 10 grs.
Hydrastis ..... 10 grs.
Oil Peppermint.....1/4 min.
Potassium Bicarbonate 5 grs.

Antacid, laxative and carminative. Used as a corrective in diarrhea, hyperacidity and as a gentle laxative for infants and during pregnancy. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Palmetto (9).

Sabal .....160 grs.
Sandalwood..... 40 grs.
Corn Silk..... 50 grs.

Tonic, stimulant and diuretic. Used as a sedative in irritated conditions of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Sedative (Uterine Tonic) (10).

Viburnum Prunifolium..... 60 grs.
White Alkaloid of Hydrastis.....1/2 gr.
Jamaica Dogwood..... 30 grs.
Aromatics.

Uterine tonic and sedative. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Squaw Vine, Compound (11).

Helonias.....15 grs.
Mitchella repens.....60 grs.
Cramp Bark.....60 grs.
Caulophyllum.....15 grs.
Aromatics.

Uterine tonic and sedative. Used in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and where there is a tendency to miscarriage. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Unicorn, Compound (12).

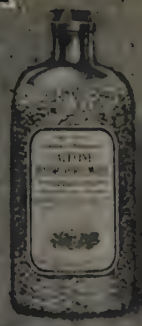
Aletris.....60 grs.
Viburnum Prunifolium.....20 grs.
Mitchella repens.....20 grs.
Caulophyllum.....20 grs.
Aromatics.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

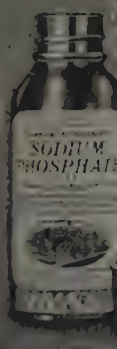
Uterine Tonic, see Sedative.

Views in Effervescent Salts Department

MIXING DEPARTMENT



BOTTLING SECTION



LABELING AND PACKING

Effervescent Salts—Granular

Granular Effervescent Salts afford a convenient means of administering various medicinal agents in the form of cool, refreshing draughts. These salts are prepared in a special department and are compounded of the finest materials only.

Granular Effervescent Salts include preparations which practically duplicate the medicinal constituents of certain famous mineral springs, and enable the physician to prescribe these mineral waters for patients to whom the springs are inaccessible. They are constant in composition, convenient to administer and avoid the contamination to which natural or prepared mineral waters are frequently subjected.

The two and four-ounce bottles in which effervescent salts are supplied are provided with screw-cap measuring cups holding approximately three teaspoonfuls.

Caffeo-Saline (1).

One ounce contains 11 grs. Acetanilid in combination with Citrated Caffeine, Sodium Citrate and Sodium Chloride.

Anticephalalgic and nerve sedative. Useful in relief of nervous excitement, hyperacidity, sick headache, seasickness, migraine, etc. Dose—2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in a glass of moderately cool water, taken while effervescing.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles; also in 5 and 10-pound containers.

Carlsbad Salt, Artificial (2).

One dessertspoonful, about 2 drams, represents one tumblerful of the natural water. An agreeable aperient, antacid and mild diuretic. Useful in gout, hepatic torpor and gastric hyperacidity. Dose—1 dessertspoonful in a glass of water three times a day. Should be taken preferably one hour before meals.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Headache Salt (3).

One ounce contains 11 grs. Acetanilid in combination with Citrated Caffeine and Sodium Chloride.

Anticephalalgic and nerve sedative. Useful in relieving nervous excitement, train and seasickness, nausea and migraine. Dose—2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in water, taken while effervescing.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Kissingen Salt, Artificial, N. F. (4).

One and one-half teaspoonfuls about 90 grs. represent one tumblerful of Kissingen water.

Mild alkaline aperient. Useful in gout, hepatic disorders, etc. Alternated daily with artificial Vichy Salt, Kissingen has been successfully employed in reducing obesity. Dose—1 dessertspoonful in a glass of water.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles; also supplied in the form of Effervescent Tablets.

Laxative Salt (5).

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, contains

Sodium Phosphate	20 grs.
Magnesium Sulphate	25 grs.
Sodium Sulphate	10 grs.

Laxative, hepatic stimulant and aperient. Of value in chronic constipation, hepatic disorders, etc. Dose—As a laxative, 1 teaspoonful; as a cathartic, 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in a glass of moderately cool water, taken while effervescing.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Lithia Laxative (6).

One dessertspoonful, about 2 drams, contains

Sodium Phosphate	30 grs.
Lithium Citrate	5 grs.

Laxative and diuretic. Valuable in treatment of habitual constipation and disorders due to faulty elimination of uric acid. Dose—1 to 2 teaspoonfuls in a glass of water.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Lithium Citrate, N. F. (7).

One dessertspoonful, about 2 drams, contains 6 grs. Lithium Citrate.

Useful in rendering the urine alkaline and non-irritant. Employed in chronic gout, rheumatism and in uric acid diathesis to prevent formation of urinary calculi. Dose—1 to 2 teaspoonfuls, in a glass of water, taken while effervescing.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles. Also supplied in the form of Effervescent Tablets, see Tablets.

Lithium and Potassium Carbonates, Alkaline (8).

One dessertspoonful, about 2 drams, contains

Caffeine, Citrated	1 gr.
Potassium Bicarbonate	10 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	10 grs.
Lithium Carbonate	5 grs.

Antacid, antirheumatic and diuretic. Useful in cystitis, rheumatism and in cases where the secretions are slightly acid. Dose—2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in a glass of water.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Magnesium Citrate (9).

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, contains 20 grs. Anhydrous Magnesium Citrate.

An agreeable, cooling laxative and purgative. Useful in headaches due to gastric and hepatic disorders. Dose—As a laxative, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls; as a purgative, 2 tablespoonfuls in a glass of water.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Magnesium Sulphate (10).

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, contains 30 grs. Magnesium Sulphate.

Cathartic and laxative. Dose—2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in water.

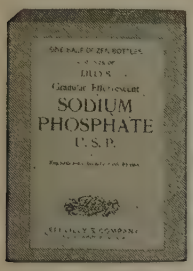
Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Phenolphthalein (11).

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, contains 1 gr. Phenolphthalein.

Laxative and cathartic. Employed in the treatment of habitual constipation. Acts without causing nausea or griping. Dose—1 to 4 teaspoonfuls in water.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.



Potassium Bicarbonate (12).

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, contains 4 grs. Potassium Bicarbonate.

Antacid, laxative and diuretic. Useful as an antacid in dyspepsia and as a diuretic in dropsy. Also used in hepatic disorders and in cases in which it is desired to render the urine alkaline. Dose—1 to 4 teaspoonfuls, in a glass of moderately cool water, taken while effervescing.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Potassium Citrate, U. S. P. (13).

One dessertspoonful, about 2 drams, contains 24 grs. Potassium Citrate.

Laxative, alkaline diuretic and refrigerant. Useful in rheumatism and as a febrifuge drink. Dose—1 to 4 teaspoonfuls in water.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

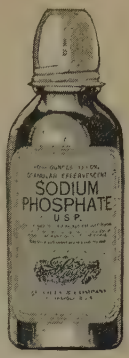
Salicylates, Compound (14).

One dessertspoonful, about 2 drams, contains

Ammonium Salicylate	5 grs.
Strontium Salicylate	5 grs.
Lithium Bitartrate	2 grs.

Antirheumatic, diuretic, urinary antiseptic and antipyretic. Used in acute and subacute rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia and gouty disorders. Dose—1 to 4 teaspoonfuls in water.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.



Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P. (15).

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, contains 30 grs. Sodium Phosphate.

Mild but certain laxative or purgative, according to dose, hepatic stimulant. Of value in treatment of biliousness, dysentery, jaundice, etc. Dose—1 to 4 teaspoonfuls in water.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles; also supplied in the form of Effervescent Tablets.

Sodium Phosphate, Concentrated (16).

One ounce is the equivalent of one ounce of crystallized Sodium Phosphate.

Action and uses the same as Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P. Dose—1/2 to 2 teaspoonfuls in water.

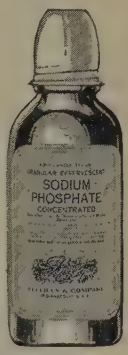
Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Sodium Salicylate (17).

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, contains 5 grs. Sodium Salicylate.

Antirheumatic and antipyretic. Dose—1 to 2 teaspoonfuls in water.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.



Vichy Salt, Artificial, N. F. (18).

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, represents one tumblerful of Vichy water.

Mild aperient and diuretic. Useful as an antacid in gastric hyperacidity. Alternated daily with Kissingen Salt, Artificial, Vichy water is used extensively for the reduction of obesity. (See Kissingen). Dose—1 to 2 teaspoonfuls in water three or four times a day.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles; also supplied in the form of Effervescent Tablets.

Lilly Products are non-secret. To avoid imitation and insure Lilly quality always specify "Lilly" in ordering.

Elastic Filled Capsules

Encapsulation in gelatin offers an ideal means of administering extremely disagreeable and often nauseous remedies which are of an oily or resinous character. Not only are these agents thus kept from contact with the organs of taste when administered, but they are also protected to a large extent from the influence of air and oxidation during storage.

Special attention is directed to the high quality of this line; original methods are employed in the manufacture of these products and only the best of materials is used.

Lilly Elastic Capsules are oval in shape unless otherwise noted. They are supplied in boxes of 12 and 100 capsules each. To avoid the possibility of confusion it is suggested that Elastic Filled Capsules be ordered by number.

Apiol, Green (1), 5 mins.; with Olive Oil, 5 mins.

Emmenagogue and antipyretic. Used in the treatment of amenorrhea. Dose—1 capsule three times daily.

Apiol, Compound (107), round.

Apiol Green. 2 mins.
Oil Savin...1 1/2 mins.
Oil Tansy...1 1/2 mins.

Emmenagogue. Used in the treatment of amenorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 capsules.

Apiol and Ergotin, Compound, see Ergot-Apiol, Compound.

Benzyl Benzoate (3), 5 mins.

Antispasmodic. Succedaneum for opium. Of particular value in dysmenorrhea, bronchial asthma, angiospasm, spastic constipation, pylorospasm, enterospasm and in biliary and renal colic. Dose—5 to 30 mins. Repeat as necessary.

Bronchial, No. 2 (80).

Strychnine Phosphate.....1/40 gr.
Creosote..... 1 min.
Eucalyptol..... 1 min.
Terebene..... 2 mins.

Expectorant, stimulant and antiseptic. Useful in the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary affections where the stimulant effect of strychnine is required. Dose—1 capsule three or four times daily.

Bronchial, also see Creosote, Compound.

Castor Oil (108), 5 mins.

Castor Oil (5), 10 mins.

Castor Oil (101), 15 mins. (about 1 Gm.)

Castor Oil (103), 20 mins.

Castor Oil (116), 30 mins.

Castor Oil (6), 2 1/2 Gm.

Castor Oil (7), 5 Gm.

Castor Oil (90), 10 Gm.

A bland, non-irritating purge, particularly useful in constipation in children. Employed also in irritative diarrheas to remove offending material from the bowels. Dose—1 or more capsules as required.

Castor and Croton Oils (9).

Castor Oil..... 10 mins.
Croton Oil.....1/8 min.

Drastic purgative. Used in obstinate constipation. Dose—1 to 4 capsules.

Castor Oil and Podophyllin (10).

Castor Oil..... 10 mins.
Podophyllin.....1/8 gr.

Laxative and cathartic. Dose—1 to 4 capsules.

Castor Oil and Salol, No. 1 (113).

Castor Oil.....5 mins.
Salol.....5 grs.

Castor Oil and Salol, No. 2 (114).

Castor Oil.....10 mins.
Salol..... 5 grs.

Antirheumatic, intestinal and urinary antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose—1 to 3 capsules two or three times daily.

Chenopodium Oil (126), 5 mins.

Chenopodium Oil (124), 10 mins.

An efficient vermifuge for the treatment of hookworm and roundworm. Dose—10 to 15 minims every two hours until three doses are taken, followed in two hours by a dose of castor oil. For children of six to eight years give half the adult dose. Literature will be supplied on request.

Cod Liver Oil (11), 10 mins.

Cod Liver Oil (95), 20 mins.

Cod Liver Oil (12), 2 1/2 Gm.

Cod Liver Oil (13), 5 Gm.

Nutrient and alterative. Cod Liver Oil is useful in the incipient stage of tuberculosis and for maintaining strength and general nutrition in other wasting diseases. It is of value in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, strumous skin lesions, strumous ophthalmia, scrofula, enlargement of the lymphatic glands, emphysema of the lungs and in the early stages of rickets. Dose—1/2 to 4 drams (2 to 15 c. c.) preferably after meals.

Cod Liver Oil and Creosote, see Creosote and Cod Liver Oil.

Copaiba (84), 5 mins.

Also supplied in Globules, see Page 76.

Copaiba (18), 10 mins.

Also supplied in Globules, see Page 76.

Copaiba (123), 15 mins.

Diuretic and genitourinary stimulant, also stimulant to bronchial mucous membranes. Used chiefly in the treatment of gonorrhea, also in cystitis, chronic bronchitis, etc. Dose—5 to 20 mins. two to four times daily.

Copaiba, Cubeb and Buchu (19).

Copaiba.....6 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....2 mins.
Ext. Buchu.....2 grs.

Used in advanced stages of gonorrhea and affections of the neck of the bladder and the prostatic portion of the urethra. Dose—1 or 2 capsules two to four times daily.

Copaiba, Cubeb and Iron (20).

Copaiba.....6 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....2 mins.
Tr. Iron Chloride.....2 mins.

Used in chronic urethritis with anemia and debility. Dose—1 capsule three times daily after meals.

Copaiba, Cubeb and Matico (21).

Copaiba.....6 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....3 mins.
Oleoresin Matico.....1 min.

Stimulant and alterative to diseased mucous membranes. Useful in the treatment of gonorrhea, leucorrhea, etc. Dose—1 capsule three times daily after meals.

Copaiba, Cubeb, Matico and Santal (22).

Copaiba.....3 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....3 mins.
Oleoresin Matico.....1 min.
Oil Santal.....3 mins.

Action similar to the preceding. Used in the treatment of chronic gonorrhea and gleet. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily.

Copaiba, Cubeb and Rhatany (23).

Copaiba.....6 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....2 mins.
Ext. Rhatany.....2 grs.

Astringent, tonic and stimulant to mucous surfaces. Used in the treatment of menorrhagia, leucorrhea, etc. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily after meals.

Copaiba, Cubeb and Santal (24).

Copaiba.....6 mins.
Oil Cubeb.....2 mins.
Oil Santal.....2 mins.

Useful in chronic gonorrhea and chronic urethritis. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily.

Copaiba and Oleoresin Cubeb (25).

Copaiba.....7 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....3 mins.

Used in advanced stages of gonorrhea and chronic urethritis. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily.

Copaiba and Oil Cubeb (26).

Copaiba.....7 mins.
Oil Cubeb.....3 mins.

Uses and dose same as the preceding.

Copaiba and Santal (27).

Copaiba.....5 mins.
Oil Santal.....5 mins.

Useful in gonorrhea after the first period of acute inflammation. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily.

Copaiba, Santal, Cassia and Haarlem Oil (28).

Copaiba.....3 1/2 mins.
Oil Santal.....3 1/2 mins.
Haarlem Oil.....3 1/2 mins.
Oil Cassia..... 1/2 min.

Used in the treatment of diseases of the genitourinary organs, particularly in advanced stages of gonorrhea and gleet. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily after meals.

Copaiba Oil and Oil Cubeb (29).

Oil Copaiba.....6 mins.
Oil Cubeb.....4 mins.

Diuretic and stimulant to the mucous surfaces of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily.

Creosote Carbonate (96), 5 grs.

Also supplied in Globules, see Page 76.

Creosote Carbonate (97), 10 grs.

Expectorant and antiseptic. Used in pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis and as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose—1 capsule after meals.

Creosote (92), 1 min.

Creosote, Beechwood.....1 min.
Olive Oil.....9 mins.

Creosote (102), 2 mins.

Creosote, Beechwood.....2 mins.
Olive Oil.....8 mins.

Creosote (112), 3 mins.

Creosote, Beechwood.....3 mins.
Olive Oil.....7 mins.

Creosote (86), 5 mins.

Creosote, Beechwood..... 5 mins.
Olive Oil.....10 mins.

Medical properties and dose the same as Creosote Carbonate.

Creosote and Cod Liver Oil, No. 1 (30)

Creosote, Beechwood.....1 min.
Cod Liver Oil.....9 mins.

Creosote and Cod Liver Oil, No. 2 (31).

Creosote, Beechwood.....2 mins.
Cod Liver Oil.....8 mins.

Creosote and Cod Liver Oil, No. 3 (109).

Creosote, Beechwood.....1 min.
Cod Liver Oil.....4 mins.

Also supplied in Globules, see Page 76.

Creosote and Cod Liver Oil, No. 4 (122).

Creosote, Beechwood.....1 min.
Cod Liver Oil.....20 mins.

An excellent means of administering Creosote and Cod Liver Oil in pulmonary tuberculosis and chronic bronchitis. Dose—2 to 4 capsules three times daily after meals.

Creosote, Compound, Bronchial, De Witt (32).

Creosote, Beechwood.....2 mins.
Oil Eucalyptus.....2 mins.
Oil Santal.....2 mins.

Recommended in subacute and chronic inflammation of the bronchi. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily.

Cubeb Oil and Santal (36).

Oil Cubeb.....5 mins.
Oil Santal.....5 mins.

Used in chronic gonorrhea, gleet and chronic cystitis; also in the subacute stages of bronchitis and in asthma marked by catarrhal symptoms when expectoration is thick and ropy. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily after meals.

Cubeb Oleoresin and Santal (37).

Oleoresin Cubeb.....5 mins.
Oil Santal.....5 mins.

Uses and dose same as the preceding.

Ergot-Apiol, Compound (78).

Apiol.....5 mins.
Oil Savin.....1/2 min.
Ergotin, Bonjean.....1 gr.
Aloin.....1/8 gr.

Emmenagogue. Used in the treatment of amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

Ergot-Apiol, Compound, with Blaud's Mass (100).

Apiol.....5 mins.
Oil Savin.....1/2 min.
Ergotin, Bonjean.....1 gr.
Aloin.....1/8 gr.
Ext. Cotton Root, Green.....1 gr.
Blaud's Mass.....5 grs.

Used in the treatment of amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea associated with anemia. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

Eucalyptus Oil (39), 5 mins.

Oil Eucalyptus.....5 mins.
Oil Sweet Almonds.....5 mins.

Stimulant and antiseptic. Used in bronchitis, asthma and subacute gonorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 capsules.

Gonorrhea, Special (69), round.

Methylene Blue.....1 gr.
Oil Nutmeg.....1 min.
Oil Santal.....2 mins.
Olive Oil.....q. s.

Useful in the treatment of the earlier stages of gonorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily after meals.

Guaiacol (89), 4 mins.

Guaiacol.....4 mins.
Olive Oil.....8 mins.

Properties and uses the same as those of Creosote. Dose—1 capsule after meals.

Haarlem Oil (121), 5 mins.

Haarlem Oil (40), 10 mins.

Said to be of value in the treatment of affections of the kidneys and bladder. Dose—1 to 3 capsules three times daily.

Haarlem, Compound, see Copaiba, Santal, Cassia and Haarlem Oil.

Male Fern and Kamala (42).

Oleoresin Male Fern.....7 mins.
Kamala.....4 grs.

Anthelmintic. Used for the expulsion of tapeworms. Dose—4 to 8 capsules taken in the morning and followed after several hours by a calomel purge aided by a saline. Castor oil should not be used.

Mercurial Ointment, U. S. P. (128), 60 grs.

In boxes of one dozen capsules.

Mercurial Ointment, U. S. P. (129), 120 grs.

In boxes of one-half and one dozen capsules.

Antisyphilitic, alterative and parasiticide. This ointment contains 50 per cent. Metallic Mercury and is largely used in the treatment of syphilis by inunction, also locally in venereal sores, glandular swellings and certain skin diseases, and for the destruction of pediculi.

Elastic capsules afford a ready means of dispensing Mercurial Ointment.

Methylene Blue, Compound, Horwitz (44), r. or o.; also see Globules. Page 76.

Methylene Blue.....1 gr.
Copaiba.....1 1/2 mins.
Oil Santal.....1 1/2 mins.
Oil Cinnamon.....1/2 min.

This is the original formula of Dr. Horwitz and is useful in the earlier stages of gonorrhea as it tends to shorten the course of the disease. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily after meals.

Methylene Blue, Compound, No. 2, see Globules, Page 76.

Methylene Blue and Santal (71), round.

Methylene Blue.....1 gr.
Oil Santal.....5 mins.

Used in the treatment of gonorrhea and gleet. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

Methylene Blue and Santal, Compound (72).

Methylene Blue.....1 gr.
Salol.....2 grs.
Oil Santal.....2 mins.
Oil Cinnamon.....1/2 min.
Copaiba.....2 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....2 mins.
Oleoresin Matico.....2 mins.

For the treatment of gonorrhea and other acute urethral diseases; also gonorrheal rheumatism. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

Supplied round only.

Methylene-Salol, Compound (70).

Methylene Blue.....1 gr.
Salol.....2 grs.
Oil Santal.....8 mins.
Oil Cinnamon.....1/2 min.

Uses and dose same as the preceding.

Olive Oil (118), 20 mins.

Olive Oil (104), 2 1/2 Gm.

Views in the ELASTIC FILLED CAPSULE DEPARTMENT

CAPSULE PRESS

SORTING FINISHED CAPSULES

COATING PLATES WITH GELATIN

PACKING ELASTIC FILLED CAPSULES

Olive Oil (105), 5 Gm.

Nutritive and mildly laxative. Olive oil has been used in the treatment of gall-stones and biliary colic. Dose—1 to 6 capsules, repeated as may be required.

Palme-Santal (46).

Oleoresin Saw Palmetto.....2 mins.
Oil Santal.....2 mins.

Used in the treatment of prostatic troubles, irritation of the bladder and urethral inflammation. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

Quinine Sulphate (50), 2 grs.

Quinine Sulphate (51), 3 grs.

Quinine Sulphate (53), 5 grs.

Antiperiodic, antipyretic and tonic. Specific in malarial fevers. Dose—1 to 10 grs. repeated as needed.

Salol (57), 5 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic, antipyretic and antirheumatic. Used in rheumatism, fevers, colds, diarrhea, cholera, typhoid and urinary infections. Dose—1 to 3 capsules.

Salol, Compound (58).

Salol.....3 1/2 grs.
Oleoresin Cubeb..... 5 mins.
Copaiba..... 10 mins.
Pepsin, 1:3000..... 1 gr.

Used in the treatment of gonorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

Salol and Methylene Blue, Compound (88).

Salol.....3 1/2 grs.
Copaiba..... 10 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb..... 5 mins.
Methylene Blue..... 1 gr.

Uses and dose same as the preceding.

Salol and Santal (99).

Salol..... 5 grs.
Oil Santal.....10 mins.

Urinary antiseptic and stimulant to depraved mucous surfaces. Used in gonorrheal disorders. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

Salol and Santal, Compound (59).

Salol.....4 grs.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....5 mins.
Oil Santal.....5 mins.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....1 gr.
Olive Oil..... q. s.

Used in chronic gonorrhea and gleet as an antiseptic and stimulant to the depraved mucous surfaces; also in chronic cystitis. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

Salol and Wintergreen (60).

Salol..... 5 grs.
Oil Wintergreen.....10 mins.

Antirheumatic and antiseptic. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily after meals.

Santal Oil, East Indian (61), 5 mins.

Also supplied in Globules, see Page 76.

Santal Oil, East Indian (62), 10 mins.

Also supplied in Globules, see Page 76.

Santal Oil, East Indian (106), 15 mins.

Urinary antiseptic and stimulant expectorant. Used in the treatment of gonorrhea, gleet and chronic cystitis. Also useful in chronic bronchitis. Dose—5 to 15 mins. preferably after meals.

Santal Ava (98).

Kava Kava.....16 grs.
Oil Santal..... 5 mins.

Useful in gonorrhea and inflamed conditions of the urethral tract. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three or four times daily after meals.

Santal and Cassia (63).

Oil Santal.....9 mins.
Oil Cinnamon.....1 min.

Urinary antiseptic and carminative. Used in the treatment of gonorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

Santal, Compound, see Copaiba, Santal, Cassia and Haarlem Oil.

Saw Palmetto and Santal, see Palme-Santal.

Terebene (110), 5 mins.

A stimulant expectorant, useful in the later stages of acute and subacute and chronic bronchitis. Also employed in genitourinary inflammation and as an antiseptic in fermentative dyspepsia. Dose—1 or 2 capsules.

Turpentine Oil (81), 5 mins.

Turpentine Oil (65), 10 mins.

Diuretic and diffusible stimulant. Useful in advanced stages of typhoid and in other enteric fevers and to overcome tympanites and flatulence. Also employed in passive hemorrhages of the intestinal and genito-urinary tract. Contraindicated in acute nephritis and acute gastrointestinal inflammation. Dose—1 or 2 capsules (10 to 20 mins.)

Warburg's Tincture (82), 1 dram.

Each capsule represents 1 fluid dram of tincture. Used in the treatment of malarial fever. Dose—2 capsules are given after first opening the bowels by a saline purge, followed after two or three hours by a second dose.

Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes (83), 1 dram.

Each capsule represents 1 fluid dram of tincture without the aloes. Properties and dose same as the preceding.

Wintergreen Oil (75), 5 mins.

Wintergreen Oil.....5 mins.
Olive Oil.....5 mins.

Antirheumatic and antiseptic. Dose—1 to 3 capsules after meals.

Wintergreen Oil (68), 10 mins.

Antirheumatic. Dose—1 or 2 capsules.

Elixirs

This extensive line of pharmaceutical preparations is the result of the modern trend to render medicines attractive in appearance, pleasant to take and more acceptable to the stomach. From a very modest beginning the list of elixirs now includes many simples and compounds of recognized usefulness and stability. These have been developed under scientific supervision and by methods of standardization which insure their uniformity and reliability.

PACKAGES

Elixirs are supplied in pint and gallon bottles and in larger packages on special orders. To avoid the possibility of confusion it is suggested that Elixirs be ordered by number.

Each fluid ounce contains or represents the amount of ingredients mentioned in the formula unless otherwise noted.

Acetanilid, Compound (Liquid Febrifuge) (1).

Acetanilid	10 grs.
Acetphenetidin	8 grs.
Salol	4 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated	4 grs.

Analgesic, sedative and antipyretic. Used in headache, fever, neuralgia, tonsillitis and influenza. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) diluted.

***Acetanilid, Compound, Special (2).**

Acetanilid	16 grs.
Caffeine	2 grs.
Sodium Bromide	40 grs.
Codeine Sulphate	1/2 gr.
Tr. Gelsemium	24 grs.

Analgesic, sedative and antipyretic. Used in nervous insomnia, headache, neuralgia, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) diluted.

Aletris, Compound (4).

Aletris	30 grs.
Mitchella repens	30 grs.
Cramp Bark	15 grs.
Caulophyllum	7 1/2 grs.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) every three or four hours.

Alkaline, see Rhubarb, Alkaline, with Pancreatin.

Alkaline, Digestive (5).

Avena Sativa	8 grs.
Xanthoxylum	8 grs.
Hydrastis	8 grs.
Gentian	4 grs.
Ginger	4 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	4 grs.

Stomachic, tonic and stimulant. Used in atonic dyspepsia. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnine (6).

Aloin	1 3/5 grs.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1 gr.
Strychnine	8/60 gr.

Laxative, intestinal stimulant and tonic. Used in chronic constipation, hepatic disturbances, nervous headache, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

*Federal record of sales required.

Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnine, Compound (7).

Aloin	1 gr.
Podophyllin	1 gr.
Fl. Ext. Belladonna Leaves	5 mins.
Strychnine	1/10 gr.

Laxative and intestinal stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Aloin, Belladonna, Strychnine and Ipecac (8).

Aloin	1 3/5 grs.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1 gr.
Strychnine	8/60 gr.
Ipecac	1/2 gr.

Laxative and intestinal stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Alterative Chlorides, see Iron, Arsenic and Mercury Chlorides.

Ammonium Bromide (9), 40 grs.

Nerve sedative and hypnotic. Used in nervous insomnia, hysteria, sexual hyperesthesia, goitre, chorea and epilepsy. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Ammonium Valerate (10), 16 grs.

Antispasmodic and nerve sedative. Used in hysteria and other similar nervous states. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Antiasthmatic, Hare (11).

Sodium Iodide	16 grs.
Potassium Bromide	16 grs.
Tr. Lobelia	32 mins.
Fl. Ext. Euphorbia Pil	24 mins.
Nitroglycerin	1/25 gr.

Alterative, antispasmodic and antiasthmatic. Used chiefly in asthma, chronic bronchitis and hay fever. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) three times a day. In acute attacks give every hour or two until relieved.

Antidyspeptic (12).

Pepsin, 1:3000	4 grs.
Pancreatin	8 grs.
Cascara Sagrada	4 grs.
Ipecac	8/10 gr.
Strychnine	8/120 gr.
E. & T. Antiseptic	120 mins.

Digestant, laxative, stimulant and antiseptic. Used in chronic indigestion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) after meals.

Antidyspeptic, Phenolated (13).

Pepsin, 1:3000	8 grs.
Pancreatin	16 grs.
Cascara Sagrada	8 grs.
Ipecac	1 3/5 grs.
Nux Vomica	1 gr.
Phenolated Elixir	q. s.

Digestant, laxative, intestinal stimulant and antiseptic. Used in chronic dyspepsia with constipation. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Antimalarial (14).

Quinidine Sulphate	5 grs.
Canada Snake Root	22 1/2 grs.

Antiperiodic and antimalarial. Used in malaria and other febrile diseases. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Bismuth (19).

Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate	16 grs.

Gastrointestinal sedative and astringent. Used in gastrointestinal disorders where there is excessive secretion and relaxation of the mucous membranes. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.) every two or three hours.

Bismuth and Strychnine (20).

Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate	16 grs.
Strychnine	8/60 gr.

Gastrointestinal sedative, stimulant and astringent. Used similarly to the preceding elixir. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Black Cohosh, Compound (21).

Cimicifuga	36 grs.
Wild Cherry	36 grs.
Sanguinaria	12 grs.
Glycyrrhiza	12 grs.

Antispasmodic, expectorant and tonic. Used as a general nervine in spasmodic affections. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Black Haw (22).

Viburnum Prunifolium	80 grs.

Nervine, antispasmodic and uterine tonic. Used in dysmenorrhea, after-pains and threatened abortion. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Bromides and Belladonna, Compound (23).

Potassium Bromide	40 grs.
Sodium Bromide	40 grs.
Ammonium Bromide	40 grs.
Zinc Bromide	1 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/8 gr.
Ext. Cannabis	1/8 gr.
Cascara Sagrada	40 grs.

With Ext. Hops and Aromatics.

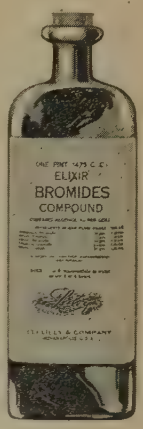
Nerve sedative, antispasmodic and hypnotic. Used as a sedative in nervous disturbances and to produce sleep. Dose—2 drams (8 c. c.) in water three times a day.

Bromides and Chloral, Compound, see Bromochloral, Compound.

Bromides, Compound, (24), also see Bromochloral, Compound.

Ammoium Bromide	24 grs.
Calcium Bromide	24 grs.
Lithium Bromide	24 grs.
Potassium Bromide	24 grs.
Sodium Bromide	24 grs.

Nerve sedative, antispasmodic and hypnotic. Used in nervous conditions, insomnia, chorea, epilepsy, delirium tremens, alcoholism, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water every three or four hours.



Bromides and Iodide, Compound, see Calcium Iodide, Compound.

Bromides, Triplex (25).

Caffeine Bromide	8 grs.
Sodium Bromide	8 grs.
Potassium Bromide	8 grs.

Sedative and antispasmodic. Used in spasmodic conditions, nervous headache, etc. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Bromochloral, Compound (26).

Potassium Bromide	120 grs.
Hydrated Chloral	90 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1 gr.

Hypnotic, sedative and antispasmodic. Used in delirium tremens, acute mania, epilepsy, chorea and convulsions. Contraindicated in gastritis. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.) Larger doses must not be given in heart disease and it should be given to children and the aged with caution.

Buchu, N. F. (27).

100 c. c. represent 12.5 c. c. Fl. Ext. Buchu — One fluid ounce represents 60 mins.

Mild genitourinary and gastrointestinal stimulant, tonic and diuretic. Used chiefly in catarrhal conditions of the genitourinary tract, hematuria, incontinence, etc., and in gastric debility and intestinal colic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Buchu, Compound, Formula A (28).

Buchu	40 grs.
Juniper	20 grs.
Cubeb	6 2/3 grs.
Pareira	40 grs.

Diuretic and stimulant to the genitourinary tract. Used in chronic cystitis and catarrhal conditions of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Buchu, Compound, N. F. (29).

100 c. c. represent 25 c. c. Fl. Ext. Buchu, Comp., N. F. (Buchu, Cubeb, Juniper and Uva Ursi) — One fluid ounce represents 120 mins.

Diuretic and mild stimulant to the genitourinary tract. Used similarly to the preceding elixir. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water.

Buchu and Hyoscyamus, Compound (30).

Buchu	40 grs.
Uva Ursi	20 grs.
Pareira	20 grs.
Hyoscyamus	20 grs.
Hops	20 grs.
Potassium Acetate	40 grs.
Spirit Nitrous Ether	20 mins.

Stimulant, sedative and diuretic. Used chiefly as a diuretic in chronic kidney affections. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) three or four times a day.

Buchu and Juniper, Compound (31).

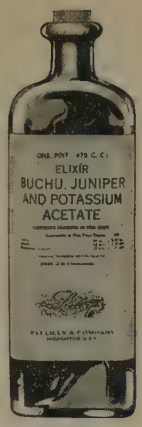
Buchu	24 grs.
Barberry Bark	12 grs.
Juniper	12 grs.
Sodium Salicylate	10 grs.

Diuretic and antirheumatic. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate (32).

Buchu.....45 grs.
Juniper.....12 grs.
Potassium Acetate.....16 grs.

Diuretic and stimulant. Used in chronic infections of the urinary tract. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)



Buchu, Juniper and Uva Ursi, Compound, see Buchu, Juniper, Uva Ursi and Potassium Acetate.

Buchu, Juniper, Uva Ursi and Potassium Acetate (33).

Buchu.....80 grs.
Juniper.....40 grs.
Uva Ursi.....40 grs.
Potassium Acetate.....24 grs.

Diuretic and stimulant. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Buchu and Potassium Acetate (34).

Buchu.....56 grs.
Potassium Acetate.....40 grs.

Diuretic and aperient. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Buckthorn, see Frangula.

Caffeine and Potassium Bromide, see Potassium Bromide and Caffeine.

Calcium Bromide, Compound, see Calcium Iodide, Compound.

Calcium Iodide, Compound (35).

Each fluid ounce contains 72 grains of the Iodides, Bromides and Chlorides of Calcium, Magnesium, Iron, Sodium and Potassium combined with Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, Compound, and Adjuvants.

Alterative, sedative and tonic. Used in rheumatism, pleuritic affections, syphilis, chronic skin diseases, etc. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Calcium Lactophosphate (36), 16 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Used in rickets, defective ossification and as a general tonic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Calcium and Sodium Glycerphosphates, N. F. (37).

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
2.5 Gm.	Solution Sodium Glycerophosphate	11.4 grs.
.875 Gm.	Calcium Glycerophosphate	4 grs.

Alterative and tonic. Used as a general tonic and reconstructive. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Calisaya (39).

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.

Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic. Not compatible with iron salts. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Calisaya, N. F., see Cinchona Alkaloids, N. F.

Calisaya and Bismuth (40).

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.

Tonic, febrifuge, stomachic and astringent. Used as a bitter tonic and gastrointestinal astringent. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Calisaya, Bismuth and Strychnine (41).

Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Tonic, febrifuge, stomachic and astringent. Effective as a bitter tonic, gastrointestinal astringent and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Calisaya, Detannated (42).

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.

Tonic and antiperiodic. This preparation is free from the tannin of cinchona bark, and is compatible with iron salts. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Calisaya, Ferrated, see Cinchona, Ferrated.

Calisaya, Hydrastis and Lactated Pepsin (43).

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
Fluid Hydrastis, Non-alcoholic.....32 mins.
Lactated Pepsin..... 40 grs.

Bitter tonic, digestive and febrifuge. Used to improve the appetite and stimulate digestion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Calisaya and Iron (44).

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....16 grs.

Chalybeate, bitter tonic and febrifuge; especially indicated in the anemia of malaria. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth (45).

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....16 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.

Bitter tonic, stomachic and gastrointestinal astringent. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth, Pepsin and Strychnine (46).

Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble..... 16 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.
Pepsin, Saccharated..... 40 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Stimulant, tonic, digestant and astringent. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnine (47).

Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble..... 16 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Tonic, stimulant and astringent. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

Calisaya, Iron, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, see Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth, Pepsin and Strychnine.

Calisaya, Iron and Quinine (48).

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....16 grs.
Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.

Tonic and antiperiodic. Used especially in periodic febrile diseases. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Calisaya, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine (49).

Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble..... 16 grs.
Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Tonic, hematinic and stimulant. Particularly indicated in malarial anemia. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine (50).

Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
Iron Phosphate Soluble..... 16 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

General tonic and stimulant. Dose —1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Calisaya, Iron, Strychnine and Pepsin (51).

Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble.. 16 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.
Pepsin, Saccharated..... 40 grs.

Tonic, stimulant and digestant. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Calisaya, Pepsin and Bismuth (53).

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
Pepsin, Saccharated.....40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.

Tonic, digestant and astringent. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine (54).

Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
Pepsin, Saccharated..... 40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Tonic, stimulant, digestant and astringent. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Calisaya, Pepsin and Strychnine (55).

Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
Pepsin, Saccharated..... 40 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Tonic, stimulant and digestant. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

Calisaya, Quinine and Strychnine (56).

Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Tonic, stimulant and antiperiodic. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Calisaya and Strychnine (57).

Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Tonic, stimulant and antiperiodic. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Canada Snakeroot, Compound (58).

Canada Snakeroot.....80 grs.
Cinchona.....64 grs.
Caraway.....16 grs.
Galangal..... 8 grs.
Nutmeg..... 8 grs.
Orange, Bitter..... 8 grs.
Cinnamon..... 8 grs.

Aromatic tonic and antiperiodic. Used chiefly in malaria. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Cascara Sagrada, Aromatic (59).

Cascara Sagrada.....120 grs.
Aromatics.

Tonic laxative. Especially indicated in chronic constipation. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) diluted with water.

Cascara Sagrada, Compound (60).

Cascara Sagrada.....40 grs.
Senna.....40 grs.
Rhubarb.....40 grs.

Tonic laxative. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Cathartic, Compound (61).

Rhubarb.....64 grs.
Senna.....32 grs.
Taraxacum.....32 grs.
Podophyllum.....16 grs.
Ginger..... 8 grs.
Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.....16 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 8 grs.

Laxative and cathartic. Dose—As a laxative, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.); as a cathartic, 2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Cathartic, Compound, Improved (62).

Senna.....120 grs.
Podophyllum..... 6 grs.
Juglans..... 30 grs.
Potassium and Sodium Tartrate..... 20 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 10 grs.
Aromatics..... 30 grs.
Tamarind..... 80 grs.

Laxative and cathartic. Dose—As a laxative, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.); as a cathartic, 2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Catnep and Fennel (63).

Catnep.....15 grs.
Fennel.....40 grs.
Carminatives.

Stomachic and antispasmodic. Used chiefly for flatulent colic of infants. Dose—For an infant of four weeks, from 5 to 8 drops, increasing the dose according to age. Give in a little warm water every 15 to 30 minutes as required.

Celery and Guarana (66).

Celery Seed.....60 grs.
Guarana.....60 grs.

Stimulant, stomachic and nervine. Used in migraine and nervous disturbances. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Chionanthus, Compound (68).

Chionanthus virginica.....96 grs.
Combined with Aromatics.

Aperient and cholagogue. Used in hepatic disorders associated with jaundice. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Chloral, Compound, see Bromochloral, Compound.

Chloral Hydrate (69).

Hydrated Chloral.....80 grs.

Hypnotic, anodyne and antispasmodic. Used in chorea, hysteria, convulsions, insomnia, mania, etc. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Chloral and Potassium Bromide, see Potassium Bromide and Chloral Hydrate.

Chloral and Potassium, Compound, see Bromochloral, Compound.

Chlorides of Iron, Arsenic and Mercury, with Calisaya, see Iron, Arsenic and Mercury Chlorides; also Four Chlorides.

Chromium Sulphate (70), 16 grs.

Alterative and nerve tonic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.) before each meal.

Cinchona Alkaloids, N. F. (71).

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
0.2 Gm....	Quinine Sulphate.....	1 gr.
0.1 Gm....	Cinchonidine Sulphate.....	1/2 gr.
0.1 Gm....	Cinchonine Sulphate.....	1/2 gr.

Tonic and adjuvant. Used as a bitter vehicle and stomachic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Cinchona, see Calisaya.

Cinchona, Detannated, see Calisaya, Detannated.

Cinchona, Ferrated (72).

Cinchona	40 grs.
Iron and Ammonium Citrate	16 grs.

Tonic and hematinic. Used in anemia and convalescence from febrile diseases. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Corydalis, Compound (73).

Corydalis	32 grs.
Stillingia	16 grs.
Xanthoxylum	16 grs.
Twin Leaf	16 grs.
Iris	8 grs.
Sheep Laurel	8 grs.
Potassium Iodide	8 grs.

Tonic, alterative and antirheumatic. Used as an alterative in chronic rheumatism and syphilis. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) three or four times a day.

Cramp Bark, Compound (74).

Cramp Bark	28 grs.
Scutellaria	28 grs.
Spathyema foetida	14 grs.
With Aromatics.	

Nervine and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.) in hot water or milk every fifteen minutes until relieved.

Cramp Bark, Compound, N. F., 3rd Revision, see Viburnum Opulus, Compound, N. F.

***Creosote and Terpin Hydrate, Compound (75).**

Creosote, Beechwood	4 mins.
Terpin Hydrate	4 grs.
Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride	1/8 gr.
Calcium Glycerophosphate	4 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate	4 grs.

Expectorant, bronchial sedative and tonic. Used in chronic bronchitis. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) every two or three hours.

Creosote and Terpin Hydrate, Compound, Non-Narcotic (220).

Creosote, Beechwood	4 mins.
Terpin Hydrate	4 grs.
Calcium Glycerophosphate	4 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate	4 grs.

Expectorant, bronchial sedative and tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Damiana (76), 120 grs.

Aphrodisiac, diuretic, laxative and bitter tonic. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Damiana, Compound, see Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana.

Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica, see Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana.

Digestive, Alkaline, see Alkaline, Digestive.

Digestive, Aromatic (79).

Contains the digestive enzymes with aromatics. Used in dyspepsia and as a vehicle. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water, immediately after meals.

Digestive Ferments, see Enzymatic Cordial, Page 28.

Digitalin and Strychnine, Compound, see Nitroglycerin, Compound.

*Federal record of sales required.

Dioscorea, Compound (81).

Dioscorea	4 grs.
Aletris	16 grs.
Viburnum Prunifolium	40 grs.
Viburnum Opulus	8 grs.
Mitchella repens	16 grs.
Helonias	8 grs.
Caulophyllum	8 grs.
Scutellaria	8 grs.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Diuretic (82), also see Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate.

Buchu	120 grs.
Uva Ursi	64 grs.
Cleavers	64 grs.
Juniper	40 grs.

Diuretic and urinary stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) every three or four hours.

Emmenagogue, Rigaud (83).

Aloes	12 grs.
Rue	6 grs.
Saffron	6 grs.
Savin	6 grs.

Uterine stimulant, emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Used in menstrual disorders. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.) in hot water every three or four hours.

Eriodictyon, see Yerba Santa.

Eucalyptus (84), 80 grs.

Tonic, antiperiodic and antiseptic. Used in chronic bronchitis, gastritis, asthma, fetid breath and as a febrifuge in infectious diseases. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Euonymus (Wahoo) (85), 72 mins.

Hepatic stimulant and laxative. Used in constipation with hepatic torpor. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Five Bromides, see Bromides, Compound.

Four Chlorides (86).

Ferrous Chloride	1 gr.
Arsenic Chloride	1/16 gr.
Mercuric Chloride	1/16 gr.
Cinchona Alkaloids in form of Hydrochlorides	1/16 gr.

Tonic, alterative and antiperiodic. Used chiefly in treatment of malaria and syphilis. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Frangula (Buckthorn) (87).

Fluid Extract Frangula	120 mins.

Cathartic. Used in chronic constipation. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Gentian, N. F. (88).

100 c. c. represent 3.5 c. c. Fl. Ext. Gentian — One fluid ounce represents 16 mins.

Tonic and stomachic. Used as an appetizer and as a vehicle for other drugs. Is compatible with iron salts. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Gentian, Compound (89).

Corresponds in strength to Infusion Gentian, Compound, N. F. Bitter tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Gentian, Glycerinated, N. F. (91).

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents
1.0 c. c. . . Fl. Ext. Gentian . . . . . 4 4/5 mins.
1.5 c. c. . . Fl. Ext. Taraxacum . . . . . 7 1/5 mins.
.5 c. c. . . Phosphoric Acid . . . . . 2 2/5 mins.
40.0 c. c. . . Glycerin . . . . . 192 mins.
Sherry Wine . . . . . q. s.
Aromatics.

Bitter tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Gentian and Iron Chloride (92).

Infusion Gentian, Compound, N. F. . . . . 60 mins.
Tr. Iron Citro-chloride . . . . . 8 mins.

Ferruginous and bitter tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Gentian and Iron Chloride, with Lactated Pepsin (93).

Infusion Gentian, Compound, N. F. . . . . 30 mins.
Tr. Iron Citro-chloride . . . . . 4 mins.
Lactated Pepsin . . . . . 20 grs.

Ferruginous, bitter tonic and digestant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Gentian, Iron and Nux Vomica (94).

Gentian . . . . . 16 grs.
Tr. Iron Citro-chloride . . . . . 16 mins.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1 gr.

Ferruginous tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams. (4 to 8 c. c.) before meals.

Gentian, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine (95).

Gentian . . . . . 32 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble . . . . . 16 grs.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 2 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . . . 8/60 gr.

Ferruginous, bitter tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) before meals.

Gentian, Iron and Strychnine (96).

Gentian . . . . . 32 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble . . . . . 16 grs.
Strychnine . . . . . 8/60 gr.

Ferruginous, bitter tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) before meals.

Gentian, Iron and Wahoo (97).

Infusion Gentian, Compound, N. F. . . . . 60 mins.
Tr. Iron Citro-chloride . . . . . 8 mins.
Wahoo . . . . . 16 grs.

Hepatic stimulant, tonic and stomachic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Gentian and Phosphoric Acid, Compound, see Glycero-Tonic, Compound, Page 185.

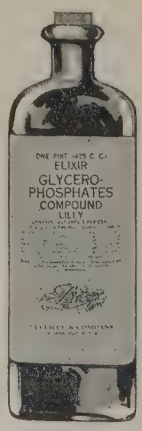
Ginseng, Compound (98).

Ginseng . . . . . 16 grs.
Life Everlasting . . . . . 96 grs.

Stomachic, digestive stimulant and demulcent. Used in indigestion and gastric catarrh. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Glycerin and Gentian, Compound, see Gentian, Glycerinated; also Glycero-Tonic, Compound, Page 185.

Glycerin and Heroin, Compound, see Glycerole Heroin, Compound, Page 77.



Glycerophosphates, Compound, No. 1 (99).

Calcium Glycerophosphate . . . . . 8 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate . . . . . 16 grs.
Iron Glycerophosphate . . . . . 1 1/2 grs.
Manganese Glycerophosphate . . . . . 1 gr.
Quinine Glycerophosphate . . . . . 1/2 gr.
Strychnine Glycerophosphate . . . . . 1/16 gr.

Reconstructive, nerve stimulant and tonic. Used chiefly in nervous debility and convalescence. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water three times a day before meals. For children, 10 to 30 drops.

Glycerophosphates, Compound, Special (100).

Calcium Glycerophosphate . . . . . 4 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate . . . . . 4 grs.
Iron Glycerophosphate . . . . . 2 grs.
Potassium Glycerophosphate . . . . . 2 grs.

Tonic and reconstructive. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.) taken three times a day, before meals.

Glycerophosphates, Compound, without Sugar, see Solutions, Page 111.

Glycerophosphates, Nux Vomica and Damiana (101).

Nux Vomica . . . . . 8 grs.
Damiana . . . . . 64 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate . . . . . 8 grs.
Calcium Glycerophosphate . . . . . 4 grs.

Reconstructive, stimulant and aphrodisiac. Used in nervous and sexual debility. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Glycerophosphates with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, without Sugar, see Solutions, Page 111.

Glycerophosphates, Soda and Lime (102).

Sodium Glycerophosphate . . . . . 8 grs.
Calcium Glycerophosphate . . . . . 4 grs.

Nerve tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) three times a day.

Glycero-Tonic, see Glycero-Tonic, Compound, Page 185.

Guarana, N. F. (103).

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents
20 c. c. . . . . Fl. Ext. Guarana . . . . . 96 mins.

Cerebral and cardiac stimulant and diuretic. Used principally in migraine. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Guarana and Celery, see Celery and Guarana.

Helonias (104), 80 grs.

Uterine tonic. Used chiefly in atonic conditions of the uterus. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Helonias, Compound (105).

Mitchella repens . . . . . 110 grs.
Helonias . . . . . 28 grs.
Cramp Bark . . . . . 28 grs.
Caulophyllum . . . . . 28 grs.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Hepatic, Compound (106).

Cascara Sagrada . . . . . 16 grs.
Taraxacum . . . . . 48 grs.
Lappa . . . . . 48 grs.
Euonymus . . . . . 64 grs.
Chionanthus . . . . . 48 grs.
Sodium Phosphate . . . . . 16 grs.
Aromatics . . . . . q. s.

Hepatic stimulant and mild laxative. Used in constipation accompanied by hepatic torpor. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

•Heroin and Terpin Hydrate, No. 1 (109).

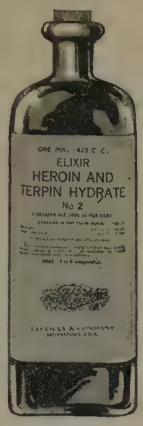
Terpin Hydrate..... 8 grs.
Heroin.....1/3 gr.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

***Heroin and Terpin Hydrate, No. 2 (110).**

Terpin Hydrate..... 8 grs.
Heroin.....1/8 gr.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)



Hexa-Lithia, Compound (111).

Saw Palmetto Berries.....120 grs.
Corn Silk, Green.....120 grs.
Sandalwood..... 30 grs.
Triticum..... 24 grs.
Hexamethylene..... 40 grs.
Lithium Benzoate..... 16 grs.

Urinary antiseptic, sedative and diuretic. Used in infections and irritations of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water half an hour before each meal.

Hydrangea and Lithium, Compound, see Lithium and Hydrangea.

Hydrastis, Compound, see Alkaline Digestive.

Hydrastis and Cramp Bark, Compound, see Uterine Sedative.

Hypnotic (113).

Hydrated Chloral.....60 grs.
Potassium Bromide.....40 grs.
Ext. Cannabis..... 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1 gr.

Hypnotic, sedative and antispasmodic. Used in spasmodic affections, such as chorea, epilepsy, etc., to produce sleep and to quiet patients having acute mania, delirium, etc. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Hypnotic, Compound, see Bromochloral, Compound.

Incontinence (114).

Ergot..... 20 grs.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves..... 1 min.
Tr. Rhus Aromatica..... 40 mins.
Strychnine Sulphate.....8/200 gr.

Used in urinary incontinence and enuresis. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Iodides, Alterative (115).

Potassium Iodide.....40 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....12 grs.
Angelica Root.....44 grs.
Stillingia.....44 grs.
Yellow Parilla.....44 grs.
Iris.....44 grs.

Alterative, antisyphilitic, tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water.

Iodides and Bromides, Compound (116).

Calcium Bromide.....16 grs.
Magnesium Bromide.....16 grs.
Sodium Iodide.....16 grs.
Potassium Iodide.....16 grs.
Stillingia..... 8 grs.
Sarsaparilla..... 8 grs.
Rumex.....15 grs.
Bittersweet..... 4 grs.
Lappa..... 8 grs.
Taraxacum..... 8 grs.

*Federal record of sales required.
•Narcotic order required.

Alterative and sedative. Used principally as a general alterative and antisyphilitic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Iodides, Compound (117).

Arsenic Iodide.....8/125 gr.
Iron Iodide..... 2/3 gr.
Mercury Biniodide.....8/125 gr.
Manganese Iodide..... 8/10 gr.
Potassium Iodide..... 8 grs.
Sodium Iodide..... 8 grs.

Alterative. Used principally as an antisyphilitic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Iron, Arsenic and Mercury Chlorides (118).

Iron Protochloride..... 2 grs.
Arsenic Chloride.....8/140 gr.
Mercury Bichloride..... 8/64 gr.
Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.

Alterative, tonic and febrifuge. Used in malaria and syphilis. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine (119).

Tr. Iron Citro-chloride..... 20 mins.
Arsenic Trioxide..... 1/4 gr.
Strychnine.....8/100 gr.

Ferruginous tonic and stimulant. Used in anemia, chlorosis, and as a general tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Iron Peptonate and Manganese, and Combinations, see Solutions, Page 112.

Iron Phosphate and Quinine, see Iron and Quinine Phosphates.

Iron Phosphate, Quinine and Strychnine, see Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.

Iron Pyrophosphate, Quinine and Arsenic (121).

Iron Pyrophosphate, Soluble..... 16 grs.
Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.
Arsenic.....8/30 gr.

Alterative, tonic and antiperiodic. Used as a general tonic and particularly in malaria. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Iron Pyrophosphate, Quinine and Strychnine (122).

Iron Pyrophosphate, Soluble..... 16 grs.
Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Alterative, tonic and antiperiodic. Used in general weakness or debility and in convalescence from acute diseases such as pneumonia and typhoid. Dose—For adults, 1 dram (4 c. c.) three times a day, just before or after meals.

Iron Pyrophosphate and Strychnine (123).

Iron Pyrophosphate, Soluble..... 16 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

Iron and Quinine Phosphates (124).

Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....16 grs.
Quinine Phosphate..... 2 grs.

Tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Citrate (125), 16 grs.

General tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) three times a day.

Iron, Quinine, Strychnine and Arsenic (126).

Iron Phosphate, Soluble	16 grs.
Quinine Phosphate	2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate	8/60 gr.
Arsenous Acid	8/40 gr.

Tonic and antiperiodic. Used in anemia, chlorosis, convalescence, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Iron, Quinine, Strychnine and Pepsin, see Pepsin, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, with Glycerophosphates (127).

Iron Phosphate, Soluble	16 grs.
Quinine Phosphate	2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate	8/60 gr.
Sodium Glycerophosphates	8 grs.
Potassium Glycerophosphates	4 grs.

General tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) three times a day.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, N. F. (128).

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents	
12.5	c. c.	Tr. Iron Citro-Chloride	60 mins.
0.875	Gm.	Quinine Hydrochloride	4 grs.
0.0175	Gm.	Strychnine Sulphate	8/100 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) three times a day.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates (130).

Iron Phosphate, Soluble	16 grs.
Quinine Phosphate	2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate	8/60 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) three times a day.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates, with Lactated Pepsin (131).

Iron Phosphate, Soluble	4 grs.
Quinine Phosphate	2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate	1/16 gr.
Lactated Pepsin	32 grs.

Tonic, digestant and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) after meals.

Iron Salicylate, see Solutions, Page 112.

Iron and Strychnine Phosphates (132).

Iron Phosphate, Soluble	16 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate	8/60 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

Lactated Pepsin (136).

Digestant and vehicle. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) after meals.

Lactated Pepsin and Bismuth (137).

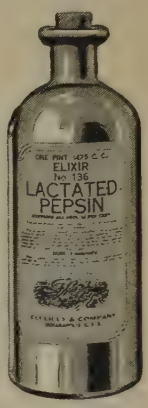
Lactated Pepsin	40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate	8 grs.

Digestive and astringent. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) after meals.

Lactated Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine (138).

Lactated Pepsin	40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate	8 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/16 gr.

Stimulant, astringent and digestive. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) after meals.



Lactated Pepsin and Calisaya, see Calisaya and Lactated Pepsin.

Lactated Pepsin, with Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine (139).

Lactated Pepsin	40 grs.
Calisaya Bark	40 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble	4 grs.
Strychnine	1/16 gr.

Tonic, stimulant and digestive. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) after meals.

Lactated Pepsin, Gentian and Tincture Iron Chloride, see Gentian and Iron Chloride with Lactated Pepsin.

Lactated Pepsin, with Hypophosphites (140).

Lactated Pepsin	80 grs.
Quinine Hypophosphite	1/2 gr.
Strychnine Hypophosphite	8/60 gr.
Calcium Hypophosphite	4 grs.
Potassium Hypophosphite	8 grs.
Manganese Hypophosphite	2 grs.
Iron Hypophosphite	2 grs.

Tonic, reconstructive and digestant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) after meals.

Lactated Pepsin, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, see Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates, with Lactated Pepsin.

Laxative, Compound (141).

Cascara Sagrada	64 grs.
Juglans	32 grs.
Senna	40 grs.
Aromatics.	

Used in chronic constipation. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Lithium Citrate (143), 16 grs.

Antacid and antilithic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Lithium and Hydrangea (144).

Hydrangea	240 grs.
Lithium Benzoate	12 grs.
Lithium Salicylate	12 grs.

Diuretic, antiarthritic and antilithic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Manaca, with Salicylates (146).

Manaca	80 grs.
Sodium Salicylate	64 grs.
Lithium Salicylate	8 grs.
Potassium Salicylate	32 grs.

Antirheumatic. Used in acute and chronic rheumatism. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Matico, Compound (147).

Matico	40 grs.
Cubeb	40 grs.
Buchu	40 grs.

Aromatic stimulant and diuretic. Used in catarrhal affections of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Migraine (148).
Acetanilid.....16 grs.
Caffeine..... 2 grs.
Sodium Bromide.....40 grs.
Anodyne and analgesic. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) in water.

•Morphine Hydrochloride (149), 1 gr.
Anodyne and hypnotic. Used to relieve pain and induce sleep. Dose—Adult, 1 dram (4 c. c.); for children, one year and under, 2 to 10 drops.

Neutralizing, see Cordials, Page 28.

Nitroglycerin, Compound (150).
Digitalin.....8/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 8/50 gr.
Nitroglycerin.....8/100 gr.
Heart tonic and stimulant. In heart failure due to shock, nervous excitement, etc., and in myocarditis. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Nitroglycerin, Compound, and Strophanthus (151).
Nitroglycerin.....8/100 gr.
Digitalin.....8/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 8/50 gr.
Tr. Strophanthus.....1 3/5 mins.
Heart tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Pancreatin (154), 8 grs.
Digestant. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.) immediately after meals.

Passion Flower, Compound (155).
Passion Flower.....240 grs.
Triticum..... 8 grs.
Wild Cherry..... 4 grs.
Antispasmodic and sedative. Used in epilepsy, chorea, insomnia, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Pepsin and Bismuth (157).
Pepsin, Saccharated.....40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.
Digestive, gastrointestinal sedative and mild astringent. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Pepsin, Bismuth and Calisaya, see Calisaya, Pepsin and Bismuth.

Pepsin, Bismuth and Hydrastis (158).
Pepsin, Saccharated..... 40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.
Hydrastis.....1/2 gr.
Digestive tonic, stimulant and astringent. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Pepsin, Bismuth and Iron (159).
Pepsin, Saccharated.....40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....16 grs.
Astringent, tonic and digestant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Pepsin, Bismuth and Pancreatin, see Pepsin, Pancreatin and Bismuth.

Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine (160).
Pepsin, Saccharated..... 40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.
Digestant, tonic and gastric sedative. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

•Narcotic order required.

Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnine and Iron (161).
Pepsin, Saccharated..... 40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.
Iron and Ammonium Citrate..... 8 grs.
Digestive tonic and gastric sedative. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Pepsin, Calisaya and Bismuth, see Calisaya, Pepsin and Bismuth.

Pepsin, Calisaya and Strychnine, see Calisaya, Pepsin and Strychnine.

Pepsin, Compound, see Lactated Pepsin.

Pepsin, Iron and Bismuth, see Pepsin, Bismuth and Iron.

Pepsin, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine (162).
Pepsin, Saccharated..... 40 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble..... 16 grs.
Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.
Tonic, digestant and stimulant. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Pepsin, Lactated, see Lactated Pepsin.

Pepsin and Pancreatin (163).
Pepsin, 1:3000.....8 grs.
Pancreatin.....8 grs.
Digestive. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.) immediately after meals.

Pepsin and Pancreatin, Compound, see Pepsin and Pancreatin, with Caffeine.

Pepsin, Pancreatin and Bismuth (164).
Pepsin, 1:3000.....8 grs.
Pancreatin.....8 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate.....8 grs.
Digestive and gastric sedative. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Pepsin and Pancreatin, with Caffeine (166).
Pepsin, 1:3000.....8 grs.
Pancreatin.....8 grs.
Caffeine.....1 gr.
Calcium Lactophosphate, Celery and Aromatics.
Digestive and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Pepsin Powder, Compound, see Lactated Pepsin.

Pepsin, Quinine and Strychnine (167).
Pepsin, Saccharated..... 40 grs.
Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 gr.
Tonic, stimulant and digestant. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Pepsin and Strychnine (169).
Pepsin, Saccharated..... 40 grs.
Strychnine.....8/60 grs.
Tonic, stimulant and digestive. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Pepsin, Strychnine and Bismuth, see Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.

Pepsin and Thymol, Compound, see Antidyspeptic.

Pepsin and Wafer Ash (170).

Pepsin, Saccharated.....40 grs.
Wafer Ash.....80 grs.

Tonic and digestant. Used to improve the appetite and aid digestion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Phosphates and Calisaya (171).

Calisaya Bark.....60 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble..... 2 grs.
Calcium Phosphate..... 4 grs.
Sodium Phosphate..... 1 gr.
Phosphoric Acid.

Tonic, stimulant and antiperiodic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Phosphorus (172), 8/100 gr.

Stimulant and nutritive. Used in nervous exhaustion, debility, melancholia, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) NOTE—Owing to the rapid oxidation of phosphorus when exposed to air, this preparation is supplied in pint bottles only.

Phosphorus and Nux Vomica (173).

Phosphorus.....8/100 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 2 grs.

Tonic and stimulant. Used in nervous exhaustion. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.) NOTE—Owing to the rapid oxidation of phosphorus when exposed to the air, this preparation is supplied in pint bottles only.

Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana (174).

Phosphorus.....8/100 gr.
Nux Vomica..... 8 grs.
Turnera..... 64 grs.

Nutritive tonic, stimulant and aphrodisiac. Used chiefly as an aphrodisiac. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) NOTE—Owing to the rapid oxidation of phosphorus when exposed to the air, this preparation is supplied in pint bottles only.

Pichi, Compound (175).

Pichi.....120 grs.
Triticum..... 60 grs.
Corn Silk..... 30 grs.

Stimulant and diuretic. Used in catarrhal conditions of the genitourinary tract and to relieve irritation from vesical calculi. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Potassium Bromide (176), 80 grs.

Antispasmodic, sedative and hypnotic. Used to allay nervousness, to produce sleep and in epilepsy, chorea, etc. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Potassium Bromide and Caffeine (177).

Potassium Bromide.....80 grs.
Caffeine Bromide..... 4 grs.

Sedative and antispasmodic. Less depressant than preceding formula. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

Potassium Bromide and Chloral Hydrate (178).

Potassium Bromide.....80 grs.
Hydrated Chloral.....40 grs.

Hypnotic, sedative and antispasmodic. Used in chorea, epilepsy, delirium, mania and insomnia. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

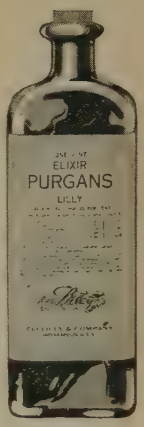
Potassium Iodide, Compound (179).

Potassium Iodide.....40 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....12 grs.
Angelica Root.....28 grs.
Stillingia.....44 grs.
Yellow Parilla.....28 grs.
Helonias.....44 grs.
Xanthoxylum.....88 grs.

Alterative and tonic. Used chiefly in syphilis and chronic rheumatism. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water.

Purgans, Lilly (180).

Cassia acutifolia.....80 grs.
Rhamnus Purshiana.....40 grs.
Euonymus atropurpureus.. 8 grs.
Iris versicolor..... 8 grs.
Hyoscyamus niger.....10 grs.
Aromatics.



A palatable and efficient hepatic stimulant, laxative and cathartic. Especially satisfactory in chronic intestinal stasis and the constipation of pregnancy. Promotes intestinal peristalsis, increases the flow of intestinal juices, stimulates the liver, and imparts tone to the system. Dose—As a cathartic for adults, 2 to 3 drams (8 to 12 c. c.) For children, according to age. As a gentle laxative, use one-half of above quantities, repeated daily as necessary. Literature on request.

Quinidine, Compound (181).

Quinidine Sulphate..... 6 grs.
Canada Snakeroot .....7 1/2 grs.

Antiperiodic and antimalarial. Of value in malaria and other recurring fevers. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Rhamnus Purshiana, see Cascara Sagrada.

Rheumatic, see Buchu and Juniper, Compound.

Rhubarb, Alkaline, with Pancreatin (183).

Rhubarb.....18 grs.
Hydrastis..... 9 grs.
Cinnamon..... 4 grs.
Potassium Bicarbonate.....18 grs.
Pancreatin..... 4 grs.

Laxative, antacid and digestive. Used chiefly in indigestion with intestinal torpidity. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Salicylic Acid (184), 8 grs.

Antipyretic, antirheumatic and intestinal antiseptic. Used in acute and chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, tonsillitis, fevers, etc. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Salicylic Acid, Compound (185).

Salicylic Acid.....40 grs.
Cimicifuga.....14 grs.
Tr. Gelsemium..... 8 mins.
Potassium Iodide.....12 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... q. s.

Antirheumatic, antipyretic and alterative. Used in acute and chronic rheumatism, neuralgia and certain acute fevers. Dose—1 to 3 drams (4 to 12 c. c.)

Saw Palmetto (186).

Sabal.....120 grs.

Tonic and sedative. Used chiefly as a tonic to the generative organs; also used as a sedative in cough, laryngitis, bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Saw Palmetto, Compound (187).

Sabal.....60 grs.
Sandalwood.....28 grs.
Turnera.....28 grs.
Nux Vomica..... 1 gr.
Kola.....28 grs.
Potassium Acetate..... 8 grs.

Tonic, stimulant and diuretic. Used chiefly in genitourinary disorders. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Saw Palmetto and Hexamethylenamine, Compound (188).

Sabal	120 grs.
Corn Silk	120 grs.
Sandalwood	30 grs.
Hexamethylenamine	40 grs.

Urinary antiseptic, sedative and diuretic. Used in infections of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Saw Palmetto and Pichi, Compound (189).

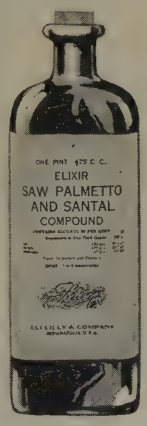
Sabal	48 grs.
Sandalwood	24 grs.
Turnera	16 grs.
Potassium Acetate	16 grs.
Nux Vomica	1 gr.
Kola	16 grs.
Pichi	32 grs.

Tonic, stimulant and diuretic. Used chiefly as a genitourinary tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Saw Palmetto and Santal, Compound (190).

Sabal	120 grs.
Corn Silk	120 grs.
Sandalwood	30 grs.

Tonic, sedative and diuretic. Used as a sedative in irritated conditions of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)



Sedative, Compound, see Bromochloral, Compound.

Six Iodides, see Iodides, Compound.

Sodium Bromide, N. F. (194).

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
17.5 Gm.	Sodium Bromide	80 grs.

Sedative and antispasmodic. Used similarly to Elixir Potassium Bromide. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Sodium Salicylate, N. F. (195).

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
8.5 Gm.	Sodium Salicylate	40 grs.

Antirheumatic, antiseptic and antipyretic. Indicated in acute infections, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Sodium Salicylate, Compound (196).

Sodium Salicylate	80 grs.
Cimicifuga	40 grs.
Jaborandi	40 grs.
Colchicum Seed	16 grs.

Antirheumatic, diaphoretic and analgesic. Used principally in gout and rheumatism. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Sourwood, Compound (197).

Sourwood Leaves	8 grs.
Hydrangea	40 grs.
Eupatorium	24 grs.
Hair Cap Moss	24 grs.
Water Eryngo	24 grs.
Corn Silk	48 grs.
Tr. Apis. Mel	2 mins.
Lithium Benzoate	4 grs.

Diuretic and antilithic. Used principally in renal dropsy and lithiasis. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Squaw Vine and Black Haw, Compound (198).

Mitchella repens	40 grs.
Viburnum Prunifolium	40 grs.
Jamaica Dogwood	30 grs.
Hydrastis	20 grs.
Cimicifuga	20 grs.
Cascara Sagrada	10 grs.
Hyoscyamus	4 grs.
Potassium Bromide	10 grs.

Sedative, anodyne and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea and the nervous disturbances of pregnancy. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Stillingia, Compound (199).

Stillingia	30 grs.
Chimaphila	15 grs.
Iris	15 grs.
Coriander	7 1/2 grs.
Corydalis	30 grs.
Sambucus	15 grs.
Xanthoxylum Berries	7 1/2 grs.

Alterative and tonic. Used as an antisyphilitic and in certain chronic cutaneous diseases. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Strontium Bromide (200), 40 grs.

Antispasmodic, sedative and hypnotic. Used similarly to Elixir Potassium Bromide. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Strontium Bromide, Compound (201).

Strontium Bromide	40 grs.
Passion Flower	16 grs.

Antispasmodic, sedative and anodyne. Used in spasmodic affections, as epilepsy, chorea, etc. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Strontium Salicylate (202), 20 grs.

Sweetened with saccharin. Antirheumatic, antipyretic and antiseptic. NOTE—This preparation is free from sugar and can be safely employed in all cases where the use of sugar must be avoided. Used principally in rheumatic affections, tonsillitis, etc. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Strontium Salicylate, Compound (203).

Strontium Salicylate	16 grs.
Strontium Iodide	8 grs.
Wine Colchicum Seed	40 grs.
Tr. Gelsemium	16 mins.

Antirheumatic, analgesic and alterative. Used in gout and rheumatic affections. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Strychnine Valerate (204), 8/60 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Used in depressed mental and physical conditions. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Sumbul, Compound (205).

Sumbul	80 grs.
Scutellaria	16 grs.
Valerian	4 grs.

Nervine, antispasmodic and sedative. Used in delirium of fevers, and in hysteria, chorea, epilepsy and other spasmodic disorders. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Terpin Hydrate (207), 8 grs.

Expectorant and stimulant to mucous membranes. Used in subacute and chronic bronchitis and in chronic cystitis and specific urethritis. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

***Terpin Hydrate and Codeine (208).**

Terpin Hydrate.....8 grs.
Codeine Sulphate.....1 gr.

Sedative expectorant. Used in subacute and chronic bronchitis. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

***Terpin Hydrate, Compound (209).**

Terpin Hydrate..... 8 grs.
Codeine Sulphate..... 1 gr.
Refined Oil Tar.....16 mins.
Tr. Lobelia..... 8 mins.
Tr. Gelsemium..... 8 mins.

Expectorant, anodyne and antispasmodic. Used in subacute and chronic bronchitis Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) every two or three hours.

Terpin Hydrate and Heroin, see Heroin and Terpin Hydrate.

Three Bromides, see Bromides, Triplex.

Thyme, Compound (210).

Thyme..... 25 grs.
Wild Thyme..... 25 grs.
Potassium Bromide..... 4 grs.
Sodium Bromide..... 4 grs.
Ammonium Bromide..... 2 grs.
Atropine Sulphate.....1/100 gr.

Antispasmodic and sedative. Used chiefly in pertussis. Dose—For a child of ten to twelve years, 1 dram (4 c. c.) three or four times a day.

Tonga, Compound (211).

Tonga..... 64 grs.
Cimicifuga..... 16 grs.
Sodium Salicylate..... 40 grs.
Pilocarpine.....8/100 gr.
Colchicine.....8/500 gr.

Anodyne, antirheumatic and diaphoretic. Used in neuralgia, gout and rheumatism. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water.

Triple Bromides, see Bromides, Triplex.

Triple Chlorides, see Iron, Arsenic and Mercury Chlorides.

Uterine Sedative (212).

Cramp Bark.....40 grs.
Jamaica Dogwood.....20 grs.
Hydrastis.....30 grs.
Pulsatilla.....10 grs.

Uterine tonic, antispasmodic and sedative. Used in dysmenorrhea and threatened abortion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

*Federal record of sales required.

Valerian (213), 40 grs.

Sedative and antispasmodic. Used in hysteria and allied nervous disorders. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Viburnum, Compound (214).

Viburnum Opulus.....40 grs.
Trillium.....80 grs.
Aletris.....40 grs.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Viburnum, Compound, with Saw Palmetto and Cascara (215).

Viburnum Prunifolium.....22 1/2 grs.
Hydrastis..... 7 1/2 grs.
Piscidia Erythrina..... 7 1/2 grs.
Pulsatilla..... 15 grs.
Saw Palmetto..... 30 grs.
Cascara Sagrada..... 60 grs.

Uterine tonic, antispasmodic and laxative. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Viburnum and Hydrastis, Compound, see Uterine Sedative.

Viburnum Opulus, Compound, N. F. (216).

100 c. c. contain	One fluid ounce contains
7.5 c. c. . Fl. Ext. Viburnum Opulus	37 1/2 mins.
15.0 c. c. . Fl. Ext. Trillium	75 mins.
7.5 c. c. . Fl. Ext. Aletris	37 1/2 mins.
70.0 c. c. . Elix. Taraxacum, Comp., N. F.	330 mins.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Viburnum Prunifolium, see Black Haw.

Wahoo, see Euonymus.

White Pine, Compound, see Syrups, Page 120.

Yerba Santa (218).

Eriodictyon.....80 grs.

Tonic, expectorant and adjuvant. Used principally as an adjuvant to disguise the bitterness of quinine. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Zinc Valerate, N. F. (219).

Nerve stimulant and tonic. Used in hysteria and allied nervous disorders. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Your assurance that the products you order from the Lilly Hand Book will be in keeping with the quality and therapeutic activity demanded, is the Lilly Label. Your Lilly specifications will be respected and the risk of substitution avoided.

Extracts, Fluid

In the manufacture of Lilly Fluid Extracts the standards of strength provided by the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary are carefully observed and adhered to in unofficial as well as official fluid extracts, exceptions being noted.

For convenience, and to comply with common usage, certain preparations are included in this list that are not strictly fluid extracts. Such items are designated and labeled "Fluid," the standard of strength or formula being given. Examples: Fluid Bay Laurel for preparing Bay Rum, Fluid Opium Camphorated for preparing Paregoric.

Fluid extracts of the more heroic drugs, containing well-defined active principles, are assayed and standardized. These standards will be found upon the labels and in this list. Certain important drugs not susceptible of reliable chemical assay are tested physiologically by administration to animals or on animal tissues. See Scientific Supervision, Page 15.

PACKAGES

Fluid extracts are supplied in pint and quarter-pint bottles and are so stocked by dealers generally. Certain fluid extracts in larger demand are supplied in gallon bottles. Larger quantities are furnished on special orders, quotations being made promptly on request.

DOSES

It should be understood that doses given in this book are those considered as minimum and maximum single doses by the best authorities and are but a guide to the physician who will adjust the dose according to the condition of the patient and the effect desired.

Abscess Root.

Alterative, astringent and diaphoretic. Used in pleurisy, febrile diseases and as a gargle in laryngeal affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Absinthium, see Wormwood.

Aconite Leaves. The leaves and inflorescence of Aconitum Napellus L.

Standard—not less than 0.225 Gm. nor more than 0.275 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c. c. Also physiologically tested by the U. S. P. method. (See Scientific Supervision). Action and use similar to that of Aconite, U. S. P., though less active. Dose—2 to 5 mins. (0.12 to 0.3 c. c.)

Aconite, U. S. P. The tuberous roots of Aconitum Napellus L.

Standard—not less than 0.45 Gm. nor more than 0.55 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c. c. Physiologically tested, the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.00004 c. c. for each gram of body weight of guinea-pig. Physiological action practically that of aconitine, one of the most active alkaloids known. ACRO-NARCOTIC POISON. Anodyne, antipyretic, sedative, diaphoretic and cardiac depressant. Employed in sthenic fevers, acute infections, tonsillitis, bronchitis, rheumatic fever, pericarditis, neuralgia, lumbago, etc. Dose—1/2 to 2 mins. (0.03 to 0.12 c. c.)

Adonis, N. F. (False Hellebore).

The overground portions of Adonis vernalis L.

Similar in action to digitalis and strophanthus. Cardiac stimulant and mild diuretic. Used in heart disease, especially mitral and aortic regurgitation, in cardiac dropsy and also in epilepsy. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.)

Agrimony. The herb of Agrimonia Eupatoria Walt.

Mild astringent, tonic and stimulant. Used principally in chronic diarrhea; employed as a gargle in stomatitis, sore throat, etc. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Aletris, N. F. (Unicorn Root). The rhizomes and roots of Aletris farinosa L.

Alterative and bitter tonic. Used in menstrual disorders. Especially useful where there is a tendency to habitual miscarriage; also in chronic rheumatism and chlorosis. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Allspice, see Pimenta.

Aloes. The inspissated juice of the leaves of Aloes, U. S. P. Species.

Standard—not strictly a fluid extract; 2 c. c. represent 1 Gm. of purified Aloes. Cathartic and emmenagogue. Dose—1 to 20 mins. (0.06 to 1.3 c. c.)

Aloes, for preparing Tincture of Aloes, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
33.33 Gm.....Aloes, purified	.....152 grs.
66.67 Gm.....Glycyrrhiza	.....304 grs.

Four and seven-eighths fluid ounces (150 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture. Cathartic and emmenagogue. Designed chiefly for the extemporaneous preparation of Tincture Aloes. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

In ordering preparations listed in the Lilly Hand Book always specify "Lilly."

Aloes and Myrrh, for preparing Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh, N. F.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
33.33 Gm.	Aloes	152 grs.
33.33 Gm.	Myrrh	152 grs.
33.33 Gm.	Glycyrrhiza	152 grs.

Four and seven-eighths fluid ounces (150 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture. Cathartic, tonic and emmenagogue. Employed in chlorosis and amenorrhea when there is constipation. Dose—10 to 20 mins. (0.6 to 1.3 c. c.)

Althea, see Marshmallow.

Ambrosia, see Ragweed.

American Cannabis, see Cannabis.

American Hellebore, see Veratrum Viride.

American Hemp, see Cannabis.

American Saffron (Safflower). The florets of Carthamus tinctorius Willd.

Emmenagogue, and diaphoretic. Used in amenorrhea and to promote the eruption in exanthematous diseases. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

American White Ash Bark (White Ash Bark). The bark of Fraxinus americana L. (Drug N. F.)

Tonic, astringent and antiperiodic. Used in intermittent fevers. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

American Wormseed (Chenopodium). The fruit of Chenopodium ambrosioides var. anthelminticum L.

Used chiefly as an anthelmintic against round worm, Ascaris lumbricoides and hookworm, Uncinaria Americana. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Amphiachyris. The inflorescence of Amphiachyris dracunculoides (D. C.) Nutt.

Stimulant and tonic to mucous membranes. Used in catarrhal conditions of respiratory passages, as an aromatic stimulant and as a carminative. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Angelica Root, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of Angelica atropurpurea L., and of other species of A.

Aromatic stimulant, expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic. Employed in flatulent colic, nervous headaches, senile bronchitis, and combined with other diuretics in diseases of the urinary organs. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

Angelica Seed. The fruit of Angelica Archangelica L., and of other species of A. (Drug N. F.)

Action and use same as that of Angelica Root. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

Anthemis, see Chamomile, Roman.

Apocynum, N. F. (Black Indian Hemp). The rhizomes and roots of Apocynum cannabinum L.

Physiologically tested. POISONOUS. Cardiac tonic, expectorant and diuretic. Its action is similar to that of digitalis, but it is somewhat more irritant and a stronger diuretic. It is used principally in cardiac dropsy; also in other cardiac diseases. It is used in the ascites of hepatic cirrhosis on account of its hydragogue property. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Aralia, N. F. (Spikenard). The rhizomes and roots of Aralia racemosa L.

Diaphoretic and aromatic stimulant. Used as an alterative in chronic rheumatic and specific disorders. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Arbor Vitae, see Thuja.

Arnica Flowers, N. F. The flower heads of Arnica montana L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Three and one-quarter fluid ounces (100 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture of Arnica, U. S. P. Rubefacient, irritant, depressant and diuretic. Chiefly used externally for sprains, bruises, etc. Internal effects are uncertain and sometimes dangerous. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c. c.)

Arnica Root. The rhizomes and rootlets of Arnica montana L.

Physiological action and properties practically identical with that of the flowers. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c. c.)

Asafetida. The gum resin from the rhizomes and roots of Ferula Asafoetida L. and Ferula foetida Regel and of some other species of Ferula (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not strictly a fluid extract; 2 c. c. represent 1 Gm. of drug. Six and one-half fluid ounces (200 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture. Nervine, antispasmodic, carminative and expectorant. Indicated in hysteria, flatulency, bronchitis, pertussis, asthma, and as a sedative for infants. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Asclepias, N. F. (Pleurisy Root). The roots of Asclepias tuberosa L.

Diaphoretic, diuretic and expectorant. Employed chiefly in respiratory disorders, such as pleurisy and pneumonia. Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c. c.)

Asparagus Root. The roots of Asparagus officinalis L.

Diuretic and aperient. Used chiefly in dropsy or in combination with other diuretics. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Aspidium, see Male Fern.

Aspidosperma, U. S. P. (Quebracho). The bark of Aspidosperma Quebracho blanco Schlecht.

Standard—not less than 0.9 Gm. nor more than 1.1 Gm. of total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Antiperiodic and as a remedy in cardiac and asthmatic dyspnea. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Avena Sativa. The inflorescence of Avena Sativa L., from freshly gathered green oats.

Tonic, laxative and nerve stimulant. Used in chorea, epilepsy, nervous exhaustion and in the treatment of habitual narcotism. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Balm of Gilead Buds (Balsam Poplar Buds). The leaf buds of Populus nigra L. or P. balsamifera L. (Drug N. F.)

Mildly stimulant, diuretic and expectorant. Employed in pectoral, nephritic and rheumatic affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Balmony.

Tonic, cathartic and anthelmintic. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Balsam Poplar Buds, see Balm of Gilead Buds.

Bamboo Brier Root, Green.
Alterative. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Baptisia, N. F. (Wild Indigo). The roots of Baptisia tinctoria (L.) R. Brown.
Astringent, cathartic and emetic. Used in typhoid diarrhea, ulcerative conditions of the gastrointestinal tract and in sepsis. Dose—10 to 20 mins. (0.6 to 1.3 c. c.)

Barberry Bark. The bark of Berberis vulgaris L.
Bitter tonic and laxative. Used in atonic dyspepsia, hepatic torpor, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Bayberry Bark. The bark of the roots of Myrica cerifera L. (Drug N. F.)
Astringent, sialagogue and sternutatory. Employed topically as a stimulant to indolent ulcers and as an application to inflamed mucous membranes. Used internally in diarrhea, jaundice, etc. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

Bayberry Compound (Fluid Composition Powder).

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
60 Gm	Bayberry Bark	273 grs.
30 Gm	Jamaica Ginger	137 grs.
5 Gm	Capsicum	23 grs.
5 Gm	Cloves	23 grs.

Corresponds to Compound of Bayberry Powder, N. F., Composition Powder. Aromatic stimulant and carminative. Used chiefly to relieve flatulency. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

Bay Laurel, Concentrated, for preparing Bay Rum. Made from the volatile oil distilled from leaves of Pimenta acris (Swartz) Wight.

Two fluid ounces (62.5 c. c.) make one gallon (4 liters) of superior Bay Rum. NOTE: Not used internally, but only for the making of Bay Rum and perfumes.

Bearsfoot. The roots of Polymnia Uvedalia L.
Tonic and alterative. Used in chronic rheumatism and applied externally in glandular enlargements. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c. c.)

Belladonna Leaves. The leaves and tops of Atropa Belladonna L. (Drug U. S. P.)
Standard—not less than 0.27 Gm. nor more than 0.33 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c. c. NARCOTIC POISON. Anhidrotic, mydriatic, anodyne, antispasmodic and stimulant to the central nervous system. Employed in night sweats, enuresis, pertussis, coryza, asthma, croup, chronic constipation, etc. Dose—1 to 2 mins. (0.06 to 0.12 c. c.)

Belladonna Root, U. S. P. The roots of Atropa Belladonna L.
Standard—not less than 0.405 Gm. nor more than 0.495 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c. c. Physiological action identical with that of belladonna leaves. Dose—1 to 2 mins. (0.06 to 0.12 c. c.)

Benzoin, for preparing Tincture Benzoin, U. S. P. A balsamic resin from Styrax, from Benzoin Dryander and some other species of S. (Drug U. S. P.)
Standard—not strictly a fluid extract; 1 c. c. represents 0.8 Gm. of drug. Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture. Stimulant, expectorant and antiseptic. Used internally in chronic bronchitis and dysentery; by inhalation in croup and laryngitis; and externally for ulcers, bed sores, sore nipples, etc. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Benzoin, Compound, for preparing Compound Tincture of Benzoin, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
20 Gm	Benzoin	91 grs.
4 Gm	Aloes, purified	18 grs.
16 Gm	Storax	73 grs.
8 Gm	Balsam of Tolu	36 grs.

Eight fluid ounces (250 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture. Antiseptic, stimulant and expectorant. Action and use similar to that of benzoin. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.) well diluted.

Berberis, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of species of the section Odostemon Rafinesque of the genus Berberis L.
Bitter tonic. Used to stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Dose—15 to 40 mins. (1 to 2.6 c. c.)

Bittersweet, N. F. (Dulcamara). The stems and branches of Solanum Dulcamara L.
Diaphoretic, diuretic, and in large doses narcotic. Used in the treatment of scaly skin eruptions and in chronic rheumatism. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Blackberry Root Bark, see Rubus.

Black Cohosh, see Cimicifuga.

Black Haw, see Viburnum Prunifolium.

Black Hellebore. The rhizomes and rootlets of Helleborus niger L.
Hydragogue cathartic, diuretic and indirectly an emmenagogue. Poisonous in large doses. Used in amenorrhea, dropsy and as a strong purge. Dose—10 to 20 mins. (0.6 to 1.3 c. c.)

Black Indian Hemp, see Apocynum.

Black Willow Bark. The bark of Salix nigra Marsh.
Bitter tonic, anaphrodisiac and antiperiodic. Used in febrile disorders, particularly rheumatism. Used as a depressant to the reproductive organs. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Black Willow Buds. The flower buds of Salix nigra Marsh.
Physiological action similar to that of the bark. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Bladderwrack, see Fucus.

Blood Root, see Sanguinaria.

Blue Cohosh, see Caulophyllum.

Blue Flag, N. F. The rhizomes of Iris versicolor L.
Cathartic, diuretic, cholagogue, emetic and alterative. Used extensively in hepatic disorders for its cholagogue and cathartic effect. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

In ordering products listed in the Lilly Hand Book it is advisable—always—to specify "Lilly." It is your insurance against preparations of similar formula or name that may be of inferior therapeutic activity.

Blue Vervain, see Verbena.

Boldo, N. F. The leaves of Boldu Boldus (Molina) Lyons.

Tonic, hepatic stimulant and narcotic. Used in hepatic torpor and in genitourinary inflammation. Used in veterinary medicine in treating jaundice. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.)

Boneset, see Eupatorium.

Boxwood, see Cornus.

Broom, see Scoparius.

Broom Corn Seed. The seeds of Sorghum saccharatum (L.) Persoon.

Diuretic, sedative and demulcent. Employed in vesical catarrh, cystitis and other affections of the urinary tract. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Bryonia, see White Bryony.

Buchu, U. S. P. The leaves of Barosma betulina (Thunberg) Bartling and Wendland, or of B. serratifolia (Curtis) Willd.

Diuretic, tonic and antiseptic to the urinary tract. Used in chronic catarrhal conditions of the genitourinary tract, incontinence of urine, hematuria, specific urethritis, dropsy, etc. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Buchu, Compound, Formula A.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
48 Gm.	Buchu	219 grs.
24 Gm.	Juniper	109 grs.
18 Gm.	Pareira	82 grs.
6 Gm.	Cubeb	27 grs.
1.5 Gm.	Cardamom	7 grs.

Diuretic and genitourinary stimulant. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Buchu, Compound, N. F.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
62.5 Gm.	Buchu	285 grs.
12.5 Gm.	Cubeb	57 grs.
12.5 Gm.	Juniper	57 grs.
12.5 Gm.	Uva Ursi	57 grs.

Diuretic and genitourinary stimulant. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
80 Gm.	Buchu	365 grs.
20 Gm.	Juniper	91 grs.
6.6 Gm.	Potassium Acetate	30 grs.

Diuretic and genitourinary stimulant. Used in the treatment of cystitis, urethritis and inflammation of the kidneys. Dose—20 to 40 mins. (1.3 to 2.6 c. c.)

Buckthorn Bark, see Frangula.

Buckthorn Berries, N. F. (Rhamnus Cathartica). The ripe fruit of Rhamnus cathartica L.

Hydragogue cathartic. Used in dropsy, gout and rheumatism. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Bugle Weed. The herb of Lycopus virginicus L.

Tonic, astringent and sedative. Used in pulmonic and other hemorrhages and in diarrhea. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Burdock Root, see Lappa.

Burdock Seed. The seed of Arctium lappa L. or of other species of Arctium.

Tonic, alterative and stomachic. Used as an alterative in syphilis and certain chronic skin diseases as psoriasis. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Butternut, see Juglans.

Cactus Grandiflorus, Green. The fresh succulent stems of the wild growing Cactus grandiflorus L. (Cereus grandiflorus Miller) (Drug N. F.)

Diuretic and heart stimulant. Used in cardiac irregularity, palpitation, valvular disease and dropsy. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c. c.)

Calabar Bean, see Physostigma.

Calamus (Sweet Flag). The unpeeled rhizomes of Acorus Calamus L.

Aromatic, stimulant, tonic and carminative. Used in dyspepsia, flatulency, etc. Dose—5 to 45 mins. (0.3 to 3 c. c.)

Calendula Flowers, N. F. (Marigold). The ligulate florets of Calendula officinalis L.

Diaphoretic and carminative. Used in spasmodic affections and menstrual disorders; applied externally as tincture, lotion or ointment in lacerations, wounds, ulcers, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Calendula Flowers, Non-Alcoholic.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Lotion. Preferred to alcoholic preparations for external applications. Highly esteemed in the treatment of sprains, bruises, infected wounds, ulcers, etc. It may also be used internally. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Calumba (Columbo). The roots of Jateorhiza palmata (Lam.) Miers (Drug U. S. P.)

Bitter tonic compatible with iron. Used chiefly in convalescence from fevers; being non-astringent and non-irritating it is well adapted for use when the gastrointestinal tract is in a weakened condition. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

Canada Snakeroot (Wild Ginger). The rhizomes and roots of Asarum canadense L. (Drug N. F.)

Stimulant, carminative and diaphoretic. Used in fevers and as an adjuvant to tonics. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Canadian Hemp, see Apocynum.

Cannabis, U. S. P. The flowering tops of the pistillate plants of Cannabis sativa L., or of the variety indica Lamarck.

Physiologically tested, Fluid Extract of Cannabis produces incoordination when administered to dogs in a dose of not more than 0.03 c. c. per kilogram of body weight. Antispasmodic, analgesic, sedative and narcotic. It does not constipate. Used in delirium tremens, insanity, hysteria, migraine, etc. NOTE: Through advanced methods of seed selection and cultivation, the LILLY FARMS now produce a Cannabis of high potency, enabling us to offer a fluid extract equal in strength to that made from the Indian drug. Dose—1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.6 c. c.)

Cannabis Indica (Indian Cannabis). The flowering tops of the pistillate plants of Cannabis sativa L. var. indica Lamarck.

Physiologically tested as above. Therapeutic properties and uses identical with those of Cannabis, U. S. P. Dose—1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.6 c. c.)

Cantharides, see Tincture Cantharides, Page 169.

Capsicum (Cayenne Pepper). The ripe fruit of Capsicum frutescens L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Stomachic, topical stimulant, irritant and rubefacient. Used in dyspepsia, flatulency, colic, etc., and externally as a counterirritant. Dose—1/2 to 3 mins (0.03 to 0.2 c. c.) diluted.

Capsicum and Myrrh, see Myrrh and Capsicum.

Cardamom. The seed of Elettaria Cardamomum White et Maton (Drug U. S. P.)

Aromatic and carminative. Used in compounds as an adjuvant. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Cardamom, Compound, for preparing Compound Tincture of Cardamom, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
16.0 Gm	Cardamom	73 grs.
20.0 Gm	Saigon Cinnamon	91 grs.
9.6 Gm	Caraway	44 grs.
4.0 Gm	Cochineal	18 grs.

Two fluid ounces (62.5 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture Cardamom Compound. Aromatic, adjuvant, stomachic and stimulant. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Cascara Amarga. The bark of undetermined species of Picramnia.

Tonic and alterative. Used in syphilis, chronic eczema, psoriasis, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Cascara Sagrada, U. S. P. (Rhamnus Purshiana).

The bark of the trunk and branches of Rhamnus Purshiana D. C.

Laxative and cathartic. Recommended in habitual constipation and in atony of the stomach and bowels. Dose—Laxative, 5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.) three times daily. Stomachic, 4 to 10 mins. (0.25 to 0.6 c. c.) three times daily. Cathartic, 20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c. c.) morning and evening.

Cascara Sagrada, Aromatic.

Tonic, laxative and cathartic. This preparation corresponds to the strength of the U. S. P. formula, but has a different vehicle and aromatics. It retains the characteristics of the product supplied by us for many years. Dose—Laxative, 10 to 20 mins. (0.6 to 1.3 c. c.) three times daily. Stomachic, 4 to 10 mins. (0.25 to 0.6 c. c.) three times daily. Cathartic, 30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.) morning and evening.

Cascara Sagrada, Bitterless.

Tonic, laxative and cathartic. Standard—1 c. c. represents 1 Gm. of the drug. Prepared by our original process, and retaining the characteristics of the product heretofore supplied. Dose—Laxative, 5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.) three times daily. Stomachic, 4 to 10 mins. (0.25 to 0.6 c. c.) three times daily. Cathartic, 30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.) morning and evening.

Cascara Sagrada, Compound.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
66.67 Gm	Cascara Sagrada	304 grs.
33.33 Gm	Senna, purified	152 grs.
0.15 Gm	Aloin	2/3 gr.

Tonic, laxative and cathartic. Dose—Laxative, 5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.) Cathartic, 30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Cascara Sagrada Compound, Special.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
100 Gm	Cascara Sagrada	456 grs.
0.11 Gm	Podophyllin	1/2 gr.
	Aromatics.	

Laxative and cathartic. Dose—5 to 60 mins. (0.3 to 4 c. c.)

Cascarilla. The bark of Croton Eluteria (L.) Bennett. (Drug N. F.)

Aromatic, tonic and stimulant. Used in atonic dyspepsia and in combination with other tonics. Dose—20 to 30 mins. (1.3 to 2 c. c.)

Castanea, see Chestnut Leaves.

Catechu. An extract prepared from the wood of Acacia Catechu Willd.

Standard—not strictly a fluid extract; 2 c. c. represent 1 Gm. of drug. Mild tonic and powerful astringent. Used in diarrhea, passive hemorrhages, and as an astringent to mucous membranes generally. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Catechu, Compound.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
38.4 Gm	Catechu	175 grs.
19.2 Gm	Cinnamon	87.5 grs.

An excellent aromatic astringent. Dose—10 to 40 mins. (0.6 to 2.6 c. c.)

Catnep, N. F. The leaves and flowering tops of Nepeta Cataria L.

Carminative, diaphoretic and antispasmodic. Used in flatulent colic of infants and in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Caulophyllum, N. F. (Blue Cohosh). The rhizomes and roots of Caulophyllum thalictroides (L.) Michx.

Sedative, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Chiefly used in dysmenorrhea; also employed in uterine inertia, amenorrhea, hysteria, etc. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Cayenne Pepper, see Capsicum.

Cedron Seed. The seeds of Simaba Cedron Planch.

Tonic, antispasmodic and antiperiodic. Used in intermittent fevers, neuralgia, gout, and to counteract the poison of snakes or insects. Dose—2 to 20 mins. (0.2 to 1.3 c. c.)

Celery Fruit, N. F. (Celery Seed). The ripe fruit of Apium graveolens L.

Diuretic, sudorific and nervine. Used in migraine, neuralgia, nervousness, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Celery Fruit, Soluble. Apium graveolens L.

Standard—1 c. c. represents 1 Gm. of drug. NOTE: This preparation is intended for pharmaceutical flavoring purposes, affording clear mixtures with syrup and aqueous liquids while still retaining the aroma of the drug. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Cereus Grandiflorus, see Cactus Grandiflorus.

Chamomile, German, see German Chamomile.

Chamomile, Roman (Anthemis). The flower heads of Anthemis nobilis L.

Mild tonic, antispasmodic and stomachic. Used in general debility and convalescence, also sometimes used in hysteria and menstrual disorders. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Chaparro Amargoso. The young branches of Castela Nicholsonii Hooker f.

Antiperiodic, astringent and amebicide. Used in amebic dysentery with good success. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Chelidonium, see Garden Celandine.

Chenopodium, see American Wormseed.

Cherry Bark and Compounds, see Wild Cherry.

Chestnut Leaves, N. F. (Castanea). The leaves of Castanea dentata (Marsh.) Borkh.

Tonic, astringent and antispasmodic. Used in the treatment of whooping cough. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Chimaphila, N. F. (Pipsissewa). The leaves of Chimaphila umbellata (L.) Barton.

Mild diuretic and astringent. Used in cystitis and genitourinary disorders. Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c. c.)

Chionanthus, N. F. (Fringe Tree Bark). The bark of the roots of Chionanthus virginica L.

Alterative, diuretic and cholagogue. Used principally in hepatic disorders with jaundice. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Chirata, N. F. The dried plant of Swertia Chirayita (Roxb.) Hamilton.

Bitter tonic. Employed in dyspepsia and in general debility with loss of appetite. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Cimicifuga, U. S. P. (Black Cohosh). The rhizomes and roots of Cimicifuga racemosa (L.) Nutt.

Antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Used in dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, ovaritis, chorea, asthma and other spasmodic diseases. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Cinchona, U. S. P. The bark of Cinchona Ledgeriana Moens, C. Calisaya Weddell, and of hybrids of these with other species of Cinchona.

Standard—not less than 4 Gm. nor more than 5 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c. c. Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic. Largely used as a bitter tonic in febrile diseases and for its specific effect in malaria. Also employed in the treatment of pneumonia, coryza and other acute infections. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Cinchona, Detannated.

Standard—1 c. c. represents the alkaloids from 1 Gm. of U. S. P. Cinchona Bark. This preparation is made from the mixed alkaloids of cinchona and is especially designed for the preparation of mixtures containing iron salts, with which it does not form a precipitate. Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Cinchona, Red. The bark of Cinchona succirubra Pavon, or of its hybrids (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not less than 4 Gm. nor more than 5 Gm. of total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Cinchona, Compound, for preparing Compound Tincture of Cinchona, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
50 Gm	Red Cinchona	228 grs.
40 Gm	Bitter Orange Peel	182 grs.
10 Gm	Serpentaria	46 grs.

Standard—not less than 2 Gm. nor more than 2.5 Gm. of total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Three and one-fourth fluid ounces (100 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) Tincture Cinchona, Compound, U. S. P. Stomachic, tonic and antiperiodic. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Cinchona, Compound, Detannated.

Standard—same strength as the preceding formula. NOTE: This extract is designed for the preparation of a tincture with which iron salts may be combined without forming a precipitate. Action and dose as in Cinchona, Compound, for U. S. P. Tincture.

Cinchona, Compound, for preparing Huxham's Tincture, B. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
40 Gm	Red Cinchona, B. P.	182 grs.
20 Gm	Bitter Orange Peel	91 grs.
10 Gm	Serpentaria	46 grs.
1.2 Gm	Cochineal	5 grs.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) Huxham's Tincture, B. P. Stomachic, tonic and antiperiodic. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Cinnamon, Cassia. The bark of the shoots of Cinnamomum Cassia (Nees.) Bl. deprived of its outer corky layer.

Aromatic, carminative, stimulant and mildly astringent. Used in flatulency, nausea, diarrhea, etc., but usually as an adjuvant to other drugs. Dose—2 to 20 mins. (0.12 to 1.3 c. c.)

Cinnamon, Saigon. The bark of an undetermined species of Cinnamomum (Drug U. S. P.)

Aromatic, carminative, stimulant and mildly astringent. Dose—2 to 20 mins. (0.12 to 1.3 c. c.)

Cleavers. The herb of Galium Aparine L.

Aperient and diuretic. Used in dropsy and jaundice. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Clover Tops, see Trifolium.

Clover Blossoms, see Trifolium.

Clover, Compound, see Trifolium, Compound.

Clove. The flower-buds of Eugenia aromatica (L.) Kuntze, Jambosa Caryophyllus (Sprengel) Niedenzu. (Drug U. S. P.)

Aromatic and stimulant. Used for flavoring and as an adjuvant. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Cocculus Indicus (Fish Berries). The fruit of Anamirta Cocculus (L.) Wight et Arnott (Drug N. F.)

POISONOUS. Parasiticide for vermin in the hair and local application for obstinate cutaneous diseases. Seldom used internally and contraindicated on abraded surfaces.

Coffee, Roasted, N. F., for preparing Syrup of Coffee. The roasted ripe seeds of Coffea arabica L. or of C. liberica Bulliard.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Syrup of Coffee. NOTE: For soda-water syrup use 8 fluid ounces of the fluid extract to 7 1/2 pints of syrup. Diuretic and cerebral stimulant. Used diluted as a rectal injection in opium poisoning. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Cohosh, Black, see Cimicifuga.

Cola Nut, see Kola Nut.

Colchicum Corm, N. F. (Colchicum Root). The dried corm of Colchicum autumnale L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not less than 0.31 Gm. nor more than 0.39 Gm. of Colchicine per 100 c. c. ACRONARCOTIC POISON. Cathartic, diaphoretic and diuretic. Extensively used in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. Dose—2 to 8 mins. (0.12 to 0.5 c. c.)

Colchicum Seed, U. S. P. The seed of Colchicum autumnale L.

Standard—not less than 0.36 Gm. nor more than 0.44 Gm. of Colchicine per 100 c. c. For action and uses, see Colchicum Corm, N. F. Dose—2 to 8 mins. (0.12 to 0.5 c. c.)

Colocynth. The pulp of the fruit of Citrullus Colocynthus (L.) Schrader (Drug U. S. P.)

Powerful hydragogue cathartic and stimulant of the hepatic secretions and intestinal glands. Generally used in combination with other cathartics. Dose—2 to 4 mins. (0.12 to 0.25 c. c.)

Colocynth, Compound.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
8 Gm.	Ext. Colocynth	36 1/2 grs.
25 Gm.	Aloes	114 grs.
2.5 Gm.	Cardamom Seed	11 1/2 grs.
7 Gm.	Resin Scammony	32 grs.
7.5 Gm.	Soap	34 grs.

Standard—Two c. c. are equivalent to 1 Gm., or 1 fluid ounce to 228 grs. of Compound Extract of Colocynth, U. S. P. An efficient purgative, employed in habitual constipation accompanied by torpor of the liver. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Coltsfoot. The leaves of Tussilago Farfara L. (Drug N. F.)

Tonic and demulcent. Used in coughs, bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Columbo, see Calumba.

Comfrey. The roots of Symphytum officinale L.

Tonic, demulcent and slightly astringent. Used in pulmonary disease and catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Composition Powder, see Bayberry, Compound.

Condurango, N. F. The bark of Marsdenia Condurango (Triana) Reichenbach f.

Aromatic, tonic and alterative. Used in syphilis, chronic skin diseases and rheumatism. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Conium, N. F. (Conium Fruit). The full grown but unripe fruit of Conium maculatum L.

Standard—not less than 0.35 Gm. nor more than 0.45 Gm. of Coniine per 100 c. c. POISONOUS. Narcotic, sedative and paralyzant to motor nerve-endings. Used in the treatment of nervous and spasmodic conditions, such as pertussis, chorea, mania, and to produce relaxation in spastic muscles. Contraindicated in cardiac arhythmia and general debility. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.)

Conium Leaves. The leaves of Conium maculatum L. For action and use, see Conium Fruit, N. F. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c. c.)

Convallaria Root, N. F. (Lily of the Valley). The rhizomes and roots of Convallaria majalis L.

Physiologically tested. POISONOUS. Diuretic, heart stimulant, and in large doses emetic. Similar in action and use to digitalis. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.)

Corn Ergot, see Ustilago Maydis.

Corn Silk, N. F. (Zea). The fresh styles and stigmas of Zea Mays L.

Demulcent and diuretic. Used in inflammation of the bladder and irritation due to calculi. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Corn Smut, see Ustilago Maydis.

Cornus, N. F. (Dogwood Bark Boxwood). The bark of the roots of Cornus florida L.

Tonic, astringent and antiperiodic. Used in intermittent fevers. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Corydalis, N. F. (Turkey Corn). The tubers of Bicuculla canadensis (Goldie) Millsp., usually somewhat mixed with the bulb-like portions of B. Cucullaria (L.) Millsp.

Tonic, diuretic and alterative. Used in chronic rheumatism, lues and skin diseases. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Coto Bark (Paracoto, N. F.) The bark of an unidentified tree indigenous to Northern Bolivia.

NOTE: Coto and Paracoto are two distinct kinds of Bolivian barks, the botanical origin of which is not known. Their therapeutic properties are similar, but since paracoto is generally preferred, it is invariably supplied when coto bark is ordered. Tonic and astringent. Of value in diarrhea and dysentery. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Cotton Root Bark, N. F. The recently-gathered, air-dried bark of the root of cultivated varieties of Gossypium herbaceum L., G. Barbadense L., or G. Arboreum L.

Oxytocic and emmenagogue. Used in uterine inertia, metrorrhagia and dysmenorrhea. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Cotton Root Bark, Green.

Source, action and uses the same as those of Cotton Root Bark, N. F., but the fresh undried bark of the root is used and is considered more active. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Couch Grass, see Triticum.

Cramp Bark, see Viburnum Opulus.

Cramp Bark, Compound.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
37.5 Gm.	Cramp Bark (Viburnum Opulus)	171 grs.
12.5 Gm.	Scutellaria	57 grs.
25 Gm.	Dioscorea	114 grs.
18.75 Gm.	Cinnamon	86 grs.
6.25 Gm.	Cloves	28 grs.

Nervine and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea, threatened abortion and the after-pains of parturition; also in asthma, hysteria and other spasmodic affections. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.) best given in hot water or milk and repeated at frequent intervals.

Cranesbill, see Geranium.

Crataegus, see Hawthorn Berries.

Cubeb, N. F. The full-grown, unripe fruits of Piper Cubeba Linne filius. (Drug U. S. P.)

Expectorant, carminative and genitourinary stimulant. Used in catarrhal inflammation of mucous membranes; in bronchitis, asthma, leucorrhea, subacute and chronic gonorrhea, etc. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Cudbear, see Tincture Cudbear, Page 169.

Culver's Root, see Leptandra.

Cypripedium, N. F. (Ladies' Slipper). The rhizomes and roots of Cypripedium hirsutum Miller, C. parviflorum Salisbury, or C. pubescens Willd.

Tonic, nervine and antispasmodic. Used in nervous conditions, melancholia, migraine, hysteria, chorea, etc. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Damiana, N. F. (Turnera). The leaves of Turnera diffusa Willd., or of T. aphrodisiaca Ward.

Aphrodisiac, tonic and diuretic. Used in impotency and as a general tonic to the nervous system. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Dandelion, see Taraxacum.

Dandelion, Compound.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
50 Gm.	Taraxacum	228 grs.
25 Gm.	Chimaphila	114 grs.
12.5 Gm.	Uva Ursi	57 grs.
12.5 Gm.	Angelica	57 grs.

Tonic and diuretic. Used in chronic nephritis, urethritis and cystitis. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Digitalis, U. S. P. (Foxglove). The leaves of Digitalis purpurea L.

Physiologically tested, the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.0006 c. c. of the fluid extract, or the equivalent in fluid extract of 0.0000005 Gm. of ouabain, for each gram of body weight of frog. POISONOUS. Cardiac tonic and diuretic. Used in decompensation of the heart, in chronic myocarditis, auricular fibrillation and in cardiac dropsy. Dose—1 to 2 mins. (0.6 to 0.12 c.c.)

Dioscorea, N. F. (Wild Yam). The rhizomes of Dioscorea villosa L.

Antispasmodic, expectorant and diaphoretic. Employed in flatulency, digestive disorders, especially biliousness accompanied by colic. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Dog Grass, see Triticum.

Dogwood Bark, see Cornus.

Drosera, N. F. (Sundew). The flowering plants of Drosera rotundifolia L., frequently mixed with D. intermedia Hayne, and D. longifolia L.

Expectorant and antispasmodic. Used in asthma, pertussis, chronic bronchitis, and in flatulent dyspepsia. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Dulcamara, see Bittersweet.

Dwarf Elder. The roots of Aralia hispida Vent.

Diuretic and alterative. Used in dropsy, vesical calculi and urinary disorders. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Echinacea, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of Brauneria pallida (Nutt.) Britton (Echinacea angustifolia D. C.)

Alterative, antisyphilitic and antiseptic. Used both topically and internally in the treatment of local and systemic infections. It is said to be especially indicated in septic processes such as furuncles, carbuncles, abscesses, ulcers and general septicemia. Also used in quinsy, fetid bronchitis, and catarrhal affections of the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Elder Flowers (Sambucus). The flowers of Sambucus canadensis L. or of S. nigra L. (Drug N. F.)

Diaphoretic, diuretic and stimulant. Used in erysipelas and fevers. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Elecampane (Inula). The rhizomes and roots of Inula Helenium L. (Drug N. F.)

Tonic, mild stimulant and diuretic. Used in dropsy, skin diseases and pulmonary affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Ergot, U. S. P. The sclerotium of Claviceps purpurea (Fries.) Tulasne, replacing the grain of rye, Secale cereale L..

Physiologically tested. Oxytocic, vaso-constrictor and stimulant to involuntary muscle tissue, acting especially upon the uterus. Used chiefly in stimulating uterine contractions and to control post-partum hemorrhage; also employed to increase vaso-motor tone and the blood pressure in conditions of shock, etc. Dose—15 mins. to 2 drams (1 to 8 c. c.)

Eriodictyon, U. S. P. (Yerba Santa). The leaves of Eriodictyon californicum (H. & A.) Greene.

Aromatic, tonic, stimulant and expectorant. Masks the bitterness of quinine, and makes an excellent vehicle for administering this alkaloid. Used in asthma, chronic bronchitis and chronic inflammation of the genitourinary tract. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Eriodictyon, Aromatic, see Yerba Santa, Aromatic.

Eucalyptus, U. S. P. The leaves of Eucalyptus Globulus Lab.

Antiseptic, tonic and antipyretic. Used in infectious fevers, bronchitis, asthma and gastrointestinal disorders. May be used as a mouth-wash, or as a lotion for purulent infections, ulcers, etc. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Euonymus, N. F. (Wahoo Bark). The bark of the root of Euonymus atropurpureus Jacq.

Cholagogue and cathartic. Used in constipation and hepatic torpor. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Eupatorium, N. F. (Boneset). The leaves and flowering tops of Eupatorium perfoliatum L.

Tonic, diaphoretic and laxative. Used in colds and mild fevers. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Euphorbia Pilulifera, N. F. The herb of Euphorbia pilulifera L.

Mildly astringent, antispasmodic and expectorant. Used in asthma, bronchitis, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

False Hellebore, see Adonis.

False Unicorn Root, see Helonias.

Fennel Seed.

Stimulant, carminative and stomachic. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Fish Berries, see Cocculus Indicus.

Foxglove, see Digitalis.

Frangula, U. S. P. (Buckthorn Bark). The bark of Rhamnus Frangula L.

Cathartic. Used in chronic constipation. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Fringetree Bark, see Chionanthus.

Fucus, N. F. (Bladderwrack). The thallus of Fucus vesiculosis L.

Alterative and tonic. Contains iodine and is used in goitre, obesity and menstrual disorders. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Galangal. The rhizomes of Alpinia officinarum Hance. (Drug N. F.)

Aromatic, stimulant and stomachic. Used in dyspepsia and flatulence. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Galega, N. F. (Goat's Rue). The flowering tops of Galega officinalis L.

Galactagogue, tonic and nervine. Used to increase the secretion of milk. Dose—15 mins. to 2 drams (1 to 8 c. c.)

Gambir. A dried extract from decoctions of the leaves and twigs of Ourouparia Gambir (Hunter) Baillon. (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—100 c. c. represent 50 Gm. of drug. Strong astringent and mild tonic. Used to check hemorrhages and in dysentery. Dose—10 to 40 mins. (0.6 to 2.6 c. c.)

Gambir, Compound.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
20 Gm	Gambir	91 grs.
10 Gm	Saigon Cinnamon	46 grs.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Compound Tincture of Gambir, U. S. P. Aromatic astringent. Employed for the extemporaneous preparation of the Tincture. Used in diarrhea and as a gargle in sore throat. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Garden Celandine (Chelidonium). The herb of Chelidonium majus L.

Cathartic, diuretic and diaphoretic. Used in gastro-intestinal disorders accompanied by hepatic congestion, biliary catarrh or jaundice. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Garlic. The fresh bulbs of Allium sativum L. (Drug N. F.)

Stimulant, diaphoretic, expectorant and diuretic. Used in dyspepsia, coughs, bronchitis and spasmodic affections. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

Gelsemium, Fresh Root.

Standard—0.225 Gm. to 0.276 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c. c.

Action and use same as for Gelsemium, U. S. P. Dose—2 to 10 mins. (0.12 to 0.6 c. c.)

Gelsemium, U. S. P. (Yellow Jasmine). The rhizomes and roots of Gelsemium sempervirens (L.) Aiton filius.

Standard—not less than 0.45. Gm nor more than 0.55 Gm. of total alkaloids per 100 c. c. POISONOUS. Motor depressant, diaphoretic and antispasmodic. Used in neuralgia, dysmenorrhea, delirium tremens and spasmodic affections. Contraindicated if the heart is weak. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.)

Gentian, U. S. P. The rhizomes and roots of Gentiana lutea L.

An agreeable bitter tonic. Used in anorexia, atonic dyspepsia, etc. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Gentian, Detannated.

NOTE: This fluid extract is compatible with iron salts. Bitter tonic. Desirable for use in tonic mixtures containing both gentian and iron. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Gentian, Compound.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
66.67 Gm	Gentian	304 grs.
26.67 Gm	Bitter Orange Peel	122 grs.
6.66 Gm	Cardamom	30 grs.

Two and one-half fluid ounces (75 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) Tincture Gentian, Compound, U. S. P. Bitter tonic and adjuvant. Much used in atonic dyspepsia and as an adjuvant to tonic mixtures in debilitated conditions of the gastrointestinal tract and to improve the appetite during convalescence. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Geranium, N. F. (Cranesbill). The rhizomes of Geranium maculatum L.

Powerful astringent. Used in dysentery, diarrhea and hemorrhages; also as a gargle and as a local application to ulcers of the mucous membranes, persistent bleeding from wounds, epistaxis, etc. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

German Chamomile (Matricaria). The flower heads of Matricaria Chamomilla L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Mild tonic and antispasmodic; emetic in large doses. Used in colic, spasms, colds and amenorrhea. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Ginger, U. S. P. (Zingiber). The rhizomes of Zingiber officinale Roscoe.

Stimulant, carminative and rubefacient. Used in dyspepsia, flatulency, colic, nausea, cholera morbus and diarrhea. Dose—2 to 30 mins. (0.12 to 2 c. c.) preferably in sweetened water.

Ginger, Soluble, for preparing Syrup of Ginger, U. S. P.

One fluid ounce (30 c. c.) makes one pint (500 c. c.) of U. S. P. Syrup. NOTE: This makes clear mixtures with syrup, and is used in the extemporaneous preparation of syrup of ginger and ginger ale. Stimulant and carminative. Dose —2 to 20 mins. (0.12 to 1.3 c. c.)

Ginseng. The roots of Panax quinquifolium L.

Standard—2 c. c. represent 1 Gm. of drug. Mild aromatic tonic and demulcent. Used in nervous dyspepsia. Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c. c.)

Glycyrrhiza, U. S. P. (Licorice). The rhizomes and roots of Glycyrrhiza glabra typica Regel et Herder, or of G. glabra glandulifera Regel et Herder.

Excellent demulcent and adjuvant. Used in colds, catarrhal conditions of mucous surfaces and as a flavor and adjuvant for bitter or unpleasant tasting drugs. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Goat's Rue, see Galega.

Golden Seal, see Hydrastis.

Golden Seal, Non-Alcoholic.

Standard—not less than 1.125 Gm. nor more than 1.375 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c. c. Two fluid ounces (62.5 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Lotion. Used as a lotion or injection in ulcerative stomatitis, specific urethritis and vaginitis, and in colitis, proctitis and hemorrhoids. Also used internally in all forms of catarrh and as a stimulant of the hepatic and intestinal secretions. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Golden Seal, Colorless, see Liquor Hydrastine, Page 82.

Granatum, see Pomegranate.

Gravel Plant. The leaves of Epigaea repens L.

Diuretic and astringent. Used in catarrh of the genitourinary tract and for vesical calculi. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Grindelia, U. S. P. The leaves and flowering tops of Grindelia camporum Greene, or G. cuneifolia Nutt., or G. squarrosa (Pursh.) Dunal.

Antispasmodic and motor depressant. Used in asthma, pertussis, bronchitis, and chronic cystitis. Externally employed as a sedative lotion in ivy poisoning and in itching skin affections. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Grindelia, Soluble.

NOTE: This preparation is readily miscible with aqueous liquids or syrup, but the resinous constituents will precipitate on addition of acids. Action and uses similar to those of Grindelia, U. S. P. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Guaiac Resin. The resin of the wood of Guaiacum officinale L., or of G. sanctum L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—100 c. c. represent 64 Gm. of drug. NOTE: Suitable for preparing Tincture of Guaiac and Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac, U. S. P. Five fluid ounces (155 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of either. Diaphoretic, emmenagogue and alterative. Used in amenorrhea, rheumatism, tonsillitis, syphilis and gout. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.) diluted.

Guaiac Wood. The heart wood of Guaiacum officinale L., or of G. sanctum L.

Action and use similar to that of Guaiac Resin. Dose —1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Guarana, U. S. P. A dried paste consisting chiefly of the crushed seeds of Paullinia Cupana Kunth.

Standard—not less than 3.6 Gm. nor more than 4.4 Gm. of Caffeine per 100 c. c. Astringent, diuretic and cerebral stimulant. Used in migraine, diarrhea and asthenia. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Haircap Moss. The entire plant of Polytrichum juniperinum Hedwig.

Diuretic. Used in dropsy and gout. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Hamamelis Leaves, N. F. (Witch Hazel Leaves). The leaves of Hamamelis virginiana L.

Tonic, astringent and sedative. Used internally in hemorrhoids, hemorrhages and dysentery; applied externally as a lotion in bruises, sprains, and local inflammations. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Hawthorn Berries (Crataegus). The fruit of Crataegus Oxyacantha L.

Employed as a heart tonic. Dose—10 to 15 mins. (0.6 to 1 c. c.)

Hedeoma, see Pennyroyal.

Helonias, N. F. (False Unicorn Root). The rhizomes and roots of Chamaelirium luteum (L.) A. Gray.

Tonic, diuretic, and in large doses emetic. Used in anorexia, dyspepsia and menstrual disorders. Dose —10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Helonias, Compound, see Squaw Vine, Compound.

Hematoxylon, see Logwood.

Hemlock Bark. The inner bark of Tsuga Canadensis (L.) Carr.

Astringent and tonic. Used as a substitute for tannin, matico and rhatany as an astringent to mucous membranes in dysentery, cholera infantum, etc. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Hemlock, Colorless, see Pinus Canadensis, Compound, Colorless.

Hemp, see Cannabis.

Henbane, see Hyoscyamus.

Horehound (Marrubium). The leaves and flowering tops of Marrubium vulgare L.

NOTE: Employed in the extemporaneous preparation of cough syrups. Stimulant, expectorant and diuretic. Used chiefly in form of syrup for coughs, colds, catarrh, pulmonary affections, etc. Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c. c.)

Horehound, from Green Herb. The fresh leaves and flowering tops of Marrubium vulgare L.

Action and uses as in Horehound. Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c. c.)

Horehound, Compound.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
16 Gm	Horehound	73 grs.
16 Gm	Jersey Tea	73 grs.
16 Gm	Elecampane	73 grs.
16 Gm	Spikenard	73 grs.
16 Gm	Comfrey	73 grs.
16 Gm	Wild Cherry	73 grs.
8 Gm	Sanguinaria	36 grs.

NOTE: Frequently used in the extemporaneous preparation of cough syrups. Expectorant. Employed in obstinate coughs and pulmonary affections. Dose 30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Horse-Chestnut Bark. The bark of Aesculus Hippocastanum L.

Tonic, astringent, febrifuge and narcotic. Used in intermittent fevers. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Horse-Chestnut. The seed of Aesculus Hippocastanum L.

Resembles the bark in action, but is more strongly narcotic. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.)

Horse-Nettle Berries, N. F. (Solanum). The air-dried ripe fruit of Solanum carolinense L.

Anodyne, antispasmodic and diuretic. Used in epilepsy and other spasmodic and nervous affections. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Horse-Nettle Root. The roots of Solanum carolinense L.

Action and use similar to that of the fruit. Dose—1/2 to 4 drams (2 to 16 c. c.)

Hydrangea, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of Hydrangea arborescens L.

Diuretic and antilithic. Used in diseases of the genito-urinary organs when there are phosphatic deposits or urinary calculi. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Hydrastis, U. S. P. (Golden Seal).

The rhizomes and roots of Hydrastis canadensis L.

Standard—not less than 1.8 Gm. nor more than 2.2 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c. c. Bitter tonic and alterative. Used in catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes of the gastro-intestinal tract, to increase the secretions and to exert a tonic influence. Particularly indicated in ulcerated conditions of the mouth and throat and in gastric catarrh. Hydrastis, Non-alcoholic, is to be preferred for local use. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Hydrastis, Non-Alcoholic, see Golden Seal, Non-Alcoholic.

Hyoscyamus, U. S. P. (Henbane). The leaves and flowering or fruiting tops of Hyoscyamus niger L.

Standard—not less than 0.055 Gm. nor more than 0.075 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c. c. NARCOTIC POISON. Anodyne, antispasmodic and hypnotic. Used to relieve pain, quiet restlessness and induce sleep. Also used in asthma, pertussis, chorea, mania, lead colic and hysteria. Dose—1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.6 c. c.)

Hyssop. The herb of Hyssopus officinalis L.

Stimulant, aromatic, carminative and tonic. Used in asthma, coughs and affections of the respiratory tract, and in amenorrhea and flatulent dyspepsia. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Ignatia Bean. The ripe seed of Strychnos Ignatii Bergius (Drug N. F.)

Standard—not less than 1.5 Gm. nor more than 1.75 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c. c. CONVULSIVE POISON. Digestive stimulant and nerve tonic. Used in general functional atony and relaxation, in neuralgia, asthenia, etc., in the same manner as Nux Vomica. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.6 to 0.3 c. c.)

Indian Cannabis, see Cannabis Indica.

Indian Hemp, see Cannabis Indica.

Indian Turnip. The corm of Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Torr.

Acrid expectorant and diaphoretic. Used in asthma, bronchitis, pertussis and intestinal colic. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

Inula, see Elecampane.

Ipecac, U. S. P. The roots of Cephaelis Ipecacuanha (Brotero) A. Richard or of C. acuminata Karsten.

Standard—not less than 1.8 Gm. nor more than 2.2 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c. c. Expectorant, emetic, diaphoretic and amebicide. Used in coughs, colds, asthma and croup, in combination with laxative drugs and as a specific in amebiasis. Dose—Expectorant, 1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.) Emetic, 15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

Ipecac, Soluble, for preparing Syrup of Ipecac, U. S. P.

Standard—not less than 1.8 Gm. nor more than 2.2 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c. c. One and one-eighth fluid ounces (35 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of U. S. P. Syrup. NOTE: This preparation is official in source and strength, but differs in having the resins eliminated, mixing clear with syrup and aqueous liquids. Used principally in making the syrup. Dose—Expectorant, 1 to 5 mins. (0.6 to 0.3 c. c.) Emetic, 15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

Iris Versicolor, see Blue Flag.

Jaborandi, see Pilocarpus.

Jalap, N. F. The tuberous roots of Exogonium Purga (Wenderoth) Bentham (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not less than 6.5 Gm. nor more than 7.5 Gm. of the total resins of Jalap per 100 c. c. Three and three-fourths fluid ounces (100 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture Jalap, N. F. Hydragogue cathartic. Used in constipation and in dropsy. It is usually combined with modifying drugs. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Jalap, Compound.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
70 Gm.	Jalap	320 grs.
6 Gm.	Turpeth Root	27 grs.
17.5 Gm.	Scammony	80 grs.

Three fluid ounces (95 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of a Compound Tincture, which differs from the N. F. formula. Hydragogue cathartic. Used in constipation and dropsy. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Jamaica Dogwood. The bark of Ichthyomethia Piscipula (L.) Kze.

Anodyne and hypnotic. Used in ovarian neuralgia and nervous insomnia. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Jambul Seed. The seed of Eugenia Jambolana Linn.

Stomachic, carminative and astringent. Used in diarrhea and as an astringent gargle and lotion. Reputed to reduce the excretion of sugar in glycosuria. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Jersey Tea. The roots of Ceanothus americanus L.

Astringent, expectorant and sedative. Used in catarrhal affections of mucous membranes, urethritis, bronchitis, etc., and as an astringent gargle and lotion. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Juglans, N. F. (Butternut). The inner bark of the roots of Juglans cinerea L.

Mild cathartic. Used in chronic constipation. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Juniper, N. F. (Juniper Berries). The ripe fruit of Juniperus communis L.

Genitourinary stimulant and antiseptic. Used in chronic infections of the genitourinary tract and with stronger diuretics in dropsy. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Kamala. The glands and hairs from the capsules of Mallotus philippinensis (L.) Mueller.

Purgative and anthelmintic. Used for the expulsion of tapeworm. Dose—1 to 3 drams (4 to 12 c. c.)

Kava, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of Piper methysticum Forster.

Tonic, stimulant, diuretic and sudorific. Used in specific urethritis and vaginitis, and in bronchitis, cystitis, gout and rheumatism. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Kino, see Tincture Kino, Page 170.

Kola Nut (Cola Nut). The cotyledons of Cola acuminata (Beauv.) Schott and Endl., C. vera Beauv. or other species of Cola (Drug N. F.)

Standard—not less than 0.9 Gm. nor more than 1.1 Gm. of total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Diuretic and cerebral stimulant. Used in diarrhea, nervous headaches, fatigue, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Krameria, N. F. (Rhatany). The roots of Krameria triandra Ruiz et Pavon, or K. Ixina L. or K. argentea Martius.

Tonic and powerful astringent. Used in diarrhea, hemorrhages and excessive mucous secretions. Also employed locally as a styptic. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Lactucarium. The dried milk-juice of Lactuca virosa L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Six and one-half fluid drams (25 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Syrup Lactucarium, U. S. P. Hypnotic and anodyne. Used in the spasmodic affections of children and to produce sleep. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2. c. c.)

Ladies' Slipper, see Cypripedium.

Lappa, N. F. (Burdock Root). The first year roots of Arctium Lappa L. or of other species of Arctium.

Alterative, diuretic and diaphoretic. Used in chronic rheumatism, gout, syphilis and in chronic skin diseases. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Larkspur Seed. The seed of Delphinium Consolida L. or of D. Ajacis L. (Drug N. F.)

POISONOUS. Parasiticide. Employed externally to destroy vermin. Rarely given internally. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.)

Larkspur Seed, Acetic.

POISONOUS. Parasiticide. Chiefly used as a lotion for destruction of body vermin, lice, etc., for which purpose 1 fluid ounce (30 c. c.) is diluted to 1 pint (500 c. c.) Rarely given internally. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.6 to 0.3 c. c.)

Lavender, Compound, for preparing Compound Tincture of Lavender, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
16 Gm.	Saigon Cinnamon	73 grs.
4 Gm.	Cloves	18 grs.
8 Gm.	Nutmeg	36 grs.
8 Gm.	Red Saunders	36 grs.
6.4 c. c.	Oil Lavender Flowers	30 mins.
1.6 c. c.	Oil Rosemary	7 mins.

Two fluid ounces (62.5 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture. Carminative, stomachic and antiemetic. Chiefly employed in preparing the U. S. P. Tincture. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c. c.)

Lavender Flowers. The flowering tops of Lavendula vera D. C.

Carminative, aromatic and stimulant. Used in intestinal colic, for headache and as a perfume. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Lemon, Soluble.

Three fluid drams (12 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Syrup. NOTE: This is a terpeneless extract and is intended for the extemporaneous preparation of syrup lemon and for general pharmaceutical purposes.

Leptandra, N. F. (Culver's Root). The dried rhizomes and roots of Veronica virginica L.

Laxative and cholagogue. Used in constipation, biliary catarrh, jaundice and hepatic torpor. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Lettuce. The leaves of Lactuca sativa L. collected when the plant is in flower.

Sedative and mild hypnotic. Used in coughs and spasmodic affections and to induce sleep. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Licorice, see Glycyrrhiza.

Licorice, for Quinine Mixtures.

NOTE: This preparation contains the sweet principle of Licorice, is miscible with water, syrup or glycerin, and is used chiefly to mask the bitter taste of quinine. Yerbazin, however, is preferable for this purpose. See Page 198.

Licorice, for preparing Syrup of Licorice, N. F.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Syrup. NOTE: This preparation is used chiefly for preparing Syrup of Licorice, and for masking the bitterness of quinine. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Life Everlasting. The herb of Gnaphalium obtusifolium L.

Mild astringent and diaphoretic. Used in fevers and gastrointestinal catarrh. Also used topically for bruises, ulcers, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Life Root, see Senecio.

Lily of the Valley, see Convallaria Root.

Lippia Mexicana. The leaves and inflorescence of Lippia dulcis Trev.

Standard—100 c. c. represent 25 Gm. of the drug. Demulcent and expectorant. Used in acute catarrhal conditions, coryza, bronchitis, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Liverwort. The herb of Hepatica triloba Chaix.

Mild mucilaginous astringent. Used in hepatic disorders and in bronchial catarrh. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Lobelia, U. S. P. The leaves and flowering tops of Lobelia inflata L.

POISONOUS. Expectorant, relaxant, anti-asthmatic and depressant; in large doses it is emetic, but should not be so used as the effect is persistent and distressing. Used in asthma, pertussis, bronchitis, croup and other spasmodic affections. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.)

Lobelia Seed. The seed of Lobelia inflata L.

Action and use as noted under Lobelia, U. S. P. Dose —1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.)

Logwood (Hematoxylon). The heart-wood of Haematoxylon campechianum L. that has not undergone fermentation (Drug N. F.)

Mild astringent. Used in cholera infantum, diarrhea and dysentery. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Lupulin, N. F. The glandular trichomes separated from the strobiles of Humulus Lupulus L.

Bitter tonic, anaphrodisiac and mild hypnotic. Used in hysteria, delirium tremens, insomnia due to nervousness, and in atonic dyspepsia. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.)

Male Fern (Aspidium). The rhizomes and stipes of Dryopteris Filix-mas (L.) Schott, or of D. marginalis (L.) Asa Gray.

Anthelmintic. Used for the expulsion of tapeworm. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 16 c. c.)

Manaca. The roots of Brunfelsia Hopeana (Hook.) Benth.

Diuretic, diaphoretic and alterative. Used in acute and chronic rheumatism and in syphilis. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.)

Mandrake, see Podophyllum.

Marigold, see Calendula Flowers.

Marrubium, see Horehound.

Marshmallow Root (Althaea). The roots of Althaea officinalis L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Demulcent. Used as an infusion or syrup in catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes, bronchitis, laryngitis, gastritis, cystitis, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Matico, N. F. The leaves of Piper angustifolium Ruiz et Pavon.

Stimulant, diuretic, urinary antiseptic and hemostatic. Used in diarrhea, dysentery, genitourinary infections and locally as a hemostatic. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Matricaria, see German Chamomile.

Menispermum, see Yellow Parilla.

Mezereum, N. F. The bark of Daphne Mezereum L., D. Gnidium L., or of D. Laureola L. (Drug U. S. P.)

POISONOUS. Alterative, laxative, diuretic and rubefacient. Used internally, generally in combination, in syphilis, rheumatism and skin diseases. Externally in liniments, ointments or plasters as a rubefacient or vesicant. Dose—1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.6 c. c.) largely diluted.

Milkweed, see Silkweed.

Mistletoe. The leaves and young twigs of Phoradendron flavescens (Pursh.) Nutt.

Narcotic, antispasmodic and oxytocic. Used in uterine inertia, menorrhagia, postpartum hemorrhage and in epilepsy, asthma and other spasmodic affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.

Motherwort. The herb of Leonurus Cardiaca L.

Bitter tonic, emmenagogue and antispasmodic. Used in amenorrhea, hysteria and related nervous disorders. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Muirapuama. The stems and roots of Dulacia ovata (Miers) Lyons.

Aphrodisiac and nerve stimulant. Used in impotence and debility. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Mullein Leaves, see Verbascum.

Musk Root, see Sumbul.

Myristica, see Nutmeg.

Myrrh. A gum-resin from one or more species of Commiphora. (Drug U. S. P.)

Three and one-fourth fluid ounces (100 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of U. S. P. Tincture. Stimulant, antiseptic and tonic to mucous surfaces. Used together with iron and aloes in amenorrhea. Applied locally as a protective and mild stimulant, and used in mouth washes and lotions. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Myrrh and Capsicum.

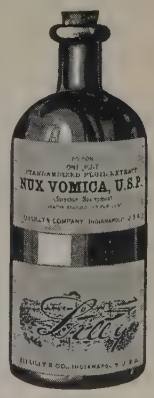
100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
80 Gm.	Myrrh	365 grs.
20 Gm.	Capsicum	91 grs.

Two and three-eighths fluid ounces (75 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture of Capsicum and Myrrh, N. F. NOTE: Used almost exclusively for preparing Tincture Capsicum and Myrrh (Number Six, or Hot Drops). Gastric stimulant and carminative. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c. c.) in sweetened water.

Night-Blooming Cereus, see Cactus Grandiflorus.

Nutmeg (Myristica). The ripe seed of Myristica fragrans Houttuyn, deprived of the arilli and seed-coats (Drug U. S. P.)

Aromatic, stimulant and mild narcotic. Used chiefly as a flavoring agent. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)



Nux Vomica, U. S. P. The ripe seed of Strychnos Nux-vomica L.

Standard—not less than 2.37 Gm. nor more than 2.63 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c. c. POISONOUS. Bitter stomachic, stimulant and nerve tonic. Used in anorexia, general debility, neurasthenia,

collapse, myocarditis, paralysis, incontinence and in combination with cathartics. Dose—1 to 4 mins. (0.06 to 0.26 c. c.)

Opium, Aqueous, see Tincture Opium, Deodorized, Page 170.

•Opium, Camphorated, for preparing Camphorated Tincture of Opium (Paregoric) U. S. P.

Two fluid ounces (62.5 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of U. S. P. Camphorated Tincture. POISONOUS. Standard—not less than 0.32 Gm. nor more than 0.34 Gm. of anhydrous morphine per 100 c. c., thus being eight times the strength of Camphorated Tincture of Opium, U. S. P.

•Opium, Concentrated, for preparing Tincture of Opium (Laudanum) U. S. P.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture Opium, U. S. P. POISONOUS. Standard—not less than 3.8 Gm. nor more than 4.2 Gm. of anhydrous morphine per 100 c. c.

NOTE: This preparation is four times the strength of the U. S. P. Tincture of Opium and is used solely for conveniently producing the weaker preparations of opium, namely the wine, vinegar or tincture.

Orange, Sweet, Soluble, for preparing a Syrup of Orange. The outer rind of the fresh ripe fruit of Citrus Aurantium sinensis Gallesio. (Drug U. S. P.)

One fluid ounce (30 c. c.) makes two pints (1000 c. c.) of Syrup; 1 fluid ounce (30 c. c.) makes one pint (500 c. c.) of Simple Elixir of fine flavor. NOTE: This product is miscible with syrups, wines, cordials, etc. Designed for extemporaneous use and general pharmaceutical flavoring. To make U. S. P. Syrup of Orange use Tincture Sweet Orange Peel, U. S. P. Aromatic and adjuvant.

Orris Root. The rhizomes of Iris florentina L., I. germanica L. or I. pallida Lamarck (Drug N. F.)

Mild gastric stimulant and laxative. Used chiefly as a perfume or scent in toilet preparations. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.)

Pansy. The herb of Viola tricolor L.

Alterative and expectorant. Used in chronic skin diseases and in respiratory affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Paracoto, N. F., see Coto Bark.

Pareira, N. F. The roots of Chondrodendron tomentosum Ruiz et Pavon.

Tonic, mild diuretic and urinary antiseptic. Used in chronic infections of the genitourinary tract when there is an excessive mucous secretion. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Parsley Root, N. F.

Carminative, diuretic and emmenagogue. Dose—30 grs. (2 Gm.)

•Narcotic order required.

Partridge Berry, see Squaw Vine.

Passion Flower. The herb of Passiflora incarnata L.

Sedative, antispasmodic and soporific. Used in chorea, epilepsy and other spasmodic affections and to induce sleep. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

Pellitory (Pyrethrum). The roots of Anacyclus Pyrethrum (L.) D. C. (Drug U. S. P.)

Local irritant and sialagogue. Not for internal use. Employed as a gargle or mouth wash in paralysis of the tongue or throat or relaxation of the uvula; also similarly used as a sialagogue, in neuralgia, toothache and in rheumatic affections of the face or head.

Pennyroyal (Hedeoma). The leaves and inflorescence of Hedeoma pulegioides (L.) Persoon.

Stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic and emmenagogue. Used in flatulent colic and recent cases of suppression of the menses. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Physostigma (Calabar Bean). The seed of Physostigma venenosum Balfour (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not less than 0.13 Gm. nor more than 0.17 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c. c. POISONOUS. Sedative, myotic, stimulant to vagus endings. Used in atony or paralysis of bladder or intestines. Used in veterinary practice as an intestinal evacuant. It is an antidote to poisoning by strychnine or atropine. Dose—1 to 3 mins. (0.6 to 0.2 c. c.)

Phytolaccca, N. F. (Poke Root). The roots of Phytolacca decandra L.

Alterative, emetic and cathartic. Used in syphilitic and rheumatic affections, chronic skin diseases and obesity. Dose—Alterative, 1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.6 c. c.)

Phytolacca, from Green Root. The freshly gathered roots of Phytolacca decandra L.

Action and use similar to that of the dried roots. Dose—1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.6 c. c.)

Phytolacca Berries, see Poke Berries.

Pichi. The woody branches of Fabiana imbricata Ruiz et Pavon.

Tonic and diuretic. Used in chronic cystitis with excessive mucous secretion and vesical irritation due to calculi. Dose—10 to 40 mins. (0.6 to 2.6 c. c.)

Pilocarpus, U. S. P. (Jaborandi). The leaflets of Pilocarpus Jaborandi Holmes or of P. microphyllus Stapf.

Standard—not less than 0.55 Gm. nor more than 0.65 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c. c. Powerful diaphoretic, sialagogue and myotic. Used in renal dropsy, uremia, gout and arthritis to promote diaphoresis; also used topically in lotions to stimulate the growth of hair. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Pimenta (Allspice). The dried, nearly ripe fruit of Pimenta officinalis Lindley. (Drug N. F.)

Aromatic and stimulant. Used chiefly as a condiment. Dose—10 to 40 mins. (0.6 to 2.6 c. c.)

Pimpinelia, see Saxifrage.

Pinkroot, see Spigelia.

Pinkroot and Senna.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents	
62.5 Gm.	Spigelia	285	grs.
37.5 Gm.	Senna	171	grs.
1.65 Gm.	Potassium Carbonate	7 1/2	grs.
0.26 c. c.	Oil Anise	1 1/4	mins.
0.26 c. c.	Oil Caraway	1 1/4	mins.

Anthelmintic and cathartic. Used for the expulsion of round worms. Dose—For children, 30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.) repeated every four hours until it purges.

Pinus Canadensis, Compound, Colorless.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents	
72 Gm.	Tsuga Canadensis, volatile constituents	328	grs.
2.2 Gm.	Zinc Sulphate	10	grs.
4.4 Gm.	Alum	20	grs.
0.08 Gm.	Thymol	3/8	gr.
0.08 c. c.	Eucalyptol	3/8	min.

Astringent. Not used internally. Applied locally to relaxed mucous membranes. Used full strength in hemorrhoids and skin diseases; diluted with seven parts of water for urethral injection and with fifteen parts of water for vaginal douche.

Pinus Canadensis, Compound, Dark.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents	
165 Gm.	Tsuga Canadensis	753	grs.
0.4 Gm.	Thymol	1 7/8	grs.

Mildly stimulant, astringent and antiseptic. Used locally diluted with fifteen parts of water as an astringent to mucous membranes either as a gargle, douche or injection.

Pinus, Compound, see White Pine, Compound.

Pipsissewa, see Chimaphila.

Plantain Leaves. The leaves of Plantago major L.

Alterative and diuretic. Used in dropsy and in syphilitic and chronic cutaneous diseases. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Pleurisy Root, see Asclepias.

Podophyllum, U. S. P. (Mandrake). The rhizomes and roots of Podophyllum peltatum L.

Standard—not less than 3.6 Gm. nor more than 4.4 Gm. of resin per 100 c. c. A slow acting but powerful cathartic. Generally used in combination with modifying drugs. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Poison Oak or Ivy (Rhus Toxicodendron). The fresh leaflets of Rhus radicans L.

POISONOUS. Irritant and narcotic in large doses; in small doses diuretic, diaphoretic and reputed antirheumatic. Used in paralysis, chronic cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. Dose—2 to 10 mins. (0.12 to 0.6 c. c.)

Poke Berries, from Fresh Berries. The fresh fruit of Phytolacca decandra L.

Deobstruent, somewhat narcotic, emetic, alterative and cathartic. Used in syphilis, rheumatism, chronic skin diseases and obesity. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Poke Root, see Phytolacca.

Poke Root, from Green Root, see Phytolacca.

Pomegranate, U. S. P. (Granatum). The bark of the stems and roots of Punica Granatum L.

Anthelmintic. Used as an infusion for the expulsion of tapeworm. Dose—30 to 90 mins. (2 to 6 c. c.)

Prickly Ash Bark, see Xanthoxylum.

Prickly Ash Berries (Xanthoxylum Berries). The fruit of Xanthoxylum americanum Miller or X. Clava-Herculis L. (Drug N. F.)

Stimulant to mucous membranes, sialagogue and alterative. Used in flatulent intestinal colic, rheumatism, syphilis and chronic skin diseases. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Prunus Virginiana, see Wild Cherry.

Pulsatilla. The herb of Anemone Pulsatilla L., A. pratensis L. or A. Ludoviciana (Nuttall) Heller (Drug N. F.)

POISONOUS. Alterative, sedative and emmenagogue. Used in chronic catarrhal affections, dysmenorrhea, neuralgia, hysteria and nervous exhaustion due to illness or excesses. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.)

Pumpkin Seed. The ripe seed of cultivated varieties of Cucurbita Pepo L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Anthelmintic and demulcent. Used to expel tapeworm and in urinary disorders. Dose—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c. c.)

Pyrethrum, see Pellitory.

Quassia, N. F. The wood of Picrasma excelsa (Swartz) Planchon or of Quassia amara L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Simple bitter tonic, febrifuge and anthelmintic. Used in fevers and loss of appetite. The infusion is used as a rectal injection in treatment of thread worms. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c. c.)

Quebracho, see Aspidosperma.

Queen of the Meadow. The root of Eupatorium purpureum L.

Astringent, diuretic and sedative to the mucous membranes of the genitourinary tract. Used in genitourinary affections, vesical calculi, dropsy, rheumatism and gout. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Quercus, N. F. (White Oak). The bark of the trunk and branches of Quercus alba L., deprived of the periderm.

Tonic and powerful astringent. Used in diarrhea, hemorrhages and relaxed conditions of mucous membranes. May be diluted and used as a gargle in sore throat, or a lotion in ulcers; also as an astringent injection in leucorrhea, prolapsus and hemorrhoids. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.) diluted.

Quillaja (Soap-tree Bark). The bark of Quillaja Saponaria Molina. (Drug N. F.)

NOTE: Used chiefly for preparing emulsions and in toilet preparations for cleaning the teeth and hair. A substitute for senega as an expectorant and diuretic. Local irritant, seldom used internally. Dose—2 to 8 mins. (0.12 to 0.48 c. c.)

Ragweed (Ambrosia). The leaves and inflorescence of Ambrosia artemisiaefolia L.

Stimulant, astringent and styptic. Used internally in hay fever and dysmenorrhea; externally applied to ulcers, bleeding surfaces, hemorrhoids, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Raspberry Leaves. The leaves of varieties of Rubus strigosus Michx. or of R. Idaeus L.

Astringent. Used in passive hemorrhages, diarrhea, etc. Dose—20 to 40 mins. (1.3 to 2.6 c. c.)

Red Clover Blossoms, see Trifolium

Red Clover, Compound, see Trifolium, Compound.

Red Gum. A gummy exudation of Eucalyptus rostrata Schlechtendal.

Astringent, antiseptic and styptic. Used in diarrhea, relaxed mucous membranes, hemorrhages, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Rhamnus Catharticus, see Buckthorn Berries.

Rhamnus Purshiana, see Cascara Sagrada.

Rhatany, see Krameria.

Rheum, see Rhubarb.

Rhubarb, U. S. P. (Rheum). The rhizomes and roots of Rheum officinale, Baillon, R. palmatum L. and the variety tanguticum Max., and probably other species of Rheum.

Laxative, purgative, stomachic and astringent. Used in atonic dyspepsia, habitual constipation and as a corrective in diarrhea. Dose—Laxative, 5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c. c.) Cathartic, 15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

Rhubarb, Aromatic, for preparing Aromatic Tincture of Rhubarb and Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
60 Gm	Rhubarb	273 grs.
12 Gm	Saigon Cinnamon	55 grs.
12 Gm	Cloves	55 grs.
6 Gm	Nutmeg	27 grs.

Five and three-eighths fluid ounces (167 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture. Six and one-half fluid drams (25 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Syrup. Used chiefly for the extemporaneous preparation of the Tincture and Syrup. Aromatic, stomachic and laxative. Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c. c.)

Rhubarb and Potassium, Compound, for preparing Neutralizing Cordial. (Mistura Rhei Alkalina N. F.)

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
35 Gm	Rhubarb	160 grs.
17.5 Gm	Hydrastis	80 grs.
17.5 Gm	Saigon Cinnamon	80 grs.
0.4 c. c	Oil Peppermint	2 mins.
7 Gm	Potassium Carbonate	30 grs.

Two fluid ounces (62.5 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Neutralizing Cordial. Laxative, antacid and carminative. Used in cholera infantum, diarrhea, hyperacidity, and as a gentle laxative for infants and during pregnancy. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Rhubarb, Sweet, for preparing Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb, N. F.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
40 Gm	Rhubarb	182 grs.
16 Gm	Glycyrrhiza	73 grs.
16 Gm	Anise	73 grs.
4 Gm	Cardamom	18 grs.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture. Laxative, cathartic and secondarily astringent. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Rhus Aromatica. The bark of Rhus aromatica Aiton.

Astringent, stimulant and tonic. Used in enuresis, passive hemorrhages of the genitourinary tract and lower bowel and in atonic dysentery. Dose—20 to 30 mins. (1.3 to 2 c. c.)

Rhus Glabra, N. F. (Sumac Berries). The ripe fruit of Rhus glabra L.

Refrigerant, diuretic and astringent. Used in fevers, diarrhea, dysentery, and as a gargle in stomatitis, tonsillitis, etc. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Rhus Toxicodendron, see Poison Oak.

Rose, Soluble, for preparing Artificial Rose Water.

NOTE: Designed for the extemporaneous preparation of Artificial Rose Water, and for general pharmaceutical flavoring purposes.

Rosinweed Root. The root of Silphium laciniatum L.

Tonic and expectorant. Used in asthma and chronic bronchitis. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

Rubus, N. F. (Blackberry Root Bark). The bark of the rhizomes of Rubus villosus Aiton, R. nigrobaccus Bailey, or of R. cuneifolius Pursh.

Astringent and tonic. Used in diarrhea, cholera infantum and as an astringent gargle in stomatitis, pharyngitis, etc. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Rue. The leaves of Ruta graveolens L.

Irritant, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Used in amenorrhea, uterine inertia, flatulent colic and hysteria. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.)

Rumex, N. F. (Yellow Dock). The roots of Rumex crispus L., or of R. obtusifolius L.

Alterative, tonic and mild astringent. Used in constipation, chlorosis, anemia and cutaneous affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Sabal, U. S. P. (Saw Palmetto Berries). The partially dried ripe fruit of Serenoa serrulata (Michaux) Hooker f.

Tonic, expectorant, diuretic and sedative. Used as a tonic to the reproductive organs and as a stimulant to digestion; also employed in cystitis, urethritis, bronchitis, asthma and pertussis. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Safflower, see American Saffron.

Sage (Salvia). The dried leaves of Salvia officinalis L.

Aromatic stimulant, carminative and diaphoretic. Used in flatulency, fevers, dyspepsia, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Salvia, see Sage.

Sambucus, see Elder Flowers.

Sandalwood. The heart-wood of Santalum album L. (Drug N. F.)

Diuretic and genitourinary antiseptic. Used in specific urethritis, cystitis, etc., in the subacute or chronic stage. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Sanguinaria, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of Sanguinaria canadensis L.

Standard—not less than 2.25 Gm. nor more than 2.75 Gm. of total alkaloids per 100 c. c. ACRONARCOTIC POISON. Sialagogue, expectorant and sternutatory. Used in bronchitis to increase the secretion. A frequent addition to cough syrups. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.)

Sarsaparilla, U. S. P. The roots of Smilax medica Chamisso and Schlecht., or S. officinalis Kunth, or S. ornata Hooker filius, or an undetermined species of S. known as Honduras Sarsaparilla. Alterative. Used as a general tonic and as an adjunct to other drugs in the treatment of syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Sarsaparilla, Compound, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
75 Gm	Sarsaparilla	342 grs.
12 Gm	Glycyrrhiza	55 grs.
10 Gm	Sassafras	46 grs.
3 Gm	Mezereum	14 grs.

Alterative. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Sarsaparilla, Compound, for preparing Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
80 Gm	Sarsaparilla	365 grs.
6 Gm	Senna	27 grs.
6 Gm	Glycyrrhiza	27 grs.
0.08 c. c.	Oil Anise	2/5 min.
0.08 c. c.	Oil Sassafras	2/5 min.
0.08 c. c.	Methyl Salicylate	2/5 min.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Syrup. Employed solely for preparing Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound.

Savin. The fresh tops of Juniperus sabina L.

Emmenagogue, diuretic and diaphoretic. Used in amenorrhea and menorrhagia. Local irritant, poisonous in large doses and contraindicated in gastritis. Dose—3 to 8 mins. (0.2 to 0.5 c. c.)

Saw Palmetto Berries, see Sabal.

Saxifrage (Pimpinella). The rhizomes and roots of Pimpinella Saxifraga L., or of Pimpinella magna L. (Drug N. F.)

Aromatic, stomachic, diaphoretic and diuretic. Used in gastrointestinal catarrh, asthma, dropsy and amenorrhea. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Scoparius, N. F. (Broom Tops.)

The tops of Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link.

Circulatory stimulant and diuretic. Used in cardiac and renal dropsy. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Scutellaria, N. F. (Skullcap). The plant of Scutellaria lateriflora L.

Tonic, nervine and antispasmodic. Used in chorea, convulsions, delirium tremens, neuralgia and other nervous affections. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Seawrack, see Fucus.

Senecio, N. F. (Life Root). The overground portions of Senecio aureus L.

Diuretic, diaphoretic and emmenagogue. Used in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and hematuria. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Senega, U. S. P. The roots of Polygala Senega L.

Expectorant, diaphoretic and diuretic. Used principally in chronic bronchitis and asthma to stimulate secretion of the bronchial mucous membranes. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Senna, U. S. P. The leaflets of Cassia acutifolia Delile.

Four fluid ounces (120 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) Syrup Senna, U. S. P. Laxative and purgative. Prescribed usually with correctives, in simple constipation and whenever rapid and effectual emptying of the lower bowel is required. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Senna, Deodorized. The leaflets of Cassia acutifolia Delile.

Action and use as in Senna, U. S. P., but is less liable to produce griping as it is freed from the resins. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Senna, Compound.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
50 Gm	Senna	228 grs.
25 Gm	Jalap	114 grs.
12.5 Gm	Fennel	57 grs.
12.5 Gm	Coriander	57 grs.

Laxative and cathartic. Especially indicated in constipation accompanied with flatulence. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Serenoa Serrulata, see Sabal.

Serpentaria, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of Aristolochia Serpentaria L., or of A. reticulata Nutt. (Drug U. S. P.)

Stimulant, tonic and diaphoretic. Used in intermittent fevers and in dyspepsia to increase the appetite and aid digestion. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Sheep Sorrel. The herb of Rumex Acetosella L.

Refrigerant and diuretic. Used in febrile diseases. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Shepherd's Purse. The freshly gathered green herb of Bursa Bursa-pastoris (L.) Britton.

Mildly stimulant, astringent and diuretic. Used in scurvy and hematuria. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Silkweed (Milkweed). The roots of Asclepias syrica L.

Tonic, diuretic and alterative. Used in catarrh of the respiratory tract, asthma and dropsy. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Skullcap, see Scutellaria.

Skunk Cabbage. The rhizomes and roots of Spathyema foetida (L.) Raf.

Stimulant, expectorant and antispasmodic. Used as a sedative in hysteria, pertussis and nervous affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Smartweed, see Water Pepper.

Soap-tree Bark, see Quillaja.

Solanum, see Horse-Nettle Berries.

Spigelia, U. S. P. (Pinkroot). The rhizomes and roots of Spigelia marilandica L.

Anthelmintic. Used to expel round worms. Should be preceded and followed by a purge. Overdoses produce narcotic effects. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Spikenard, see Aralia.

Squaw Vine (Partridge Berry). The herb of Mitchella repens L.

Diuretic, emmenagogue and astringent. Used in dropsy, oliguria, menorrhagia and dysmenorrhea. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Squaw Vine, Compound (Helonias, Compound).

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
52 Gm	Squaw Vine	238 grs.
15 Gm	Helonias	68 grs.
15 Gm	Viburnum Opulus	68 grs.
15 Gm	Caulophyllum	68 grs.
3 Gm	Sassafras	14 grs.

Three fluid ounces (95 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Compound Syrup of Squaw Vine or "Mothers Cordial." Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia and where there is a tendency to miscarriage. Frequently used to allay the pains occurring during the latter months of pregnancy. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Squill, U. S. P. The fleshy inner scales of the bulb of the white variety of Urginea maritima (L.) Baker.

Physiologically tested, the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.0006 c. c. of fluid extract, or the equivalent in fluid extract of 0.0000005 Gm. of ouabain, for each Gm. of body-weight of frog. Expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Used chiefly in cardiac dropsy, bronchitis, asthma and croup. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.)

Squill, Compound, for preparing Compound Syrup of Squill ("Hive Syrup"), U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
50 Gm	Squill	228 grs.
50 Gm	Senega	228 grs.

Two and one-half fluid ounces (80 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Compound Syrup of Squill. Almost exclusively employed for making the Syrup. Expectorant and diuretic. Dose—2 to 3 mins. (0.12 to 0.2 c. c.)

Staphisagria, U. S. P. (Stavesacre). The ripe seed of Delphinium Straphisagria L.

VIOLENT POISON. Parasiticide, emetic and cathartic. Employed in making an ointment and tincture which are used to destroy lice and itch-mites. Contraindicated on abraded surfaces. Rarely used internally. Dose—1 to 2 mins. (0.06 to 0.12 c. c.)

Star Grass, see Aletris.

Stavesacre, see Staphisagria.

Sterculia, see Kola Nut.

Stillingia, U. S. P. The roots of Stillingia sylvatica L.

Alterative, and in large doses cathartic and emetic. Used extensively in syphilitic affections and chronic skin diseases. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Stillingia, Compound, N. F., for preparing Compound Syrup of Stillingia, N. F.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
25 Gm	Stillingia	114 grs.
25 Gm	Corydalis	114 grs.
12.5 Gm	Blue Flag	57 grs.
12.5 Gm	Sambucus	57 grs.
12.5 Gm	Chimaphila	57 grs.
6.3 Gm	Coriander	29 grs.
6.2 Gm	Prickly Ash Berries	28 grs.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Syrup. Alterative. Used in lues, rheumatism and chronic skin diseases. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Stone Root, Green. The rhizomes of fresh, undried Collinsonia canadensis L.

Stimulant, diuretic, astringent and diaphoretic. Employed in chronic catarrh of mucous surfaces, especially of the genitourinary tract and in vesical calculi. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Stramonium, N. F. The leaves of Datura Stramonium L. or of D. Tatula L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not less than 0.22 Gm. nor more than 0.28 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c. c. NARCOTIC POISON. Anodyne, antispasmodic and mydriatic. Used in asthma, croup, pertussis, enuresis, night-sweats, etc. Dose—1 to 4 mins. (0.06 to 0.26 c. c.)

Stramonium Seed. The seeds of Datura Stramonium L. or of D. Tatula L.

Standard—not less than 0.32 Gm. nor more than 0.38 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c. c. Action and use as noted under Stramonium, N. F. Dose—1 to 3 mins. (0.06 to 0.2 c. c.)

Sumac Bark. The bark of Rhus glabra L.

Tonic and astringent. Used in diarrhea, leucorrhea, urethritis, pharyngitis, etc. The infusion may be used as a gargle or injection. Dose—20 to 30 mins. (1.3 to 2 c. c.)

Sumac Berries, see Rhus Glabra.

Sumbul, U. S. P. (Musk Root). The rhizomes and roots of Ferula Sumbul (Kauffman) Hooker filius

Nerve stimulant and tonic. Used as a sedative in hysteria, delirium from fever, asthma, chorea and other nervous affections. Dose—5 to 60 mins. (0.3 to 4 c. c.)

Sundew, see Drosera.

Sunflower Seed. The achenes of Helianthus annuus L.

Mildly diuretic and expectorant. Employed in respiratory disorders. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Sweet Flag, see Calamus.

Sweet Orange, see Orange, Sweet, Soluble.

Tag Alder. The bark of Alnus rugosa (Du Roi.) K. Koch.

Alterative, astringent and bitter tonic. Used in intermittent fevers and in chronic skin diseases. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Tansy. The leaves and inflorescence of Tanacetum vulgare L.

Tonic, emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Used in dyspepsia, flatulence, hysteria, amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Taraxacum, U. S. P. (Dandelion).

The rhizomes and roots of Taraxacum officinale Weber.

Tonic, diuretic, aperient and alterative. Used in hepatic torpor and associated conditions. Dose—1 to 3 drams (4 to 12 c. c.)

Eli Lilly & Company holds no secrets from the medical profession. The formula for every product bearing the Lilly label is published. No extravagant claims are made for Lilly preparations. Therapeutic statements are based on physiological tests and supported by clinical observations and experiences. This is worth something to the physician and the pharmacist and is assured by specifying when ordering.

Tar, Soluble, for preparing a Syrup of Tar.

This is a concentrated solution made from the best quality of washed pine tar and is intended for use in the extemporaneous preparation of Syrup of Tar. Two fluid ounces (62.5 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Syrup.

Thuja, N. F. (Arbor Vitae). The leafy young twigs of Thuja occidentalis L.

Tonic, stomachic and febrifuge. Used in fevers, rheumatism, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Thyme, N. F. The tops of Thymus vulgaris L.

Carminative, diaphoretic and antispasmodic. Used principally in pertussis and bronchitis. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Tobacco. The leaves of Nicotiana Tabacum L.

ACRONARCOTIC POISON. Sedative, emetic, expectorant and depressant. Diminishes heart action; also used as ointment in cutaneous affections. Should always be used with great caution. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.)

Tolu, Soluble, for making Syrup. A balsam obtained from Toluifera Balsamum L. (Drug U. S. P.)

One and one-fourth fluid ounces (40 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Syrup, similar to the official Syrup of Tolu in every respect, but made by a different method. Used chiefly as a flavor.

Tolu, for preparing Tincture of Tolu, U. S. P.

Standard—2 c. c. represent 1 Gm. of drug. Six and one half fluid ounces (200 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Tincture. Mild stimulant, expectorant and antiseptic. Used exclusively for preparing Tincture Tolu. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Tonga. The mixed barks of Raphidophora vitiensis Schott and Premna taitensis Schauer.

Antineuralgic and antirheumatic. Used principally in neuralgia. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Trifolium, N. F. (Clover Tops). The inflorescence of Trifolium pratense L.

Alterative and antispasmodic. Used in whooping cough, asthma and in chronic skin diseases; also recommended as an application for ulcers, sores and burns. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Trifolium, Compound, for preparing Compound Syrup of Trifolium.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
28 Gm.	Trifolium Blossoms	128 grs.
14 Gm.	Stillingia	64 grs.
14 Gm.	Lappa	64 grs.
14 Gm.	Phytolacca	64 grs.
14 Gm.	Berberis Aquifolium	64 grs.
7 Gm.	Cascara Sagrada	32 grs.
3.5 Gm.	Xanthoxylum	16 grs.
7 Gm.	Potassium Iodide	32 grs.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Syrup. Alterative. Chiefly employed for making syrup. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Triticum, U. S. P. (Couch Grass).

The rhizomes and roots of Agropyron repens (L.) Beauvois.

Diuretic and demulcent. Used chiefly in irritation of the bladder and urinary passages. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 16 c. c.)

Turkey Corn, see Corydalis.

Turmeric. The rhizomes of Curcuma longa L.

Aromatic stimulant. Used chiefly for coloring pharmaceutical preparations. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Turnera, see Damiana.

Unicorn Root, see Aletris.

Ustilago Maydis (Corn Ergot). The entire fungous plant of Ustilago Maydis Leveille growing upon Zea Mays.

Properties reputed to be the same as those of ergot (see Fluid Extract Ergot). Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Uva Ursi, U. S. P. The leaves of Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi (L.) Sprengel.

Astringent, tonic and diuretic. Used in genitourinary affections such as gravel, chronic nephritis, catarrh or ulceration of the bladder, etc. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Valerian, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of Valeriana officinalis L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Sedative and antispasmodic. Used in hysteria, migraine, neuralgia and other nervous disorders. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Veratrum Viride, U. S. P. (American Hellebore). The rhizomes and roots of Veratrum viride Aiton.

Standard—not less than 0.9 Gm. nor more than 1.1 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c. c. ACRONARCOTIC POISON. Cardiac and vasomotor depressant, emetic and diaphoretic. Chiefly used in eclampsia; also in arteriosclerosis, interstitial nephritis and irritable heart. Dose—1 to 3 mins. (0.06 to 0.2 c. c.)

Verbascum, N. F. (Mullein Leaves). The leaves of Verbascum Thapsus L.

Demulcent and anodyne. Used in coughs, catarrh of the respiratory passages, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Verbena, N. F. (Blue Vervain). The overground portions of Verbena hastata L.

Tonic and expectorant. Used in bronchitis and dysmenorrhea. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Vervain, Blue, see Verbena.

Viburnum, Compound.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
20 Gm.	Viburnum Opulus	91 grs.
10 Gm.	Scutellaria	46 grs.
10 Gm.	Dioscorea	46 grs.

Nervine and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea, threatened abortion, after-pains, hysteria, colic and other spasmodic conditions. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Viburnum Opulus, N. F. The bark of Viburnum Opulus L. var. americanum (Miller) Aiton.

Antispasmodic, uterine tonic and sedative. Used in dysmenorrhea, hysteria, cramps, colic, ovarian neuralgia and in other spasmodic and convulsive disorders. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Viburnum Prunifolium, U. S. P. (Black Haw). The bark of Viburnum prunifolium L. or of V. Lentago L.

Nervine and antispasmodic. Used as a uterine tonic and sedative in dysmenorrhea, threatened abortion, and the nervous disorders of pregnancy. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Wafer Ash. The bark of the roots of Ptelea trifoliata L.

Bitter tonic and antiperiodic. Used in intermittent fevers and especially for the anorexia and debility during convalescence. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Wahoo, see Euonymus.

Water Pepper (Smart Weed). Polygonum punctatum Elliott.

Stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Used in amenorrhea and other uterine disorders. Also used locally as a counterirritant. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

White Ash, see American White Ash Bark.

White Bryony (Bryonia). The roots of Bryonia alba L. or of B. dioica Jacquin. (Drug N. F.)

Active hydragogue cathartic, similar to Jalap. Used as a purge in dropsical conditions. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

White Oak, see Quercus.

White Pine Bark.

Expectorant. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

•**White Pine, Compound,** for making Syrup.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
26.3 Gm.	White Pine Bark	120 grs.
26.3 Gm.	Wild Cherry	120 grs.
3 Gm.	Sanguinaria	14 grs.
3.5 Gm.	Balm of Gilead Buds	16 grs.
3.5 Gm.	Aralia Racemosa	16 grs.
1.75 Gm.	Sassafras	8 grs.
0.16 Gm.	Morphine Sulphate	3/4 gr.

Chloroform to be added when making syrup.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of the Syrup. Designed for the extemporaneous preparation of Syrup of White Pine Compound with Morphine.

White Pine, Compound, without Morphine, for making Syrup. Formula same as White Pine, Compound, for making Syrup, omitting the Morphine Sulphate.

White Pine, Compound, Red, without Morphine, for making Syrup. Formula same as White Pine, Compound, for making Syrup, omitting the Morphine Sulphate. For preparing Syrup having a red color.

White Pond Lily. The roots of Castalia odorata (Dryand.) Woodv. and Wood.

Astringent and demulcent. Used in diarrhea and in catarrh of the bronchial and genitourinary tracts. Employed externally as a lotion for ulcerative and inflammatory conditions. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

•Narcotic order required.

White Poplar Bark. The inner or younger bark of Populus tremuloides Michx. and of P. alba L.

Tonic, febrifuge and diuretic. Used in intermittent fevers, chronic diarrhea and urinary affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Wild Cherry, N. F. (Prunus Virginiana). The stembark of Prunus serotina Ehrh. (P. virginiana Miller) (Drug U. S. P.)

Tonic, sedative and feebly astringent. Used principally in cough syrups for its sedative effect in bronchitis. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Wild Cherry, for preparing Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of Syrup. Tonic and sedative. Used in bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Wild Cherry, Detannated.

NOTE: The process of detannating Cherry Bark deprives it largely of its astringent properties, while its sedative quality is fully preserved. This extract is compatible with preparations containing iron. Sedative, intended for use in combination with iron. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Wild Ginger, see Canada Snakeroot.

Wild Indigo, see Baptisia.

Wild Yam, see Dioscorea.

Witch Hazel Leaves, see Hamamelis Leaves.

Wormseed, see American Wormseed.

Wormwood (Absinthium). The leaves and flowering tops of Artemisia Absinthium L. (Drug N. F.)

Stimulant, bitter tonic and narcotic. Used in anorexia and dyspepsia. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Xanthorrhiza, Non-Alcoholic. The rhizomes and roots of Xanthorrhiza apiifolia L'Hertier.

Bitter tonic. Used in anorexia, dyspepsia and debility; also as an injection in urethritis, vaginitis, cystitis, etc. Dose—10 to 40 mins. (0.6 to 2.6 c. c.)

Xanthoxylum, U. S. P. (Prickly Ash Bark). The bark of Xanthoxylum americanum Miller or X. Clava-Herculis L.

Stimulant, tonic, alterative and sialagogue. Used in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, colic, hepatic disorders and some chronic skin diseases. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.) best given in syrup.

Xanthoxylum Berries, see Prickly Ash Berries.

Yarrow. The leaves and inflorescence of Achillea Millefolium L.

Tonic, astringent and alterative. Used in dysentery, diarrhea, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Yellow Dock, see Rumex.

Yellow Jasmine, see Gelsemium.

Yellow Parilla (Menispermum). The rhizomes and roots of Menispermum canadense L.

Bitter tonic and alterative. Used in chronic skin diseases, lues and rheumatism. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Yerba Reuma. The herb of Frankenia grandifolia Cham. et Schlecht.

Mild astringent. Used both topically and internally as an astringent. Dose—10 to 20 mins. (0.6 to 1.3 c. c.)

Yerba Santa, see Eriodictyon.

Yerba Santa, Aromatic, for preparing Aromatic Syrup of Yerba Santa, N. F.

Four fluid ounces (125 c. c.) make one pint (500 c. c.) of the Syrup. An adjuvant and excellent agent for masking the bitterness of quinine.

Zedoary Root. The rhizomes of Curcuma Zedoaria (Berguis) Roscoe.

Aromatic stimulant and carminative. Used in colic, diarrhea, dyspepsia, etc. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Zingiber, see Ginger.

Chemists, botanists, bacteriologists and pharmacologists devote their entire time to original research work and to supervision and control of the extensive routine operations in the Lilly Laboratories. Your protection against inferior products is the Lilly Label. Always specify in ordering.

Extracts, Powdered

The use of vacuum apparatus in the manufacture of these extracts insures a finished product which retains in the highest degree the characteristic properties of the drug.

So far as practicable they are standardized by chemical assay or physiological test, the official standards being carefully observed. Those which are not standardized by assay are finished to represent a definite proportion of drug. For description of the drug used and medical properties see the corresponding fluid extract.

Powdered extracts should be kept in a cool, dry place and in tightly corked bottles. A specially designed bottle with gradually sloping shoulder is used for the one and four-ounce packages, which will be found particularly convenient for removing the contents with a spatula.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Aloes, N. F.
One grain represents 2 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Belladonna Leaves, U. S. P.
Standard—1.18 to 1.32 per cent. alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)

Belladonna Root.
Standard—1.8 to 2.2 per cent. alkaloids. Dose—1/12 to 1/4 gr. (0.005 to 0.016 Gm.)

Black Cohosh, see Cimicifuga.

Black Haw, see Viburnum Prunifolium.

Black Hellebore.
One grain represents 3 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.325 Gm.)

Blue Cohosh (Caulophyllum).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Boneset.
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 10 grs. (0.065 to 0.65 Gm.)

Broom Tops (Scoparius).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—3 to 8 grs. (0.2 to 0.5 Gm.)

Buchu.
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Butternut (Juglans).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—10 to 30 grs. (0.65 to 2 Gm.)

Calabar Bean, see Physostigma.

Calumba (Columbo).
One grain represents 6 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Cannabis.
Physiologically tested. One grain represents 2 grains of drug. Dose—1/2 to 4 grs. (0.032 to 0.25 Gm.)

Cascara Sagrada, U. S. P.
One grain represents 3 grains of drug. Dose—Laxative, 1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.); cathartic, 8 to 15 grs. (1 to 2 Gm.)

Caulophyllum, see Blue Cohosh.

Chirata.
One grain represents 5 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Cimicifuga, U. S. P. (Black Cohosh).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Cinchona.
Standard—15.2 to 16.8 per cent. total alkaloids. Dose—3 to 15 grs. (0.2 to 1 Gm.)

Colchicum Corm, U. S. P.
Standard—1.25 to 1.55 per cent. colchicine. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Colchicum Seed.
Standard—1.8 to 2.2 per cent. colchicine. Dose—1/3 to 1 gr. (0.02 to 0.065 Gm.)

Colocynth, U. S. P.
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1/2 to 3 grs. (0.032 to 0.2 Gm.)

Colocynth, Compound, U. S. P.
One grain contains: P. E. Colocynth, 0.16 Gm.; Aloes, 0.5 Gm.; Cardamom Seed, 0.05 Gm.; Resin Scammony, 0.14 Gm., and Powdered Soap, 0.15 Gm. Dose—3 to 15 grs. (0.2 to 1 Gm.)

Columbo, see Calumba.

Condurango.
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Conium Leaves.
One grain represents 6 grains of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Cotton Root Bark.
One grain represents 5 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Couch Grass, see Triticum.

Cramp Bark (Viburnum Opulus).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Culver's Root, see Leptandra.

Cypripedium, see Ladies' Slipper.

Left: Illustrating the difficulties of the old-style bottle —angles inaccessible

Right: The contents of this bottle are readily accessible

Damiana (Turnera).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Dandelion, see Taraxacum.

Digitalis.
Physiologically tested. One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1/8 to 1/4 gr. (0.008 to 0.016 Gm.)

Dioscorea, see Wild Yam.

Elecampane (Inula).
One grain represents 3 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Ergot.
Physiologically tested. One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 15 grs. (0.13 to 1 Gm.)

Eucalyptus.
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Euonymus, N. F. (Wahoo).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 8 grs. (0.065 to 0.5 Gm.)

Euphorbia Pilulifera.
One grain represents 5 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

False Unicorn (Helonias).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Foxglove, see Digitalis.

Gelsemium, U. S. P.
Standard—1.8 to 2.2 per cent. total alkaloids. Dose—1/6 to 1/2 gr. (0.01 to 0.03 Gm.)

Gentian.
One grain represents 2 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Glycyrrhiza (Licorice).
Dose—5 to 30 grs. (0.325 to 2 Gm.)

Golden Seal, see Hydrastis.

Hamamelis, see Witch Hazel Leaves.

Helonias, see False Unicorn.

Henbane, see Hyoscyamus.

Horse Chestnut Bark.
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Hydrangea.
One grain represents 5 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 20 grs. (0.325 to 1.3 Gm.)

Hydrastis, U. S. P. (Golden Seal).
Standard—9 to 11 per cent. ether-soluble alkaloids. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Hyoscyamus (Henbane).
Standard—0.22 to 0.28 per cent. alkaloids. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Ignatia, N. F.
Standard—5.4 to 6.6 per cent. combined alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)

Indian Cannabis, see Cannabis.

Ipecac.
Standard—7.2 to 8.8 per cent. ether-soluble alkaloids. Dose—Expectorant, 1/8 to 1 gr. (0.008 to 0.065 Gm.); emetic, 4 to 8 grs. (0.25 to 0.5 Gm.)

Jalap.
Standard—30 to 34 per cent. total resin. Dose—1 to 8 grs. (0.065 to 0.5 Gm.)

Juglans, see Butternut.

Kava Kava.
One grain represents 5 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.)

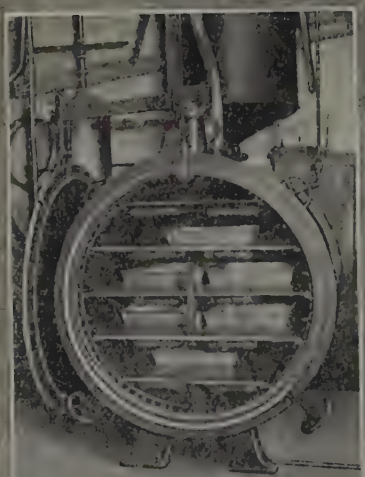
It is easy to control the desired amount of extract

Kola Nut.
Standard—4.5 to 5.5 per cent. total alkaloids. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Krameria, N. F. (Rhatany).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 05. Gm.)

VIEWS in the LILLY STILL ROOM

VIEW IN MAIN STILL ROOM



VACUUM DRIER
(OPEN)

POT STILLS

SECTION OF STILL ROOM

VACUUM STILL

Ladies' Slipper (Cypripedium).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 8 grs. (0.065 to 0.5 Gm.)

Leptandra, N. F. (Culver's Root).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

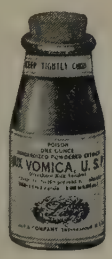
Licorice, see Glycyrrhiza.

Lobelia Herb.
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1/4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.)

Mandrake (Podophyllum).
Standard—16 to 18 per cent. resin. Dose—1/2 to 3 grs. (0.032 to 0.2 Gm.)

Musk Root (Sumbul).
One grain represents 3 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Nux Vomica, U. S. P.
Standard—15.2 to 16.8 per cent. alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)



•Opium, U. S. P. (Aqueous).
Standard—19.5 to 20.5 per cent. anhydrous morphine. Dose—1/4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.)

Ox Gall, U. S. P.
One grain represents 8 grains of fresh ox gall. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Physostigma, U. S. P. (Calabar Bean).
Standard—1.7 to 2.3 per cent. alkaloids. Dose—1/12 to 1/4 gr. (0.005 to 0.016 Gm.)

Phytolacca (Poke Root).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Podophyllum, see Mandrake.

Poke Root, see Phytolacca.

Quassia.
One grain represents 10 grains of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Rhatany, see Krameria.

Rhubarb, U. S. P.
One grain represents 2 grains of drug. Dose—Laxative, 1 to 3 grs. (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.); cathartic, 5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Sarsaparilla.
One grain represents 5 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Scoparius, see Broom Tops.

Scullcap (Scutellaria).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

•Narcotic order required.

Scutellaria, see Scullcap.

Squaw Vine.
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Squill.
One grain represents 2 grains of drug. Dose—1/4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.)

Stone Root.
One grain represents 16 grains of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Stramonium Leaves, U. S. P.
Standard—0.9 to 1.1 per cent. alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)

Sumbul, see Musk Root.

Taraxacum (Dandelion).
One grain represents 3 grains of drug. Dose—10 to 30 grs. (0.65 to 2 Gm.)

Triticum (Couch Grass).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—10 to 30 grs. (0.65 to 2 Gm.)

Unicorn Root (Aletris).
One grain represents 5 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Uva Ursi.
One grain represents 3 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Valerian.
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Veratrum Viride.
Standard—4.5 to 5.5 per cent. total alkaloids. Dose—1/4 to 1/2 gr. (0.016 to 0.032 Gm.)

Viburnum Prunifolium, U. S. P. (Black Haw).
One grain represents 5 grains of drug. Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Wahoo, see Euonymus.

Warburg's Tincture.
One grain represents 24 minims of Warburg's Tincture, N. F. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes.
One grain represents 24 minims of Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes, N. F. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Wild Yam (Dioscorea).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Witch Hazel Leaves (Hamamelis).
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Extracts, Solid

The processes and forms of apparatus used in the manufacture of this line of products are such as to permit concentration at a low temperature, thus retaining to the greatest degree the volatile principles of the drugs, and largely avoiding the changes which ordinarily occur in heating vegetable extracts.

So far as practicable the extracts are standardized by chemical assay or physiological test, the official standards being carefully observed. For description of the drug used and medical properties see the corresponding fluid extract.

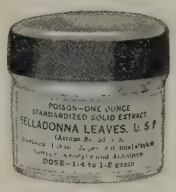
The jars in which these extracts are supplied bear our patented attachment for removing the adhering extract from the spatula. This does away with the waste usually attendant upon handling, and makes it possible to keep the label and outside of the jar clean. All sizes excepting one-ounce jars are thus provided.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pound glass jars.

Aloes, Aqueous.
Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Apocynum, see Black Indian Hemp.

Belladonna Leaves, U. S. P.
Standard—1.18 to 1.32 per cent. alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)



Belladonna Leaves, Purely Alcoholic.
Standard—2.5 to 3 per cent. alkaloids. Dose—1/12 to 1/4 gr. (0.005 to 0.016 Gm.)

Belladonna Root.
Standard—1.8 to 2.2 per cent. alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)

Black Cohosh, see Cimicifuga.

Black Haw (Viburnum Prunifolium).
Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Black Hellebore.
Dose—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.325 Gm.)

Black Indian Hemp (Apocynum).
Physiologically tested. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Blood Root, see Sanguinaria.

Boneset (Eupatorium).
Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Buchu.
Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Burdock Root (Lappa).
Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Butternut (Juglans).
Dose—10 to 30 grs. (0.65 to 2 Gm.)

Canadian Hemp, see Black Indian Hemp.

Cannabis, U. S. P.
Physiologically tested, it produces incoordination when administered to dogs in a dose of not more than 0.004 Gm. of extract per kilogram of body weight. This extract is ether-soluble and is, therefore, suitable for addition to collodion and other preparations containing ether. Dose—1/8 to 1 gr. (0.008 to 0.065 Gm.)

Cannabis Indica.
Physiologically tested. Strength, properties and dose the same as Cannabis, U. S. P.

Cascara Sagrada.
Dose—As a laxative, 1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.); as a cathartic, 8 to 15 grs. (0.5 to 1 Gm.)

Cimicifuga (Black Cohosh).
Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Cinchona, N. F.
Standard—22 to 26 per cent. combined alkaloids. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Clover Tops (Clover Blossoms, Trifolium).
Dose—5 to 20 grs. (0.325 to 1.3 Gm.)

Colchicum Corm (Root).
Standard—1.25 to 1.55 per cent. Colchicine. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Colocynth, see Powdered Extract, Page 70.

Colocynth, Compound, U. S. P., see Powdered Extract, Page 70.

Conium Fruit, N. F.
Standard—1.8 to 2.2 per cent. Coniine. Dose—1/4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.)

Conium Leaves.
Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Corn Silk.
Dose—5 to 20 grs. (0.325 to 1.3 Gm.)

Cotton Root Bark.
Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Cubeb.
Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Culver's Root, see Leptandra.

Damiana.
Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Dandelion, U. S. P., see Taraxacum.

Digitalis.
Physiologically tested. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)

Ergot, U. S. P.
Physiologically tested. Dose—2 to 15 grs. (0.13 to 1 Gm.)

Eucalyptus.
Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Eupatorium, see Boneset.

Foxglove, see Digitalis.

Gentian, U. S. P.
Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Glycyrrhiza, Pure, U. S. P. (Licorice).
Dose—5 to 30 grs. (0.325 to 2 Gm.)

Glycyrrhiza, Special, see Licorice, Special.

Golden Seal, see Powdered Extract Hydrastis, Page 71.

Hamamelis, see Witch Hazel Leaves.

Henbane, see Hyoscyamus.

Hops.
Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Hydrastis, see Powdered Extract, Page 71.

Hyoscyamus, U. S. P. (Henbane).
Standard—0.22 to 0.28 per cent. alkaloids. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Ignatia Bean.
Standard—5.4 to 6.6 per cent. combined alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)

Indian Cannabis, see Cannabis Indica.

Jalap, N. F.
Standard—30 to 34 per cent. total resin. Dose—1 to 8 grs. (0.065 to 0.5 Gm.)

Juglans, see Butternut.

Kola Nut.
Standard—4.5 to 5.5 per cent. total alkaloids. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Krameria (Rhatany).
Dose—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.)

Lappa, see Burdock.

Leptandra (Culver's Root).
Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Licorice, see Glycyrrhiza, U. S. P.

Licorice, Special.
Designed for use in preparing elixirs and syrups. It is completely soluble in water and much more convenient for this purpose than the ordinary extract.

Mandrake, see Podophyllum.

Musk Root, see Sumbul.

Nux Vomica.
Standard—15.2 to 16.8 per cent. alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)

Opium, see Powdered Extract, Page 73.

Phytolacca (Poke Root).
Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Pichi.
Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Podophyllum (Mandrake).
Standard—16 to 18 per cent. resin. Dose—1/2 to 3 grs. (0.032 to 0.2 Gm.)

Poke Berries.
Dose—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.)

Poke Root, see Phytolacca.

Red Clover Blossoms, see Clover Tops.

Rhamnus Purshiana, see Cascara Sagrada.

Rhatany, see Krameria

Rhubarb.
Dose—Laxative, 1 to 3 grs. (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.); cathartic, 5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Sabal, see Saw Palmetto.

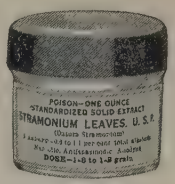
Sanguinaria (Blood Root).
Standard—9 to 11 per cent. total alkaloids. Dose—1/4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.)

Sarsaparilla.
Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Saw Palmetto Berries (Sabal).
Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Stillingia.
Dose—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.)

Stramonium Leaves, U. S. P.
Standard—0.9 to 1.1 per cent. alkaloids. Dose—1/6 to 1/2 gr. (0.011 to 0.032 Gm.)



Sumbul (Musk Root).
Dose—1 to 8 grs. (0.065 to 0.5 Gm.)

Taraxacum, U. S. P. (Dandelion).
Dose—10 to 30 grs. (0.65 to 2 Gm.)

Trifolium, see Clover Tops.

Valerian.
Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Viburnum Prunifolium, see Black Haw.

Wahoo, see Euonymus, Page 71.

Warburg's Tincture, see Powdered Extract, Page 73.

Witch Hazel Leaves.
Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.32 to 0.65 Gm.)

Globules

Under this title are listed a number of preparations which are usually nauseous, irritating, or unpleasant to the taste. A shell of pure gelatin encases the medicament, and permits ready administration without the objectionable features which usually obtain in exhibiting this class of therapeutic agents.

Globules are supplied in bottles of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 unless otherwise noted.

Cod Liver Oil and Creosote.

Creosote, Beechwood.....1 min.
Cod Liver Oil.....4 mins.

Antiseptic and stimulant expectorant. An excellent means of exhibiting creosote for use in pulmonary tuberculosis and chronic bronchitis. Dose—1 to 5 globules after meals.

Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate.

Colchicine.....1/250 gr.
Methyl Salicylate..... 3 mins.

Antirheumatic, antipodagric, antineuralgic and antiseptic. Used extensively in the treatment of chronic and inflammatory articular rheumatism, gout, gonorrhea, sciatica, etc. Dose—1 to 3 globules after meals.

Copaiba, 5 mins. (oval); 10 mins. (round.)

Diuretic and stimulant to the genitourinary and bronchial mucous membranes. Used chiefly in gonorrhea, cystitis, chronic bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 to 3 globules after meals.

Creosote Carbonate, 5 mins.

Stimulant expectorant and antiseptic. Used for the same conditions for which creosote is indicated. Dose—1 or 2 globules.

Supplied in bottles of 50, 100 and 500 globules.

Ether, 5 mins.

Stimulant and antispasmodic. Used in hysteria, nausea, flatulence and gastralgia. Dose—1 or 2 globules every three hours.

Supplied in bottles of 50, 100 and 500 globules.

Ethyl Salicylate, 5 mins.; 10 mins.

Antirheumatic, antineuralgic and antiseptic. Indicated in the treatment of the various disorders in which methyl salicylate has proven of value. It is said to be less prone to produce disagreeable effects. Dose—1 or 2 globules.

Gonorrhea.

Oil Santal.....2 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....1 min.
Salol.....2 grs.
Gum Turpentine.....2 grs.
Oil Copaiba.....3 mins.

An efficient combination for internal administration in the treatment of gonorrhea. Dose—1 to 3 globules.

Methylene Blue, Compound, Horwitz.

Methylene Blue..... 1 gr.
Copaiba.....1 1/2 mins.
Oil Santal.....1 1/2 mins.
Oil Cinnamon..... 1/2 min.

This is the original formula of Dr. Horwitz. It is useful in gonorrhea, as it tends to shorten the course and severity of the disease. Dose—1 or 2 globules after meals.

Methylene Blue, Compound, No. 2.

Methylene Blue..... 1 gr.
Oil Santal.....1 1/2 mins.
Copaiba.....1 1/2 mins.
Haarlem Oil.....1 1/4 mins.
Oil Cinnamon..... 1/2 min.

Used in the treatment of gonorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 globules after meals.

Santal Oil, East Indian, 3 mins.; 5 mins.; 10 mins.

Antiseptic and stimulant expectorant. Of value in the treatment of gonorrhea, gleet, inflamed mucous membranes, bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 to 3 globules (3 to 15 mins.) after meals.

The 5 and 10 min. sizes are supplied in red globules when specified.

Santal Oil, Compound.

Oil Santal..... 2 mins.
Copaiba..... 2 mins.
Haarlem Oil.....1/2 min.
Oil Cinnamon.....1/2 min.

Antiseptic and diuretic. Used in the treatment of genitourinary infections and irritations. Dose—1 or 2 globules after meals.

Turpentine Oil, Rectified, 5 mins.

For internal use. Stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic and anthelmintic. Dose—1 or 2 globules.

All products listed in the Lilly Hand Book are of Lilly manufacture and bear the Lilly Label in red—a guarantee of high quality and reliability. Your best interests will be safeguarded by specifying "Lilly" on all orders for items listed in the Lilly Hand Book.

Glycerites

Boroglyceride, U. S. P.

Non-poisonous and non-irritating antiseptic. Used principally on vaginal tampons, in chronic cervical and corporeal endometritis, subinvolution and pelvic inflammations.

Supplied in pound (12 fl. ozs.) and gallon bottles.

Glycero-Tonic Compound, see Page 185.

***Heroin, Compound.**

One fluid ounce represents
Heroin Hydrochloride...1/8 gr.
Ammonium Hypophosphite..... 24 grs.
Hyoscyamus..... 8 grs.
White Pine Bark..... 28 grs.
With Balsam of Tolu, Glycerin and Aromatics.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) every two to four hours.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Iron Chloride.

One fluid ounce contains Tr. Iron Chloride, 24 mins.

Hematinic and astringent. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.) largely diluted with water.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

*Federal record of sales required.

Pepsin, Concentrated.

Ten minims will digest 3,000 grs. coagulated egg albumin. Used in making the various liquid preparations of Pepsin. Where it is desired to make a preparation of the same strength as Elixir Pepsin, N. F., use 2 fl. ozs. (5 1/2 drs.) of the glycerole to each pint.

Supplied in quarter, half and one pint and gallon bottles.

Pepsin, N. F.

100 c. c. contain One fluid ounce contains
8.5 Gm. .....Pepsin, U. S. P.....38.75 grs.

Proteolytic digestant. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Supplied in pint bottles.

Tannic Acid, U. S. P.

100 Gm. contain One troy ounce contains
20 Gm.....Tannic Acid.....96 grs.

Astringent and styptic. Used internally in treatment of diarrhea, dysentery and diseases of the serous membranes. Also used as an antidote in poisoning by alkaloidal and metallic salts. Applied on tampons as an astringent and to check local hemorrhages. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Supplied in pint bottles.

In ordering products listed in the Lilly Hand Book it is important that "Lilly" be specified. It is your guarantee of quality and reliability.

The widespread distribution of Lilly Products makes them easy of access in any quantity; the Lilly Label has always been associated with high quality; it is of great importance that "Lilly" be specified on all orders for items listed in the Lilly Hand Book.

Inhalants

This group of therapeutic agents affords a ready means for the treatment of inflamed or catarrhal conditions of the nasal passages and throat. The base of Lilly Inhalants consists of a bland liquid hydrocarbon oil, neutral in reaction, colorless, tasteless and non-irritating. To this is added various anodyne, antiseptic, emollient and healing medicaments, the resulting products forming clear and stable solutions. Inhalants may be applied to the irritated surfaces directly, or by means of an oil atomizer or nebulizer. The various formulas listed enable the practitioner to select the inhalant best suited to the individual case.

The quantities of ingredients given are for one fluid ounce unless otherwise stated.

No 1.

Eucalyptol	15 mins.
Thymol	5 grs.
Menthol	5 grs.
Camphor	15 grs.
Hydrocarbon Oil	q. s.

Employed in the treatment of coryza, rhinitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis and acute bronchitis.

Supplied in 4-ounce bottles only.

No 2.

Eucalyptol	15 mins.
Thymol	5 grs.
Menthol	5 grs.
Camphor	15 grs.
Beechwood Creosote	15 mins.
Hydrocarbon Oil	q. s.

Employed in the treatment of chronic bronchitis, asthma, bronchiectasis and the bronchitis accompanying tuberculosis.

Supplied in 4-ounce bottles only.

Acetoform, Compound, Kyle (6).

Acetoform (Chlorbutanol)	2 1/2 grs.
Thymol Iodide	45 grs.
Camphor	5 grs.
Menthol	5 grs.
Eucalyptol	3 mins.
Hydrocarbon Oil, Olive Oil	q. s.

Antiseptic, anodyne and emollient.

Supplied in 1, 2 and 4-ounce bottles.

Acetoform, Compound, Masters (8).

Acetoform (Chlorbutanol)	2 1/2 grs.
Camphor	5 grs.
Menthol	5 grs.
Eucalyptol	3 mins.
Hydrocarbon Oil	q. s.

Antiseptic, anodyne and emollient.

Supplied in 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pint bottles.

Basic (12).

A pure, non-irritating, neutral Hydrocarbon Oil suitable as a base for inhalants.

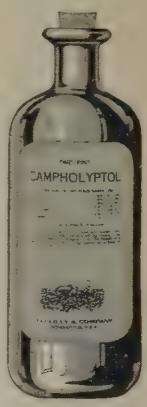
Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Campholyptol (15).

Camphor	16 grs.
Menthol	16 grs.
Thymol	4 grs.
Eucalyptol	8 mins.
Oil Wintergreen	16 mins
Oil Cassia	2 mins.
Hydrocarbon Oil	q. s.

Anodyne, antiseptic and emollient. Especially adapted for nose and throat work. This preparation may be applied by means of an atomizer specially designed for oily liquids or it may be applied directly by means of a swab or pledget of cotton.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pint bottles.



Liniments

Camphor, U. S. P. (Camphorated Oil).

Contains 20 per cent. of Camphor dissolved in Cottonseed Oil. It should not be employed for hypodermatic administration of camphor. For a preparation for hypodermatic use, see Ampoules Camphor. Used as an anodyne embrocation.

Supplied in pint bottles only.

Chloroform, U. S. P.

Contains Chloroform, 30 per cent., and Soap Liniment, U. S. P., 70 per cent. by volume. A powerful anodyne. Useful in neuralgia and in lumbago and gout to relieve soreness and stiffness of the muscles.

Supplied in pint bottles only.

Embrolin.

Contains Oil of Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Petroleum, Oil Wintergreen, Oil Sassafras, Oil Red Thyme and Oil of Tar. A general purpose liniment useful as an anodyne in treating deep-seated pain and soreness of muscles and joints, and as a counterirritant in bronchitis, pleuritis, neuralgia, etc.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Rubefacient.

One fluid ounce contains Chloroform, 2 1/2 mins.; with Camphor, Turpentine, Oil Hemlock, Gum Thus and Castile Soap. A valuable rubefacient and anodyne. Supplied in pint, 5-pint and gallon bottles.

Soap, U. S. P. (Liquid Opodeldoc).

100 c. c. contain		1 fluid ounce contains
6 Gm.	Soap	28 grs.
4.5 Gm.	Camphor	21 grs.
1 c. c.	Oil Rosemary	4.8 mins.
	Alcohol and Water	q. s.

Employed as a mild anodyne and rubefacient. It is an ingredient in certain official liniments and is also used in the extemporaneous preparation of other liniments.

Supplied in pint bottles only.

Soft Soap, U. S. P., see Tincture Green Soap, Page 169.

White, Camphorated.

Contains Oil Turpentine, Camphor, Oil Red Thyme and Ammonia Water, with a suitable saponaceous base. It is a valuable counterirritant and mild local anesthetic, useful in rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Lilly preparations are non-variable; they are standardized in respect to alcoholic strength as well as in regard to active principles. This is worth something to the purchaser and user of Red Lilly Products. It is always advisable to specify when ordering to be certain of what you are getting.

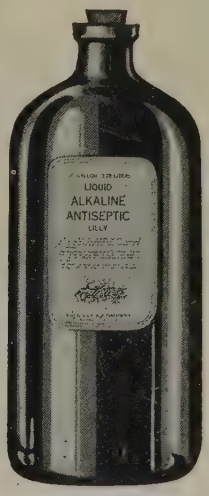
Liquids

(See also Liquors, Page 82, and Solutions, Page 111).

The proportion of ingredients given is for one fluid ounce unless otherwise stated.

Alkaline, Antiseptic, Lilly.

An aromatic, alkaline, antiseptic solution, containing Potassium Bicarbonate, Sodium Borate, Sodium Salicylate, Sodium Benzoate, Thymol, Eucalyptol, Menthol and Oil Pinus Pumilio.



An effective antiseptic and deodorant. When diluted as directed, it has practically the alkalinity of blood serum and may be applied to raw or inflamed surfaces without causing irritation. Used in the treatment of diseases of the mucous membranes, and as an antifermentative. It is extensively used as a cleansing douche in nasal and other catarrhal conditions, and as a gargle and spray in tonsillitis, laryngitis, etc. Directions—For a nasal douche or spray, dilute with 3 to 6 parts of warm water; for a mouth wash or gargle, dilute with 2 to 3 parts of water. Used locally in other conditions, either full-strength or diluted as may be required. Internally the average dose is 1 dram (4 c. c.) diluted with a tablespoonful of water.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Anodyne.

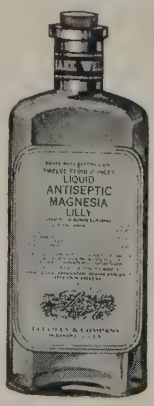
Acetanilid	20 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated	4 grs.
Salol	8 grs.
Sodium Salicylate	16 grs.

Antipyretic, analgesic and anodyne. This preparation is indicated in acute febrile diseases, in migraine, acute articular rheumatism, neuralgia, and in many forms of cerebral disturbance. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Antiseptic, Magnesia, Lilly.

Magnesium Hydroxide, about	46 grs.
Thymol	1/16 gr.
Eucalyptol	1/4 min.
Oil Wintergreen	1/2 min.
Cinnamic Aldehyde	1/8 min.
Sodium Benzoate	1/4 gr.
Saccharin	1/32 gr.



This preparation affords an antiseptic alkaline mouth wash that will cleanse the teeth and neutralize the acidity of the mouth. It is superior to the plain Milk of Magnesia as a prophylactic in oral hygiene. Administered internally, it is a valuable carminative, antacid, mild laxative and intestinal antiseptic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.) diluted with water.

Supplied in 4-ounce, 12-ounce and gallon bottles.

Bismuth, Compound.

Milk of Bismuth	1 fl. oz.
Zinc Sulphocarbolate	8 grs.
Eucalyptol	1/2 min.
Oil Wintergreen	1/2 min.

Antacid, astringent and intestinal antiseptic. Employed in a variety of gastrointestinal affections to furnish a protective coating to the inflamed or irritated mucous surfaces. Particularly adapted to the treatment of gastritis, gastralgia, pyrosis, dysentery and diarrhea. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Blaud, Lilly's.

Each average teaspoonful (96 mins.) represents 5 grains of Blaud's Mass. Numerous studies have proven that Blaud's Mass affords the best means for the administration of iron, and comparative tests have shown that Lilly's Liquid Blaud is by far the best method of administering Blaud's Mass, for the reason that the ferrous carbonate is freshly precipitated at the time of administration. Lilly's Liquid Blaud is a solution, in glycerin, of ferrous sulphate and potassium carbonate, the two salts required in the preparation of Blaud's Mass. On the addition of water a chemical change takes place, resulting in the formation of ferrous carbonate and potassium sulphate. Because of its delicate character, Liquid Blaud must not be mixed with other drugs. Attention is further called to the fact that in preparing this product for the market precautions are taken to prevent exposure to the air. A small quantity of liquid petrolatum is placed in each bottle, which, being lighter than glycerin, forms an air-proof layer on the surface of the preparation. When the Liquid Blaud is thoroughly shaken the liquid petrolatum is uniformly distributed throughout the contents and only a small amount is poured out with each dose. The remainder rises to the surface as soon as the bottle is set at rest and effectively protects the preparation from the air. The dose is easily prepared by stirring 1/4 to 1 teaspoonful of Liquid Blaud into 2 to 4 fluid ounces of water. The flocculent ferrous carbonate immediately forms and is ready for administration. Dose—adults, from 1/4 to 1 teaspoonful, thoroughly mixed with 1/4 to 1/2 glass of water after each meal; children, in proportion to age.

Supplied in special 4-ounce bottles only.

Further information, case reports, literature, etc., will be furnished on request.

To meet the various conditions in which it is desired to prescribe other tonics with ferrous carbonate, Lilly's Liquid Blaud is supplied in combination with other therapeutic agents as follows:

Blaud, with Arsenic.

Lilly's Liquid Blaud, with the addition of 1/60 gr. Arsenic to each teaspoonful (96 mins.)

Dose—Adults, from 1/4 to 1 teaspoonful thoroughly mixed with 1/4 to 1/2 glass of water after each meal; children, in proportion to age.

Supplied in special 4-ounce bottles only.

Blaud, with Arsenic and Strychnine.

Lilly's Liquid Blaud, with the addition of 1/60 gr. Arsenic and 1/100 gr. Strychnine Sulphate to each teaspoonful (96 mins.)

Dose—Adults, from 1/4 to 1 teaspoonful thoroughly mixed with 1/4 to 1/2 glass of water after each meal; children, in proportion to age.

Supplied in special 4-ounce bottles only.

Blaud, with Strychnine.

Lilly's Liquid Blaud, with the addition of 1/100 gr. Strychnine Sulphate to each teaspoonful (96 mins.)

Dose—Adults, from 1/4 to 1 teaspoonful thoroughly mixed with 1/4 to 1/2 glass of water after each meal; children, in proportion to age.

Supplied in special 4-ounce bottles only.

Galactagogue.

Ext. Galega.....30 grs.
Malt Extract..... 2 fl. drs.
Aromatics.

A nutritive tonic, used to stimulate the quantity and improve the nutritive value of milk in nursing women. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Pancreatin, 20 grs.

A digestant containing the amylolytic and proteolytic enzymes of the pancreas. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Peptones, with Creosote.

Represents the nutritive elements of Beef, Milk and Gluten of Wheat, combined with Beechwood Creosote and Guaiacol. One fluid ounce contains Guaiacol, 1 1/2 minims and Potassium Creosote Sulphonate to represent Beechwood Creosote, 4 minims. Nutritive and antiseptic; used particularly in tuberculosis. Dose—1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c. c.)

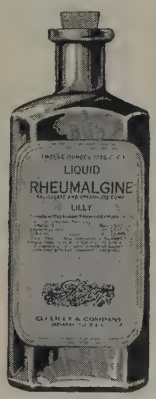
Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Rennet.

For preparing junket, whey, etc. One teaspoonful will curd one pint of warm milk in a few minutes.

Supplied in 4-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.

Rheumalgine, Lilly (Liquid Salicylate and Colchicine Compound).



One average teaspoonful (96 mins.) contains Strontium Salicylate, 5 grs.; Hexamethylenamine, 2 grs.; Colchicine, 1/200 gr.

Antirheumatic, antipyretic, urinary antiseptic and uric acid eliminant. Rheumalgine, Lilly, may be used in all cases where the salicylates are indicated. It is superior to preparations containing sodium salicylate, in that it rarely causes nausea, or disturbs the digestion. It has proven of decided value in acute articular and chronic rheumatism, muscular pains, lumbago, sciatica, migraine of the rheumatic, gout, and in nervous irritability of the gouty or lithemic. Dose—2 to 4 teaspoonfuls followed by a copious draught of milk or water, every three or four hours until physiological symptoms appear. In chronic cases 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls given between meals with copious draughts of milk or water.

Supplied in 12-ounce and gallon bottles.

Soap, Lilly's.

A high grade liquid soap made from vegetable oil. It lathers freely in hard or soft, hot or cold water, and is eminently suited to the requirements of physicians, surgeons, dentists and nurses, and for toilet use. The improved bottle, constricted at the

middle, prevents slipping when the hands are wet or covered with lather. The pouring orifice is kept from clogging by means of the metal plunger, thereby insuring the delivery of soap when the bottle is inverted. As the stopper itself is seldom removed, it is leak-proof and thereby makes the container a safe one to carry in the surgical bag.

This soap is an excellent adjunct to the obstetrical equipment, being powerfully detergent and leaving the hands thoroughly clean, and free from odor. It is also admirably suited for washing the hair and scalp, for the bath, and for the needs of the motorist, as well as general use.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 4-ounce and 10-ounce bottles; also in gallon cans.

In ordering products listed in the Lilly Hand Book it is advisable—always—to specify "Lilly." It is your insurance against preparations of similar formula or name that may be of inferior therapeutic activity.

Liquors

(See also Liquids, Page 80, and Solutions, Page 111)

Antisepticus, N. F. (Antiseptic Solution).

This preparation contains Boric Acid, Sodium Salicylate, Sodium Benzoate, Thymol, Eucalyptol, Menthol, Methyl Salicylate and Oil of Thyme. A generally popular antiseptic, useful in catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes. May be used as a gargle, spray or mouth wash, either full-strength or diluted as conditions may require. Dose—Internally, 1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Antisepticus Alkalinus, N. F. (Alkaline Antiseptic Solution).

This preparation contains Potassium Bicarbonate, Sodium Borate, Sodium Benzoate, Thymol, Eucalyptol, Methyl Salicylate and Oil of Peppermint. An alkaline antiseptic wash or spray for the treatment of catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat. A delightful mouth wash and gargle.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Bismuthi, N. F. (Bismuth Solution).

An intestinal sedative and astringent; effective in the treatment of diseases of the stomach and intestines, such as subacute and chronic gastritis, indigestion, gastralgia, gastric ulcer and diarrhea. Average dose —1 dram (4 c. c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Hydrastine.

One fluid ounce contains 1 1/4 grs. Hydrastine alkaloid or .274 Gm. per 100 c. c. This preparation, frequently designated as "Colorless Hydrastis," contains the colorless medicinal principles of hydrastis. It is non-alcoholic and non-irritating and mixes freely with alcohol, wine, syrup, glycerin or water without precipitation. It is used to correct deranged conditions of the mucous surfaces.

Supplied in 4 and 8-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.

Hydrastine, with Bismuth.

This combination of Hydrastine with Bismuth is used in the treatment of irritations, inflammations and ulcerations of the mucous membranes. As a urethral injection in Neisser infections it should be diluted with four parts of distilled water. A similar dilution may also be used in treating conjunctivitis. For use in the nose and throat the undiluted solution may be applied directly. For gastroenteritis give 10 to 30 mins., diluted with water, every three or four hours.

Supplied in 4-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.

Duplicates of Lilly formulas are very common. When you order an open formula product without specifying the manufacturer's name you run risks on the quality of the preparation you receive. To avoid this and to insure high quality always specify "Lilly."

The Lilly Manufacturing Policy recognizes medicine as a science as well as an art and that only scientific pharmacy can properly serve the best interests of the doctor of medicine. The scientific methods that surround the production of Lilly Products insure highest quality in the finished preparations.

Lozenges

With the exception of the Chloroform Throat formula, all Lozenges in this list are made by compression. This process yields a permanent and attractive Lozenge accurately divided and uniform in size and weight.

PACKAGES

Lozenges are packed in pound, glass-stoppered bottles, also in tins containing one pound, when requested. The tins are supplied at a lower price and serve very well for shipment. The contents are intended to be placed in glass-stoppered containers on arrival, for display purposes. Certain lozenges are supplied in other convenient packages, these being noted in the text.

Ammonium Chloride, U. S. P.

Ammonium Chloride (0.1 Gm.).....1 1/2 grs.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza (0.2 Gm.)..... 3 grs.

Demulcent and saline expectorant. Used in coughs, bronchitis and catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract where the secretion is thick and tenacious. Dose—1 lozenge allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, repeated as often as necessary.

Ammonium Chloride and Licorice.

Ammonium Chloride.....2 grs.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....8 grs.

More demulcent than above formula; uses and dose the same.

Bismuth and Charcoal.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....2 grs.
Charcoal.....5 grs.

Sedative and absorbent. Used in irritated conditions of the gastrointestinal tract, such as gastritis, gastric ulcer and diarrhea. Dose—1 to 3 lozenges to be disintegrated in the mouth and swallowed.

Bronchial, Improved.

Ext. Glycyrrhiza..... 2 grs.
Ext. Coltsfoot..... 1/4 gr.
Ext. Cubeb..... 1/50 gr.
Tr. Tolu..... 1/6 min.
Fl. Ext. Capsicum.....1/120 min.
Oil Anise..... q. s.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

*Federal record of sales required.

Also supplied in boxes containing 36 lozenges. Expectorant and bronchial sedative. Used in coughs, colds and sore throat. Dose—Allow to dissolve slowly in the mouth, repeat as often as necessary.

Bronchial, Improved, Mentholated.

Ext. Glycyrrhiza..... 2 grs.
Ext. Coltsfoot..... 1/4 gr.
Ext. Cubeb..... 1/50 gr.
Tr. Tolu..... 1/6 min.
Fl. Ext. Capsicum.....1/120 min.
Oil Anise..... q. s.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.
Menthol..... q. s.

Also supplied in boxes containing 36 lozenges. Expectorant and bronchial sedative. Used in coughs, colds and sore throat. Dose—Allow to dissolve slowly in the mouth, repeat as often as necessary.

***Brown Mixture.**

Ext. Glycyrrhiza..... 3 grs.
Opium, Powdered.....1/20 gr.
Benzoic Acid.....1/20 gr.
Camphor.....1/20 gr.
Tartar Emetic.....1/40 gr.
Oil Anise.....1/20 gr.

Also supplied in screw-capped bottles of 36 lozenges. Demulcent, expectorant and bronchial sedative. Used in coughs and colds. Dose—1 lozenge as required.

Brown Mixture, Modified.

Formula same as above, omitting the powdered opium. Dose—1 lozenge as required. Also supplied in screw-capped bottles of 36 lozenges.

***Brown Mixture and Ammonium Chloride.**

Brown Mixture.....85 mins.
Ammonium Chloride..... 3 grs.

Supplied in pound and screw-capped bottles of 36 lozenges only. Demulcent, saline expectorant and bronchial sedative. Used in coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 lozenge as required.

Brown Mixture and Ammonium Chloride, Modified (Without Opium).

Brown Mixture from which the Opium is omitted.....85 mins.
Ammonium Chloride..... 3 grs.

Supplied in pound and screw-capped bottles of 36 lozenges only. Stimulating expectorant. Dose—1 lozenge as required.

Charcoal, 5 grs.; 10 grs.

Also supplied in boxes containing 30 lozenges. Absorbent and deodorant. Used in dyspepsia, acid stomach, foul breath, flatulency, etc. Dose—1 lozenge as required.

Charcoal and Soda.

Charcoal.....5 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....3 grs.

Absorbent, antacid and antidyspeptic. Used principally in gastric hyperacidity. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

Charcoal and Soda Mint.

Charcoal.....5 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....5 grs.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

Absorbent, antacid, antidyspeptic and carminative. Dose—1 to 3 lozenges after meals.

Chloroform Throat.

Supplied in screw-capped bottles of 60 lozenges and in 1 and 5-pound glass jars. These lozenges are pleasant and effective troches, containing chloroform, cubeb, capsicum, linseed, anise and peppermint. Used in sore throat, bronchial affections, colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

Chloroform Trochets, see Page 178.

Cloves, see Confects, Page 181.

Coltsfoot, 4 grs.

Demulcent and expectorant. Used in bronchial catarrh, colds, coughs, etc. Dose—1 lozenge as required.

Cubeb, U. S. P.

Oleoresin Cubeb..... 3/10 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza..... 3 3/4 grs.
Oil Sassafras..... 1/6 min.

Stimulant, aromatic expectorant and carminative. Used chiefly in chronic catarrhal conditions of the throat to diminish excessive secretion and restore normal condition. Dose—1 lozenge as required.

Elm.

Elm Bark.....5 grs.

Also supplied in boxes containing 36 lozenges. Demulcent. Used chiefly for its mucilaginous properties in acute pharyngitis and also in dysentery and intestinal inflammation. Dose—May be used freely, as desired.

Eucalyptol and Thymol, see Confects, Page 181.

Glycyrrhiza, Compound, see Licorice Powder, Compound.

Guaiac.

Resin Guaiac.....2 grs.

Alterative and antirheumatic. Used in acute tonsillitis, acute and chronic arthritis and in gout. Dose—1 lozenge every two or three hours, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

Licorice, Extract, 5 grs.

Laxative and demulcent. Used in catarrhal conditions of the throat and gastrointestinal tract. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

Licorice Powder, Compound.

Compound Licorice Powder, U. S. P.....20 grs.

An agreeable laxative. Dose—1 to 3 lozenges to be disintegrated in the mouth and swallowed.

Mentholated Cough.

Menthol.....1/24 gr.
Benzoic Acid.....1/12 gr.
Eucalyptol.....1/16 gr.
Oil Anise.....1/60 min.
Oil Rose.....1/60 min.

Dose—1 or 2 lozenges dissolved slowly in the mouth, as required.

Mint, see Confects, Page 181.

Peppermints, see Confects Mint, Page 181.

Pepsin and Bismuth.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....3 grs.

Digestant and sedative. Used in indigestion, diarrhea and irritation of the intestinal mucosa. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....3 grs.
Charcoal.....3 grs.

Digestant, sedative and absorbent. Used for indigestion. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

Pepsin, Bismuth, Charcoal and Ginger.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....2 grs.
Charcoal.....3 grs.
Ginger.....1 gr.

Digestant, sedative and stomachic. Used for indigestion. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

Pepsin, Bismuth and Ginger.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....3 grs.
Ginger.....1 gr.

Digestant, sedative and stomachic. Used for indigestion. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

Pepsin, Bismuth, Magnesia and Ginger.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....3 grs.
Magnesia.....2 grs.
Ginger.....1 gr.

Digestant, antacid and stomachic. Used in acid dyspepsia. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

Pepsin and Charcoal.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....5 grs.
Charcoal.....5 grs.

Digestant and absorbent. Used in dyspepsia with nausea or pyrosis. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges.

Pepsin, Charcoal, Magnesia and Ginger.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Charcoal.....3 grs.
Magnesia.....2 grs.
Ginger.....1 gr.

Digestant, antacid and stomachic. Used in dyspepsia with heartburn. Dose—1 to 3 lozenges after meals.

Pepsin, Charcoal and Soda.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....1 gr.
Charcoal.....3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....3 grs.

Digestant and antacid. Used in gastric hyperacidity and indigestion. Dose—2 to 4 lozenges after meals.

Potassium Chlorate, 2 1/3 grs., **Lemon Flavor.**

Used in mercurial and ulcerative stomatitis and in pharyngitis and tonsillitis. Dose—1 lozenge allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

Red Gum.

Astringent, styptic and antiseptic. Used in tonsillitis and pharyngitis. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

Santonin, 1/2 gr., white or pink.

Also supplied in boxes containing 20 lozenges.

Santonin and Calomel, white or pink.

Santonin	1/2 gr.
Calomel	1/2 gr.

Also supplied in boxes containing 20 lozenges. Anthelmintic. Used chiefly for the expulsion of round worms. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges.

Santonin and Calomel, Chocolate.

Santonin	1/2 gr.
Calomel	1/2 gr.
Sweet Chocolate	19 grs.

Also supplied in boxes containing 20 lozenges. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges.

Sassafras, see Confects, Page 181.

Slippery Elm, see Elm.

Spearmint, see Confects, Page 181.

Sulphur, Compound, Smith.

Sulphur	5 grs.
Potassium Bitartrate	2 grs.
Ext. Ipecac	1/100 gr.
Capsicum	1/500 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/1000 gr.
Calcium Sulphide	1/8 gr.

Alterative, laxative and diaphoretic. Used as an alterative in a number of skin diseases, such as chronic psoriasis, eczema, pityriasis, prurigo and also in chronic rheumatic conditions, sciatica, etc. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges dissolved in the mouth and swallowed.

Sulphur and Cream Tartar.

Sulphur	5 grs.
Potassium Bitartrate	2 grs.

Also supplied in boxes containing 36 lozenges. Alterative, laxative and diaphoretic. Used as an alterative in certain skin diseases, such as acne, eczema and prurigo; and widely used for its laxative effect. Dose—As a laxative for adults, 3 to 6 lozenges; for children above four years, 1 to 3 lozenges; for smaller children, 1/2 to 1 lozenge.

Wintergreen, see Confects, Page 181.

Worm, see Santonin and Calomel.

Products made cheaply can be sold cheaply. It is expensive to standardize preparations and to make successive lots of uniform strength. Eli Lilly & Company believes that quality is the first consideration, cost a secondary one.

Ointments

All ointments are supplied in ounce tubes and pound containers unless otherwise stated.

Alcresta, Nasal, see Page 174.

Alum, Compound.

Contains Compound Alum Powder (composed of Exsiccated Alum, Phenol and Camphor), Zinc Oxide and Oil Red Thyme, with a petrolatum base.

Ointment Alum, Compound, is an excellent first-aid dressing for burns and scalds. It alleviates the pain promptly, inhibits pus formation and brings about healing with minimum scar formation. It is also a suitable dressing for abrasions, blisters, and the

treatment of ulcers and wounds in which healing is slow. Ointment Alum, Compound, can be used to advantage in hemorrhoids and anal fissure. A pile pipe is supplied with each tube.

Supplied also in 5-pound containers.

Ammoniated Mercury, 5 per cent.

Ammoniated Mercury, U. S. P., 10 per cent.

Parasiticide, antiseptic and stimulant. Used extensively in parasitic skin diseases, such as contagious impetigo, tinea and pediculosis, also in subacute and chronic eczemas.

Belladonna.

This ointment contains the official amount of alkaloids (0.118 to 0.132 per cent.), but is made with a base of petrolatum and yellow wax, instead of lard and will not become rancid. It acts as a local sedative to nerve, muscular and glandular tissues, and affords prompt relief in all local spasmodic affections which are the result of peripheral irritation. It is a soothing application in orchitis, epididymitis, mastitis, glandular inflammations, neuralgia, lumbago and myalgia.

Blue Ointment, U. S. P.

Contains not less than 29 nor more than 31 per cent. of Metallic Mercury.

Alterative, antisyphilitic and parasiticide. Used chiefly as a local application for the destruction of pediculi, and for systemic effects in the treatment of syphilis by inunction; also used locally in venereal sores, glandular swelling and certain skin diseases.

Supplied also in 2-dram tubes and in 5-pound containers.

Boric Acid, U. S. P.

Contains 10 per cent. of Boric Acid.

Valuable as an antiseptic, healing and protective ointment in the treatment of skin diseases. Especially applicable to the numerous skin irritations of infancy and childhood, tender skins and various forms of acute dermatitis, eczema, etc., in adults. May be used as a base for incorporating other medicaments.

Boric Acid, Compound.

One troy ounce contains

Boric Acid	60 grs.
Zinc Oxide	60 grs.
Eucalyptol	10 mins.
Phenol	5 grs.

Antiseptic, healing and protective. Indicated in acute and subacute eczema, erythemas from various causes, burns, and as a soothing antiseptic dressing where an ointment application is desired.

Calomel, 5 per cent.

A useful antiseptic, antipruritic and healing ointment useful in many cutaneous disorders such as pruritus vulvæ, and pruritus ani from hemorrhoids, pediculosis and for dressing wounds and slow healing ulcers, especially those of venereal origin.

Calomel, 30 per cent.

In dram collapsible tubes only.

Calomel, 50 per cent.

May be used as an inunction in place of the Mercurial Ointment in the treatment of syphilis. Calomel inunctions appear to be as effective as inunctions of blue ointment, are cleaner and preferred by many physicians.

Camphor and Menthol.

Contains Camphor 5 per cent. and Menthol 1 per cent.

This formula represents a modified camphor ice, made with a base which is suitable for use in collapsible tubes. It is a pleasant emollient and may be applied freely in slight burns, bruises, cold sores, chapped lips and hands, and after shaving. Prevents sunburn if applied before exposure and relieves if after exposure. A small portion worked well up into the nostrils will frequently benefit a cold in the head.

Capsicum, Compound.

One troy ounce contains

Oleoresin Capsicum	30 grs.
Camphor	25 grs.
Oil Turpentine	10 mins.

With stimulating oils and ointment base, q. s.

Counterirritant and rubefacient. Ointment Capsicum, Compound, is positive and prompt in its action but will not cause blistering unless used to excess on a sensitive area. It is effective in the treatment of sore throat, bronchitis, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, headache, sciatica, etc. Should not be applied to abraded surfaces.

Cremalgine, see Page 181.

Diachylon, U. S. P.

100 Gm. contain

Lead Plaster	50 Gm.
Oil Lavender	1 Gm.

An antiseptic and astringent ointment, widely used in the treatment of indolent ulcers and improperly granulating sores.

Hemorrhoidal.

One troy ounce represents

Camphor	20 grs.
Tannic Acid	15 grs.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	5 grs.
Ext. Stramonium Leaves	15 grs.
Witch Hazel Leaves	240 grs.

Anodyne, astringent, hemostatic and antipruritic. An ideal application for relieving the distress of hemorrhoids. A pile pipe is supplied with each tube.

Ichthyol, 10 per cent.

Ichthyol, 20 per cent.

Antiseptic, anodyne and antiphlogistic. In the treatment of certain skin diseases and lesions Ichthyol probably has no superior. It is readily absorbed through the unbroken skin, and may be used with excellent results in glandular and deep-seated inflammatory processes. Indicated in subacute and chronic eczemas, psoriasis, erysipelas, furunculosis, contagious impetigo, burns, frost-bites, sprains and rheumatic inflammations. It is used to relieve the itching and dermatitis of eruptive fevers and prevent pitting of smallpox.

Iogen, see Page 187.

Mercurial, Diluted, U. S. P. (30 per cent.), see Blue Ointment.

Mercurial, U. S. P., 50 per cent., **Metallic Mercury.**

Antisyphilitic, parasiticide and alterative. This ointment is largely used in the treatment of syphilis by inunction, also locally in venereal sores, glandular swellings and certain skin diseases. Used as a local application for the destruction of pediculi.

Supplied also in 5-pound containers.

Mercurial, U. S. P., 50 per cent., **Metallic Mercury In Elastic Capsules.**

This method of dispensing Mercurial Ointment affords a ready and convenient means of application. By perforating one end of the capsule the ointment may be squeezed out and is ready to apply.

Supplied in boxes of twelve containing 60 grs. each, in boxes of six containing 120 grs. each and in boxes of twelve containing 120 grs. each.

Nasal, see Alcresta, Page 174.

Phenol (Carbolic Acid).

This ointment contains the official proportion, 2.25 per cent., of Phenol, but is made with a petrolatum base that will not become rancid.

Antiseptic, antipruritic and topical anesthetic. The value of Phenol for dressing wounds, and for treating sores, ulcers, skin affections and inflammations, is a matter of common knowledge. This ointment will be found applicable whenever a Phenol dressing is indicated.

Resorcinol, Compound, Formula A.

One troy ounce contains

Resorcinol	10 grs.
Carbolic Acid	10 grs.
Oil Cade	15 grs.
Bismuth Subcarbonate	30 grs.
Zinc Oxide	60 grs.

Antiseptic, vulnerary and mild astringent. Used in the treatment of a variety of diseases and lesions of the skin, such as chronic psoriasis and eczema, particularly where there is considerable induration. Relieves itching and stimulates the tissues. It is indicated in dermatitis, excoriations, burns, sores, ulcers, etc.

Supplied also in 5-pound containers.

Resorcinol, Compound, N. F.

100 Gm. contain

Resorcinol	6 Gm.
Zinc Oxide	6 Gm.
Bismuth Subnitrate	6 Gm.
Rectified Oil of Birch Tar	6 Gm.
Yellow Wax	10 Gm.
Petrolatum	25 Gm.
Hydrous Wool Fat	28 Gm.
Glycerin	13 Gm.

Medical properties and uses the same as Ointment Resorcinol, Compound, Formula A.

Supplied also in 5-pound containers.

Scarlet Red, 5 per cent.

Scarlet Red, 10 per cent.

Ointment Scarlet Red is employed in the treatment of denuded areas, such as burns, which are slow in

healing. It is particularly useful in the treatment of ulcers whether specific, varicose, or traumatic in which epithelial proliferation is slow.

Supplied also in 1/2-pound containers.

Sinapsolin.

Contains Oil Mustard and Oleoresin Capsicum, each, 2 per cent., with Camphor and Menthol in a suitable base.

A counterirritant and anodyne ointment for use in treating acute catarrhal conditions of the throat and lungs, and for the relief of painful affections of the muscles and joints. Its field of usefulness is analogous to that of the old-fashioned mustard plaster.

Stramonium.

This ointment is of the strength required by the U. S. P., but is made with a petrolatum base that will not become rancid.

Sedative, antispasmodic and anodyne. Affords relief in local spasmodic affections, ulcers, hemorrhoids, skin diseases, poison oak eruptions and rheumatic conditions.

Zinc Oxide.

This ointment contains the official proportion, 20 per cent., of Zinc Oxide, but is made with a petrolatum base that will not become rancid.

Extensively used as a local application on account of its soothing, astringent action. Especially adapted

to skin irritations and lesions incident to infancy and childhood. Indicated in chronic ulcers, acute dermatitis, sores, burns, eczema, etc.

Supplied also in 2 1/2-ounce tubes and in 5-pound containers.

Always specify "Lilly" when ordering.

Lilly Products are supplied through the regular channels of the drug trade and in order to be certain of high quality and reliability it is of paramount importance in ordering that "Lilly" be specified. It is a safeguard against substitutes and products of inferior worth.

Ointments, Ophthalmic

Lilly Ophthalmic Ointments are accurately made and are particularly convenient to use. The quantity required can be readily obtained by squeezing the amount from the pin-point tube.

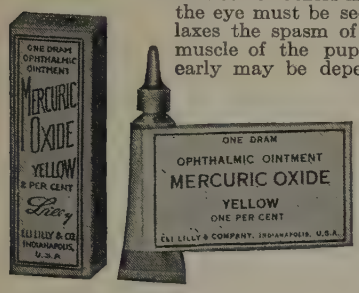
Supplied in dram pin-point tubes only.

Ammoniated Mercury, 3 per cent.

Ammoniated Mercury or white precipitate is especially serviceable in chronic catarrhal conjunctivitis, trachomatous conjunctivitis, conjunctivitis eczematosa, eczema of the lids and blepharitis. In the treatment of conjunctivitis, the ointment is placed directly in the eye. In the treatment of eczema of the lids, it is spread thickly on pledgets of linen or cotton, which are laid on the closed lids and retained by a bandage.

Atropine Sulphate, 1 per cent.

Atropine is the most important remedy in iritis and is indispensable, not only in this disease, but in a number of others in which rest of the eye must be secured. It relaxes the spasm of the sphincter muscle of the pupil and if used early may be depended upon to prevent or break up adhesions to the lens capsule.



Boric Acid, 5 per cent.

Especially recommended in the milder forms of conjunctivitis and corneal ulcerations, and where a cleansing and protective antiseptic is desirable. It is equally serviceable as a surgical dressing after injuries or operations, where it acts as a cleanser and lubricant, and prevents the discharges sealing the lids together. It is mildly antiseptic and stimulant, and exerts a soothing effect upon the mucous membrane of the eye.

Copper Citrate, 5 per cent.

Copper Citrate, 10 per cent.

Useful in the treatment of chronic conjunctivitis following acute ophthalmia, also in chronic trachoma and other forms of granular conjunctivitis. The ointment is applied directly to the conjunctiva.

Holocaine Hydrochloride, 2 per cent.

This is a useful anesthetic, acting in fifteen seconds to one minute. It does not enlarge the pupil nor increase the intraocular tension, and it is bactericidal. It may be applied directly to ulcers.

Iodoform, 2 per cent.

Iodoform is effective in the treatment of ulcers infected with pyogenic microörganisms, and in ulcers of the cornea that progress from bad to worse. It may be used to prevent infection in the treatment of recent wounds of the cornea.

Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 1 per cent.

Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 2 per cent.

Yellow Mercuric Oxide is very extensively used in the treatment of various forms of conjunctivitis. It is particularly valuable as a stimulating ointment in the treatment of corneal opacities and blepharitis marginalis. In trachomatous conjunctivitis it acts more energetically than white precipitate. In the treatment of ulcers of the cornea the ointment should be inserted into the conjunctival sac and rubbed with the upper lid.

Mercuric Oxide and Atropine, No. 1.

Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 1 per cent.; Atropine Sulphate, 1 per cent.

Mercuric Oxide and Atropine, No. 2.

Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 2 per cent.; Atropine Sulphate, 1 per cent.

This ointment combines the stimulating and curative effects of the Yellow Mercuric Oxide with the mydriatic action of Atropine.

Mercury Bichloride, 1/3000.

An excellent antiseptic dressing following injuries to the eye.

Petrolatum, Sterile, see Page 191.

The Red Lilly trade mark is familiar to physicians and pharmacists as a symbol of reliability, quality and accuracy. Always specify when ordering; it is your protection.

Oleates

Certain of the alkaloids and metals can be employed to advantage in combination with oleic acid as oleates. These penetrate the skin readily and may be used as inunctions, either directly or in combination with various ointment bases. The oleates here described are prepared from carefully selected materials, and will be found eminently satisfactory for the purposes for which they are indicated.

Supplied in ounce bottles unless otherwise noted.

Copper.

Antiseptic. Applied locally in chronic or indolent ulcers, sores, unhealthy granulations, etc.

Mercury, U. S. P.

Contains 25 per cent. of Mercuric Oxide.

Antiseptic, antiparasitic, antisyphilitic and alterative. Employed in skin diseases, pediculosis and in those diseases where Mercury as an inunction is indicated.

Supplied in ounce jars.

Zinc.

Antiseptic and astringent. Used as a dusting powder in various cutaneous diseases and as a vehicle for other remedies for insufflation; also applied locally in the form of an ointment.

The Red Lilly trade mark is familiar to physicians and pharmacists as a symbol of reliability, quality and accuracy. Always specify when ordering; it is your protection.

Penetroles

The name "Penetroles" has been applied to a line of preparations that are readily absorbed by the skin and, therefore, particularly suited for inunction.

Penetroles offer great advantages to the physician as a means for the administration of such remedies as menthol, methyl salicylate, camphor, guaiacol, ichthyol and iodine by inunction. Repeated applications can be made daily for protracted periods without untoward local effects.

Literature will be sent on request.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 1/2-pint and pint bottles.

Analgesic.

Menthol, 10 per cent.; Methyl Salicylate, 10 per cent.

Analgesic and mild anesthetic. Indicated in the treatment of acute rheumatic affections, neuralgia, sprains, etc. Used also for chilblains, frost-bites, stings of insects, etc.

Camphor, 20 per cent.

Employed as a local anodyne in mild rheumatic affections, sprains, bruises, myalgia, neuralgia and as a stimulant to indolent sores and inflamed joints. It is an effective substitute for camphorated oil.

Guaiacol, 20 per cent.

Analgesic and antipyretic. Valuable as an analgesic in the treatment of arthritis, acute articular and muscular rheumatism, superficial neuralgias and in deep-seated pains, as in sciatica, orchitis and others of inflammatory origin. As an antipyretic it may be employed in erysipelas, pneumonia, bronchitis and tuberculosis.

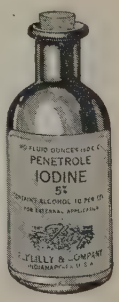
Ichthyol, 10 per cent.

Alterative, antiseptic and astringent. Used in the treatment of inflamed areas in acute articular rheumatism, frost-bites, chilblains, erysipelas, itching eczema and in forms of chronic skin diseases. In gynecological practice it may be employed in acute and chronic pelvic inflammations with the aid of tampons.

Iodine, 5 per cent.

Iodine, 10 per cent.

In cases where the topical action of Iodine is desired, Penetrole Iodine, Lilly, is very serviceable, as it presents Iodine in a preparation that is readily absorbed. It is of special value for the reduction of swellings of lymph glands, syphilitic nodules, simple hypertrophy of the thyroid gland and as a topical application in lupus, synovitis, chilblains, erysipelas, otitis, otalgia and in diseases of the respiratory system, as pharyngitis, pleurisy and pneumonia.



Pills

In the arrangement of this list of Lilly Pills, the convenient plan is followed of including under each formula all shapes, kinds and coatings supplied. Certain abbreviations are employed to designate these various forms. *The absence of such notation indicates that the pill is made gelatin coated, oval only.* All Soft Mass Pills are oval in shape and chocolate coated. The meanings of abbreviations are as follows:

g. c.—gelatin coated	o. —oval
c. c.—chocolate coated	r. —round
s. c.—sugar coated	s. m.—soft mass

If the coating desired is not specified upon orders, gelatin-coated oval pills are supplied when so made; if not so made, the coating most widely used is sent.

PACKAGES

Pills are stocked in bottles of 100 and 500. Other packages will be noted in connection with certain pills in larger demand. When orders fail to specify size of package, bottles of 100 will be sent.

DOSES

It should be understood that the doses suggested are those considered proper by our best authorities and that they are intended as a guide only. Physicians will adjust doses to the nature of the drug, the condition of the patient and the effect desired.

STANDARDS AND METHODS

In the manufacture of Lilly Pills, all drugs used that are amenable to chemical assay, or to physiological test are standardized by the most improved methods. All ingredients are examined for purity.

The formulas for pills that are official have their ingredients stated in both metric and apothecaries' systems; the latter amounts are approximate.

Physicians may rely upon all pills from the Lilly Laboratories being true to formula, rapidly soluble or disintegrating and efficient in action. Proof of their reliability is found in their continued extensive use by the medical profession for more than forty years. Time has shown that no one rule or method can be followed in the manufacture of pills where the variety of substances employed covers such a wide range of physical properties. In the manufacture of Lilly Pills each substance and formula is carefully studied, and such methods employed as are best calculated to secure and retain the full medicinal properties.

Acetphenetidin, see Phenacetin.

Aloes, 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.

Cathartic, stomachic and indirectly emmenagogue. Aloes acts principally on the large intestine, stimulating peristalsis and causing evacuation in eight to ten hours. It causes congestion of the pelvic viscera and should be used with caution during pregnancy and when hemorrhoids are present. Habitual use of aloes does not lessen its action. Dose—2 to 6 grs.

Aloes, U. S. P.

Aloes	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.
Soap	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.

Cathartic, stomachic and indirectly emmenagogue. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Aloes and Asafetida, N. F.

Aloes	0.09 Gm.	1 2/5 grs.
Asafetida	0.09 Gm.	1 2/5 grs.
Soap	0.09 Gm.	1 2/5 grs.

Cathartic and stomachic. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Aloes and Iron, N. F., g. c., o. and r.

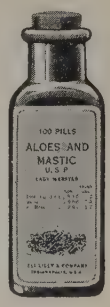
Aloes	0.07 Gm.	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated	0.07 Gm.	1 gr.
Aromatic Powder	0.07 Gm.	1 gr.
Confection Rose	q. s.	

Cathartic, stomachic and chalybeate tonic. Dose—1 or 2 pills after each meal.

Aloes and Mastic, N. F., g. c., o. and r. (Lady Webster's Dinner Pills).

Aloes	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.
Mastic	0.04 Gm.	3/5 gr.
Red Rose	0.03 Gm.	1/2 gr.

Laxative. Used in dyspepsia with habitual constipation. Dose—1 or 2 pills after dinner or 1 to 3 pills at bedtime.



Aloes, Mercury and Podophyllum, N. F., see Pill Triplex.

Aloes and Myrrh, N. F., g. c., o. and r.

Aloes	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.
Myrrh	0.06 Gm.	1 gr.
Arom. Powder	0.04 Gm.	3/5 gr.

Cathartic and emmenagogue. Used in amenorrhea and habitual constipation. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Aloes, Myrrh and Iron.

Aloes	2 grs.
Myrrh	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated	1 gr.

Cathartic, chalybeate tonic and emmenagogue. Dose —1 to 3 pills.

Aloes, Nux Vomica and Belladonna.

Aloes	1 1/2 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.

Cathartic and intestinal stimulant. Nux Vomica increases the cathartic action of aloes and belladonna lessens the tendency of aloes to produce griping. Dose—1 pill.

Aloin, 1/5 gr., g. c., o.; 1/4 gr., g. c., o. and r.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr. Cathartic. Dose —1/2 to 2 grs.

Aloin Compound, No. 1.

Aloin	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin	1/8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/4 gr.

Laxative and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Aloin Compound, N. F.

Aloin	0.0325 Gm.	1/2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	0.016 Gm.	1/4 gr.
Podophyllin	0.008 Gm.	1/8 gr.

Laxative and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Aloin, Compound and Strychnine, g. c., o. and r.; supplied g. c., r. unless otherwise specified.

Aloin	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin	1/8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.
Strychnine	1/80 gr.
Capsicum	1/10 gr.

Laxative and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Aloin, Nux Vomica and Belladonna.

Aloin	1/5 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 pill.

Aloin, Podophyllin and Nux Vomica.

Aloin	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin	1/8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 1, s. c., white or red; g. c., o. and r.; s. m.

Aloin	1/5 gr.
Strychnine	1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.

Laxative. Used in habitual constipation associated with hepatic torpor. Does not cause griping nor lose its effectiveness by continued use. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 2, g. c., o. and r.

Aloin	1/10 gr.
Strychnine	1/50 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/6 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, N. F., g. c., o. and r.

Aloin	0.013 Gm.	1/5 gr.
Strychnine	0.0005 Gm.	1/120 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	0.008 Gm.	1/8 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, Compound, N. F., s. c., white or pink; g. c., o. and r.; s. m.

Aloin	0.013 Gm.	1/5 gr.
Strychnine	0.0005 Gm.	1/120 gr.
Ext. Bella. Lvs.	0.008 Gm.	1/8 gr.
Ext. Cas. Sag.	0.0325 Gm.	1/2 gr.

Cathartic. This is a favorite pill for use in chronic constipation. It is a tonic laxative, which does not lose its effectiveness by continued use but tends to restore the normal functioning of the intestinal tract. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

A. S. B. and I., s. c., white or pink; g. c., o. and r.; supplied round unless specified oval; s. m.; also supplied s. c. or g. c. in bottles of 100, 500, 1000 and 5000.

Aloin	1/4 gr.
Strychnine	1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.
Ipecac	1/16 gr.

A valuable laxative and hepatic stimulant in chronic constipation, colds, etc., where there is congestion of the abdominal viscera. It stimulates the entire intestinal tract and causes thorough evacuation of the bowels. Dose—1 to 3 pills at bedtime.

A. S. B. and I., with Calomel, see Pil Asbic.

Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Podophyllin.

Aloin	1/5 gr.
Strychnine	1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin	1/8 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Ammonium Valerate, 2 grs., s. c. only.

Nerve tonic and sedative. Used in the treatment of nervousness, headaches, hysteria, etc. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Antibilious.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound	2 1/2 grs.
Podophyllin	1/4 gr.

Hepatic stimulant, laxative and cathartic. Used in stomachic disturbances associated with constipation, and to increase the flow of bile. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Anticonstipation, Brundage.

Podophyllin	1/10 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/4 gr.
Capsicum	1/4 gr.

Valued in sluggishness of the intestinal glands associated with constipation. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Anticonstipation, Goss.

Podophyllin	1/4 gr.
Ext. Colocynth	1/4 gr.
Ext. Juglans	1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/8 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1/4 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1/4 gr.
Apocynum	1/2 gr.

Laxative and cathartic. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Anticonstipation, Special, g. c., o. and r.; supplied g. c., r. unless otherwise specified.

Aloin	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin	1/8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.
Strychnine	1/80 gr.
Capsicum	1/10 gr.

Laxative and cathartic. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Antidyspepsia, Fothergill.

Strychnine	1/20 gr.
Ipecac	2/3 gr.
Black Pepper	1 1/2 grs.
Ext. Gentian	1 gr.

Tonic, stomachic and stimulant. Dose—1 pill.

Antidyspeptic, N. F.

Strychnine	0.0016 Gm.	1/40 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	0.0065 Gm.	1/10 gr.
Ipecac	0.0065 Gm.	1/10 gr.
Blue Mass	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.
Ext. Colocynth, Comp.	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.

Laxative and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Antimalarial, Maddin, No. 1, Milder.

Strychnine	1/40 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/24 gr.
Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Aloes	1/6 gr.

Antiperiodic, laxative, alterative and tonic. Indicated in malarial and other fevers, influenza, colds, etc. Dose—1 pill.

Antimalarial, Maddin, No. 2, Milder, without Aloes.

Strychnine	1/40 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/24 gr.
Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.

Antiperiodic, alterative and tonic. Dose—1 pill.

Antimalarial, Maddin, No. 3, Stronger.

Strychnine	3/100 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/20 gr.
Reduced Iron	1 1/5 grs.
Quinine Sulphate	1 1/5 grs.
Aloes	1/5 gr.

Antiperiodic, laxative, alterative and tonic. Dose—1 pill.

Antimalarial, Maddin, No. 4, Stronger, without Aloes.

Strychnine	3/100 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/20 gr.
Reduced Iron	1 1/5 grs.
Quinine Sulphate	1 1/5 grs.

Antiperiodic, alterative and tonic. Dose—1 pill.

Antimalarial, Maddin, No. 5, with Phosphorus, Milder.

Phosphorus	1/120 gr.
Strychnine	1/40 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/24 gr.
Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Aloes	1/6 gr.

Antiperiodic, nerve stimulant, alterative and tonic. Dose—1 pill.

Antimalarial, Maddin, No. 6, with Phosphorus, Stronger.

Phosphorus	1/100 gr.
Strychnine	3/100 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/20 gr.
Reduced Iron	1 1/2 grs.
Quinine Sulphate	1 1/2 grs.
Aloes	1/5 gr.

Antiperiodic, nerve stimulant, alterative and tonic. Dose—1 pill.

Antiperiodic, see Pill Warburg's Tincture.

Antiseptic, Intestinal.

Mercury Protiodide	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin	1/16 gr.
Aloin	1/16 gr.
Ext. Nux. Vomica	1/16 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/16 gr.

Intestinal antiseptic, laxative and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Aperient.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound	2 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/3 gr.

Purgative, hydragogue cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Of value in chronic and obstinate constipation and dropsical affections. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Aperient, Bauer, s. c. only.

Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/2 gr.
Ext. Aloes	1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1 gr.
Potassium and Sodium Tart	1 1/2 grs.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Aperient, Drysdale.

Rhubarb	1 1/4 grs.
Ipecac	5/12 gr.
Aloes	1 1/4 grs.
Nux Vomica	1/2 gr.

Cathartic, antidysenteric and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Aphrodisiaca, s. c., o., pink; supplied only in bottles of 100.

Ext. Damiana	2 grs.
Phosphorus	1/100 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.

Aphrodisiac, tonic and nerve stimulant. An effective remedy in sexual exhaustion, impotence, melancholia, nervous and general debility. Literature on request. Dose—1 to 3 pills after meals.

Apocynin, Compound.

Apocynin	1/4 gr.
Leptandrin	1/4 gr.
Podophyllin	1/8 gr.
Ampelopsin	1/16 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum	1/16 gr.

Diuretic, cathartic and alterative. Indicated in chronic nephritis, dropsical affections and cardiac disturbances. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

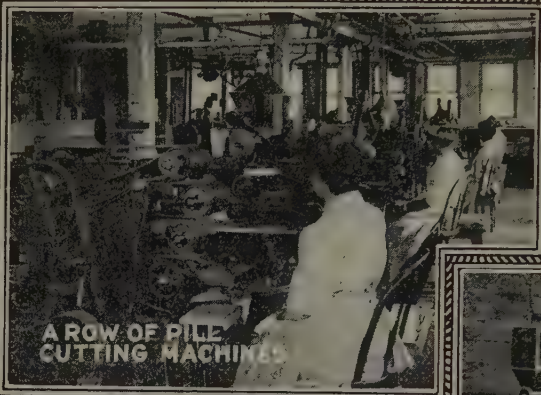
Arsenic Iodide, 1/100 gr.; 1/50 gr.

Alterative. Used in syphilis, malaria, psoriasis, eczema, etc. Dose—1/100 to 1/25 gr.

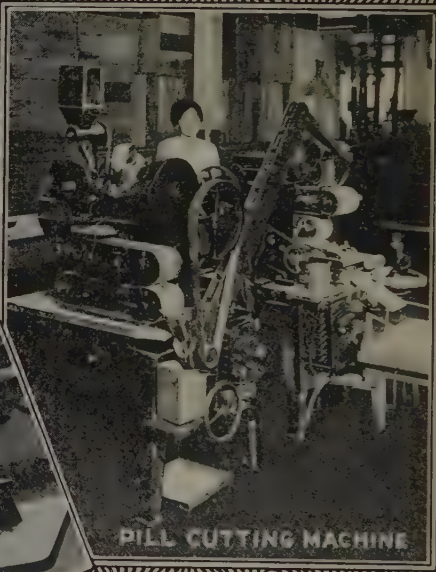
Arsenic Sulphide, 1/100 gr.; 1/30 gr.

Indicated in certain skin diseases such as acne, eczema, psoriasis, furunculosis, etc. Dose—1/100 to 1/30 gr.

VIEWS IN THE PILL DEPARTMENT



A ROW OF PILL CUTTING MACHINES



PILL CUTTING MACHINE

MASS ROLLER

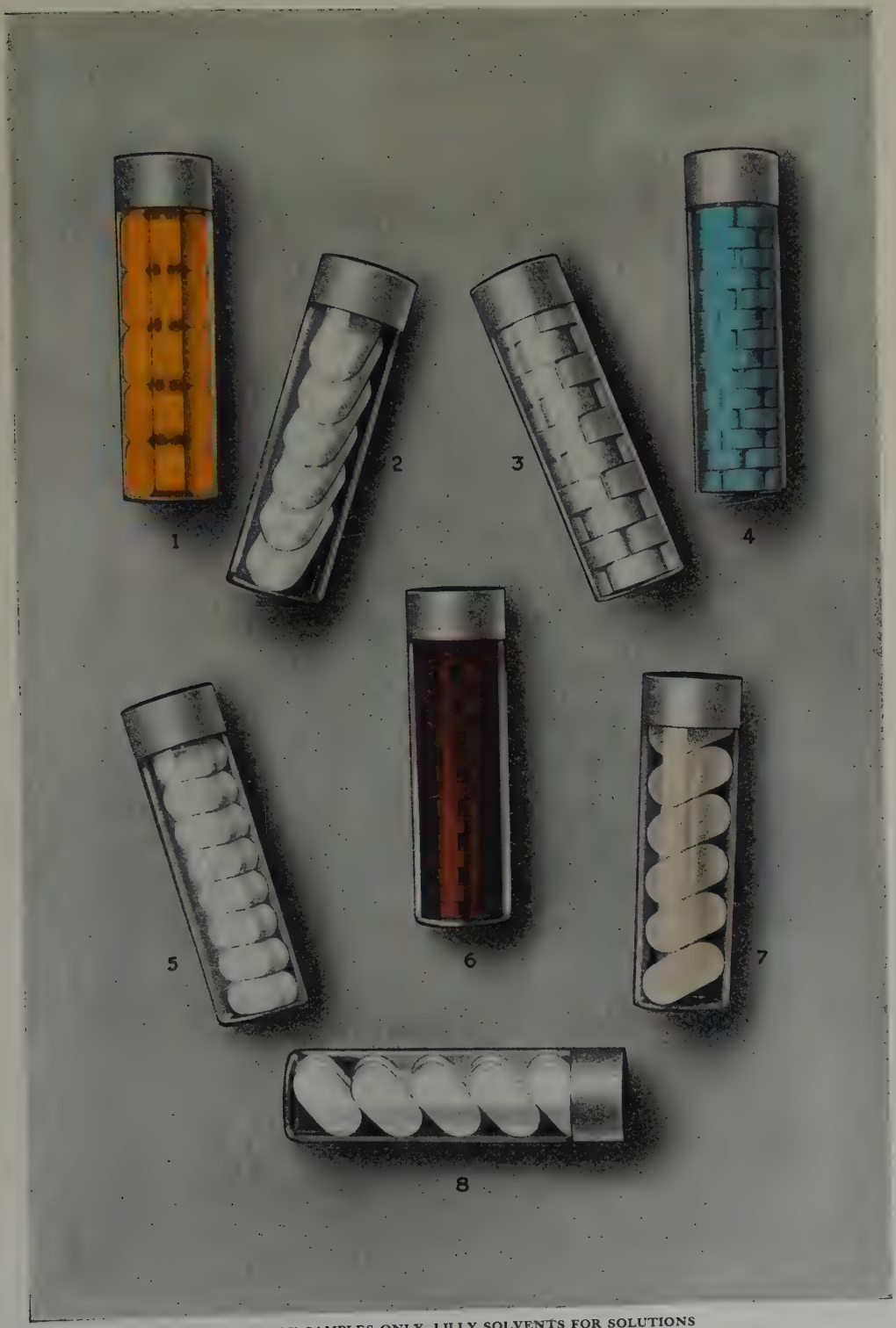
A ROW OF POT MILLS

DISPLAY SAMPLES ONLY, LILLY PILLS, SHOWING REPRESENTATIVE SHAPES, SIZES AND COATINGS

1—Cathartic Granules, L. D., No. 2, and Pills Arsenous Acid. 2—Sumbul Compound, Goodell. 3—Cathartic Compound, U S.P. 4—Cathartic Granules. 5—Pills Strychnine Sulphate and Pills Mercury Protiodide. 6—Pills Quinine Sulphate, Pills Cascara Compound, Lilly, and Pills I. Q. & S. Phosphates. 7—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac. 8—Methylene Blue Compound. 9—Enteric Creosote Beechwood. 10—Anticonstipation, Special. 11—Asafetida.

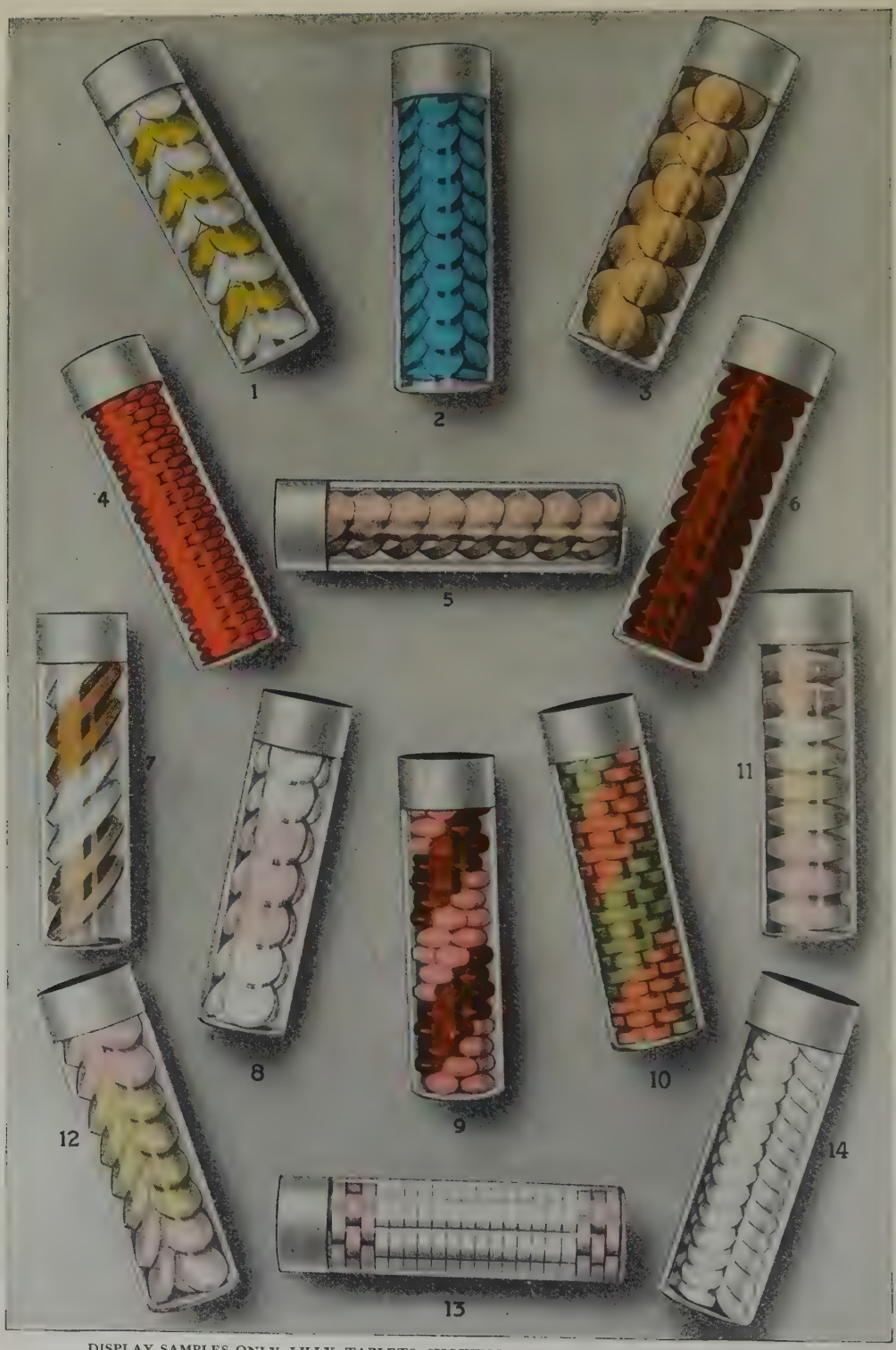
DISPLAY SAMPLES ONLY, LILLY PULVULES, SHOWING REPRESENTATIVE SIZES AND COLORS

1—Quinine Sulphate, 5 grs. 2—Thyroid Gland, Desiccated, U. S. P., 1 gr. 3—Blaud, Nux Vomica and Arsenic. 4—Cascara Compound. 5—Hexamethylenamine, 5 grs. 6—Coryza. 7—Lunargen Capsules. 8—Acetanilid Compound. 9—Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth Compound.



DISPLAY SAMPLES ONLY, LILLY SOLVENTS FOR SOLUTIONS

1—Astringent Wash. 2—Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate, 32½ grs. 3—Sodium Citrate, 5 grs. 4—Copper Sulphate, 1 gr. 5—Boric Acid, 5 grs. 6—Potassium Permanganate, 5 grs. 7—Uterine Astringent and Antiseptic. 8—Antiseptic Alkaline.



DISPLAY SAMPLES ONLY, LILLY, TABLETS, SHOWING REPRESENTATIVE SHAPES AND SIZES

1—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs. 2—I. Q. & S. Phosphates,-No. 1. 3—Cystitis, No. 1. 4—Strychnine Sulphate, 1-60 gr. 5—Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac. 6—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs. 7—Vaginal Tablets. 8—Acetanilid Compound, Special. 9—Cascara Compound. 10—Tablets A. S. B., No. 1 and Tablets Mercury Biniodide, ¼ gr. 11—Worm Lozenges. 12—Tablets A. S. A., 5 grs. and Tablets Migraine, No. 1. 13—Calomel and Bismuth Powder, 1 gr. 14—Potassium Chlorate, 5 grs.

Arsenous Acid, 1/100 gr; 1/60 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/40 gr.; 1/30 gr.; 1/20 gr.

Antiperiodic, alterative and tonic. Employed in malarial and other intermittent fevers, skin diseases, chronic syphilis, chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia, etc. Dose—1/100 to 1/20 gr.

Asafetida, 1 gr., g. c., o.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 4 grs., s. c., g. c., o. and r., s. m.; 5 grs., s. c., o., g. c., o. and r., s. m.

Nervine, antispasmodic, carminative and sedative. Employed in hysteria, spasms, and other functional nervous disorders, bronchial affections, whooping cough, flatulency, etc. Dose—1 to 20 grs.

Asafetida, U. S. P.

Asafetida	0.2 Gm.	3 grs.
Soap	0.06 Gm.	1 gr.

Nervine, antispasmodic, carminative and sedative. Dose—2 to 4 pills.

Asafetida, Compound.

Asafetida ..... 2 grs.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated ..... 1 gr.

Nervine, antispasmodic, tonic and stimulant. Dose—2 to 4 pills.

Asafetida and Nux Vomica, No. 1.

Asafetida ..... 3 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica ..... 1/4 gr.

Nervine, stimulant and tonic. Of value in nervousness, hysteria, intestinal fermentation, flatulence, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Asbic, Lilly, s. c., flat, pink only; supplied in bottles of 100, 500 and 1000 pills.

Aloin ..... 1/4 gr.
Strychnine ..... 1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves ..... 1/8 gr.
Ipecac ..... 1/16 gr.
Calomel ..... 1/5 gr.

Laxative, cholagogue, intestinal stimulant and tonic. Pil Asbic is justly a very popular formula in the treatment of constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, colds, etc. Its formula is rational and well balanced. Aloin is a mild peristaltic stimulant acting principally upon the lower bowel, while ipecac and calomel act principally in the upper intestine. Calomel is not only a laxative and cholagogue but is also an intestinal antiseptic. Ipecac is a stimulant to the intestinal glands including the liver. Strychnine gives tone to the intestinal musculature while the belladonna depresses the motor nerve endings and by its antispasmodic action prevents undue peristalsis and griping and relieves spastic constipation. Dose—1 pill.

Asiatic, No. 1.

Arsenous Acid ..... 1/16 gr.
Black Pepper ..... 1/2 gr.

Antiperiodic and alterative. Dose—1 pill.

Asiatic, No. 2.

Arsenous Acid ..... 1/32 gr.
Black Pepper ..... 1/4 gr.

Antiperiodic and alterative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Asiatic, No. 3.

Arsenous Acid ..... 1/64 gr.
Black Pepper ..... 1/8 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Asparagus, Compound, s. c., o., pink only.

Digitalis ..... 1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate ..... 1 gr.
Ext. Asparagus ..... 1/2 gr.
Oil Juniper ..... 1/5 min.
Ext. Buchu ..... 1/4 gr.
Ext. Scoparius ..... 1/2 gr.
Caffeine ..... 1/8 gr.

Diuretic, aperient and cardiac stimulant. Widely used as a diuretic in disordered conditions of the kidneys and cardiac affections, especially when accompanied by dropsy. Dose—1 pill.

Asparagus, Compound, with Methylene Blue, s. c., o., pink only.

Digitalis ..... 1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate ..... 1 gr.
Ext. Asparagus ..... 1/2 gr.
Oil Juniper ..... 1/5 min.
Ext. Buchu ..... 1/4 gr.
Ext. Scoparius ..... 1/2 gr.
Methylene Blue ..... 1/4 gr.
Caffeine ..... 1/8 gr.

Diuretic, alterative and cardiac stimulant. Methylene Blue is added to this formula for its antiseptic action in the urinary tract. Dose—1 pill.

Atropine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.

Antispasmodic, anhydrotic, cardiac and respiratory stimulant. Used in coryza, night-sweats, enuresis, asthma, pertussis, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Eli Lilly & Company holds no secrets from the medical profession. The formula for every product bearing the Lilly label is published. No extravagant claims are made for Lilly preparations. Therapeutic statements are based on physiological tests and supported by clinical observations and experiences. This is worth something to the physician and the pharmacist and is assured by specifying when ordering.

Belladonna Leaves, Extract, 1/8 gr.; 1/4 gr.
Action similar to that of atropine. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr.

Blaud, 1 gr.; 2 grs., g. c., o., s. m.; 3 grs., s. c., white or pink, g. c., o. and r., uncoated r., s. m.; 5 grs., U. S. P., s. c., white or pink, g. c., o. and r., uncoated r. In addition to the usual packages of 100 and 500 the following are supplied in bottles containing one pound of pills—

3 grs., s.c. (approximately 1200 pills); 3 grs., g. c. (approximately 2000 pills); 3 grs., uncoated (approximately 1792 pills); 5 grs., s. c. (approximately 800 pills); 5 grs., g. c. (approximately 1200 pills); 5 grs., uncoated (approximately 1280 pills). Chalybeate tonic. Indicated in anemia, chlorosis, debility, etc. Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Blaud, with Arsenic and Strychnine, s. c., pink; g. c., o. and r.; s. m.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Arsenous Acid	1/40 gr.
Strychnine	1/60 gr.

Tonic, alterative and stimulant. Dose—1 pill.

Blaud and Cascara.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.

Tonic, alterative and laxative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Blaud, Cascara and Nux Vomica.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.

Tonic, alterative and laxative. Used in anemia, and chlorosis when there is constipation. Dose—1 pill.

Blaud, Compound, No. 1, s. c., pink; g. c., o. and r.; s. m.

Blaud's Mass	2 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/6 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Used largely in anemia and chlorosis. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Blaud, Compound, No. 4, s. c., white or pink only.

Blaud's Mass	2 1/2 grs.
Manganese Dioxide	1/4 gr.
Ext. Damiana	1/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/20 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/100 gr.
Aloin	1/20 gr.

Tonic, nerve stimulant and alterative. Used in anemia, debility and menstrual disorders. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Blaud, Compound, with Arsenic, g. c., o. and r. (round supplied unless specified oval); s. m.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/50 gr.

Tonic, alterative and antiperiodic. Dose—1 pill.

Blaud, Compound, with Cannabis Indica, Jones.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/40 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/50 gr.
Aloin	1/12 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1/8 gr.

Tonic and sedative. Dose—1 pill.

Blaud, Compound, with Cascara, g. c., o. and r.; s. m.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Arsenous Acid	1/50 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.

Tonic and laxative. Dose—1 pill.

Blaud, Improved, g. c., o. and r.; s. m.; also supplied s. c. or g. c. in pound bottles.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Arsenous Acid	1/60 gr.

Chalybeate tonic and alterative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Blaud, Laxative.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Aloes	1/8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/16 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/100 gr.

Chalybeate tonic, alterative and laxative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Blaud, Modified, No. 1, g. c., o. and r.; s. m.; also supplied g. c. and uncoated in pound bottles.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Arsenous Acid	1/40 gr.

Chalybeate tonic and alterative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Blaud, Modified, No. 2, s. c.; g. c., o. and r.; s. m.; also supplied soft, without coating, when so specified.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Arsenous Acid	1/40 gr.

Chalybeate tonic and alterative. Dose—1 pill.

Blaud, with Nux Vomica, see Blaud, Compound, No. 1.

Blaud and Strychnine, No. 2.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.

Tonic. Dose—1 pill.

Blaud and Strychnine, Compound, soft mass, c. c. only.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate	1/80 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/50 gr.
Capsicum	1/64 gr.
Podophyllin	1/12 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1/8 gr.

Tonic, alterative and antiperiodic. Widely used in the treatment of malarial cachexia and in other anemic conditions. Dose—1 pill.

Blaud and Sumbul, Compound, g. c., o.; s. m.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Ext. Sumbul	1 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/60 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.

Tonic, nervine and alterative. Used in anemia associated with nervous manifestations. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Blaud Tonic, Laxative, soft mass, c. c. only.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.
Aloin	1/8 gr.

Chalybeate tonic, laxative and antiperiodic. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Blennostatic.

Cinchonidine Dihydrobromide	3 grs.

Antiperiodic and blennostatic. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Blue Mass, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs., g. c., o. and r., s. m.

Cathartic and alterative. Dose—1 to 15 grs.

Blue Mass, Compound, McGuire.

Blue Mass	1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1 gr.
Rhubarb	1 gr.
Aloes	1 gr.

Cathartic, alterative and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Cactus, Compound (Heart Tonic).

Cactus Grandiflorus	1/2 gr.
Sparteine Sulphate	1/40 gr.
Digitalin	1/125 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/500 gr.
Strophanthin, Amorphous	1/5000 gr.

Cardiac stimulant and diuretic. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Calcium Sulphide, 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr., s. c., g. c., o. and r.; 1/2 gr., g. c., o. and r.; 1 gr., s. c., g. c., o. and r.; 2 grs., g. c., o. and r.; 3 grs.

Employed in the treatment of acne, boils and other purulent infections. Dose—1/10 to 3 grs.

Calomel (Mercurous Chloride, Mild) 1/10 gr., g. c., o.; 1/10 gr., pink granule, s. c.; 1 gr., g. c., o.

Cathartic and alterative. Dose—1/10 to 5 grs.

Calomel, Digitalis and Squill, No. 1, g. c., r. only.

Calomel	1/5 gr.
Digitalis	1 gr.
Squill	1 gr.

Diuretic, cardiac tonic and laxative. Used in the treatment of renal and cardiac dropsy. Dose—1 pill.

Calomel, Digitalis and Squill, No. 2.

Calomel	1 gr.
Digitalis	1 gr.
Squill	1 gr.

Cathartic, diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Dose—1 pill.

Camphor, Hyoscyamus and Valerian.

Camphor	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1 gr.
Ext. Valerian	1/2 gr.

Anodyne and sedative. Indicated in nervous diarrhea, vesical irritation, headache, insomnia, hysteria, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Camphor, Monobromated, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.

Stimulant or sedative (according to dose), antispasmodic and anaphrodisiac. Employed in delirium tremens, maniacal excitement, hysteria, neuralgia, chorea, etc. Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Camphor and Opium, see Opium and Camphor, N. F.

Cannabis Indica, Extract, 1/4 gr.

Physiologically tested. Sedative, anodyne and hypnotic. Used in mental derangements, migraine, neuralgia, gout, etc. Dose—1/4 to 1 gr.

Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; g. c., o., s. m.; 5 grs., g. c., o., s. m.

Cathartic. Used in habitual constipation. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Cascara, Compound, No. 3, s. c., pink or white; g. c., o.; s. m.

Cascarin	1/4 gr.
Aloin	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin	1/6 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.
Strychnine	1/60 gr.
Oleoresin Ginger	1/16 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. One of the most frequently used cathartics in biliousness and chronic constipation. It stimulates the intestinal secretions and increases peristalsis without causing griping. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Cascara, Compound, No. 3, Half Strength, s. c., pink only.

Formula one-half strength of preceding. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Cascara, Compound, No. 3, Special, s. c., pink only.

Cascarin	1/4 gr.
Aloin	1/4 gr.
Podophyllin	1/6 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.
Strychnine	1/120 gr.
Oleoresin Ginger	1/16 gr.

Similar to Cascara, Compound, but contains only one-half as much Aloin and Strychnine. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Cascara, Compound, No. 3, without Strychnine, s. c., pink only; also supplied in bottles of 25 pills.

Formula same as Cascara, Compound, No. 3, omitting Strychnine. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Cascara, Compound, Lester.

Ext. Cascara Sagrada	2 grs.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/12 gr.
Strychnine	1/60 gr.
Aloin	1/4 gr.

Laxative and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Cathartic, Compound, Active, s. c., white or pink; g. c., o. and r.; also supplied s. c. or g. c., in pound bottles.

Aloes	1 1/8 grs.
Gamboge	3/16 gr.
Podophyllin	1/8 gr.
Capsicum	1/2 gr.
Croton Oil	1/50 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Cathartic, Compound, Mild.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1 gr.
Resin Jalap	1/2 gr.
Calomel	1/2 gr.
Gamboge	1/4 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/2 gr.
Oil Peppermint	q. s.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Cathartic, Compound, Modified.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1 gr.
Ext. Jalap	3/4 gr.
Calomel	3/4 gr.
Gamboge	1/6 gr.
Rhubarb	1/2 gr.
Ginger	1/4 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Cathartic, Compound, Physio-Medical, Hasty.

Gamboge	1/2 gr.
Podophyllum	1/2 gr.
Sanguinaria	1/2 gr.
Aloes	1/2 gr.
Lobelia Seed	1/4 gr.
Capsicum	1/8 gr.
Oil Peppermint	1/32 gr.
Ext. Juglans	1/4 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., s. c., r. or o.; pink or white; g. c., r. or o., brown, black or natural; without coating, r. or o. and s. m. Unless otherwise specified, we send s. c., white, round; g. c., oval, natural color. In addition to the usual packages of 100 and 500 these pills are supplied in bottles containing one pound of pills, s. c. (approximately 1050 pills); g. c. or uncoated (approximately 1500 pills); also in turned wood boxes containing 25 pills of any of the above shapes, colors or coatings.

Ext. Colocynth, Comp.	0.08 Gm.	1 1/4 grs.
Resin Jalap	0.02 Gm.	1/3 gr.
Calomel	0.06 Gm.	1 gr.
Gamboge	0.015 Gm.	1/4 gr.

An excellent cathartic and cholagogue. Of value in acute constipation, colds and as an aid in the expulsion of worms. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Cathartic, Compound, Vegetable, s. c.; g. c., o. and r.; also supplied s. c. or g. c. in pound bottles.

Ext. Colocynth	1/3 gr.
Podophyllin	1/4 gr.
Resin Scammony	1/3 gr.
Aloes	1 1/4 grs.
Cardamom	1/8 gr.
Soap	1/8 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Cathartic, Compound, Vegetable, Granules, g. c., o. and r.; s. m.; also supplied s. c. or g. c. in pound bottles of 1000 or 5000 pills.

Jalapin	1/16 gr.
Aloin	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin	1/4 gr.
Leptandrin	1/16 gr.
Gamboge	1/22 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/8 gr.
Soap	1/16 gr.
Capsicum	1/84 gr.
Oil Peppermint	1/128 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 granules.

Cathartic Granules, s. c., white or pink; g. c., o. and r.; also supplied s. c. or g. c., in bottles of 1000; s. c. or g. c. in bottles of 5000; s. c. or g. c. in bottles of 40.

Aloin	1/10 gr.
Jalapin	1/10 gr.
Podophyllin	1/5 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/20 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/20 gr.
Capsicum	1/20 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Indicated in chronic constipation and derangements of the liver function. Dose—1 to 4 granules.

Cathartic Granules, L. D., No. 1, s. c., white or pink; g. c., o. and r.; also supplied s. c. or g. c. in bottles of 1000; s. c. or g. c. in bottles of 5000; s. c. or g. c. in bottles of 40.

Leptandrin	1/32 gr
Aloin	1/16 gr
Podophyllin	1/6 gr.
Gamboge	1/64 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/16 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum	1/128 gr.
Oil Peppermint	q. s.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 granules.

Cathartic Granules, L. D., No. 2, s. c., white or pink; g. c., o. and r.; also supplied s. c. or g. c. in bottles of 1000; s. c. or g. c. in bottles of 5000; s. c. or g. c. in bottles of 40.

Aloin	1/10 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1/10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.
Podophyllin	1/5 gr.
Croton Oil	1/15 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum	1/128 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 granules.

Cathartic, Improved, s. c., pink or white, r. or o.; g. c., black, r. or o., also brown and s. m. c. c. Unless otherwise specified, we send s. c., white, round; g. c., oval, black. In addition to the usual packages of 100 and 500 these pills are supplied in bottles containing one pound, s. c. (approximately 1200 pills); g. c. or uncoated (approximately 1720 pills); also in turned wood boxes containing 25 pills of any of the above shapes, colors or coatings.

Ext. Colocynth, Comp.	.1 gr.
Ext. Jalap	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin	1/4 gr.
Leptandrin	1/4 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/4 gr.
Ext. Gentian	q. s.
Oil Peppermint	q. s.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. These pills contain only vegetable cathartics and are preferred by many physicians to the Pills Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Cathartic, Vegetable, No. 1, s. c.; g. c., o.; also supplied s. c. or g. c. in pound bottles.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1 1/2 grs.
Podophyllin	3/8 gr.
Leptandrin	1/8 gr.
Jalap	1/8 gr.
Aloes	1/2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/4 gr.
Oil Peppermint	q. s.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 4 pills

Cathartic, Vegetable, N. F., s. c.; g. c., o. and r.; also supplied s. c. or g. c. in pound bottles.

Ext. Colocynth	0.06 Gm.	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	0.03 Gm.	1/2 gr.
Resin Jalap	0.02 Gm.	1/3 gr.
Ext. Leptandrin	0.015 Gm.	1/4 gr.
Podophyllin	0.015 Gm.	1/4 gr.
Oil Peppermint	0.008 c. c.	1/8 min.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Cinchonidine Dihydrobromide, see Blennostatic.

Cinchonidine Sulphate, 2 grs., g. c., o. and r.

Antiperiodic and tonic. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Colocynth, Compound, Extract, 3 grs.
Hydragogue cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Colocynth, Compound, Extract, and Blue Mass, 5 grs.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....2 1/2 grs.
Blue Mass.....2 1/2 grs.
Active purgative, especially indicated in chronic constipation and torpidity of the liver. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Colocynth, Compound, Extract, Nux Vomica and Belladonna.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound..... 2 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/10 gr.
Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 pill.

Cook's, supplied in turned wood boxes of 25, also in bottles of 25.
Aloes..... 1 gr.
Rhubarb..... 1 gr.
Calomel.....1/2 gr.
Soap.....1/2 gr.
Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Copaiba, Compound, 5 grs., s. c., black, oval only.
Mass Copaiba.....2 1/2 grs.
Resin Guaiac..... 5/8 gr.
Iron Citrate..... 5/8 gr.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....1 1/4 grs.
Alterative and genitourinary antiseptic. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Corrosive Sublimate, 1/30 gr.; 1/20 gr.
Alterative, tonic and antisyphilitic. Employed in syphilis, skin diseases, anemia, diarrhea and dysentery. Dose—1/60 to 1/4 gr. with caution.

Creosote, Beechwood, enteric coated only. 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.
Antiseptic. Used in tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis and as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Damiana Extract, 3 grs.
Aphrodisiac, tonic and diuretic. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Diarrhea Pellets.
Calomel..... 1/8 gr.
Capsicum.....1/16 gr.
Ipecac.....1/32 gr.
Camphor.....1/16 gr.
An efficient preparation for the control of diarrheas, and for stimulating and toning the digestive system. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Digitalin, 1/60 gr.
Physiologically tested. Heart tonic and diuretic. Reduces the heart rate, increases the strength of its contractions and overcomes cardiac irregularity. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Digitalis, Compound.
Digitalis.....1 gr.
Squill.....1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate.....2 grs.
Cardiac tonic, stimulant and diuretic. Indicated in various forms of heart disease, dropsy, pulmonary edema, etc. Dose—1 pill two or three times a day.

Dinner, Lady Webster, see Aloes and Mastic.

Dipsomania, see Strychnine Nitrate.

Diuretic.
Castile Soap.....2 grs.
Sodium Carbonate, Dried.....2 grs.
Oil Juniper Berries.....1 min.
Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Elaterin, 1/20 gr.
Drastic purgative. Indicated in ascites, uremia, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Elaterium, Clutterbuck, 1/10 gr., g. c., o. and r.; 1/8 gr., g. c., o. and r.; 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr.
Drastic purgative. Dose—1 pill.

Emmenagogue, with Extract Cotton Root, No. 4, g. c., o. and r.
Ergotin, Bonjean..... 1 gr.
Aloes..... 1 gr.
Ext. Cotton Root..... 1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated..... 1 gr.
Oil Tansy.....1/4 min.
Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Emmenagogue, Improved, s. c., white or pink; g. c. o. and r.; s. m.
Ergotin, Bonjean..... 1 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore..... 1 gr.
Aloes..... 1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated..... 1 gr.
Oil Tansy.....1/4 min.
Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Emmenagogue, Mutter.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....1 1/2 grs.
Aloes..... 1/2 gr.
Gum Turpentine.....1 1/2 grs.
Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Emmenagogue, Rigaud.
Aloes.....1 1/2 grs.
Rue..... 3/4 gr.
Saffron..... 3/4 gr.
Savin..... 3/4 gr.
Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Ergotin, Bonjean, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.., g. c., o. and r.; 2 grs., g. c., o and r.; 3 grs., g. c., o. and r.; 5 grs.
Physiologically tested. Emmenagogue, oxytocic and hemostatic. Used in menorrhagia, subinvolution, uterine inertia, etc. Dose—1/2 to 5 grs.

Ergotin and Cannabis.
Ergotin, Bonjean..... 1 gr.
Ext. Cannabis.....1/2 gr.
Emmenagogue. Used in metrorrhagia, dysmenorrhea and subinvolution. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Ergotin, Compound.
Ergotin, Bonjean..... 3 grs.
Ext. Cannabis..... 1/6 gr.
Strychnine.....1/60 gr.
Emmenagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Ferri Carbonatis, U. S. P., see Blaud, 5 grs.

Ferrous Iodide, see Iron Iodide, U. S. P.

Gentian, Iron and Nux Vomica.
Ext. Gentian..... 1 gr.
Reduced Iron..... 2 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/3 gr.
Tonic, stimulant and alterative. Dose—1 pill.

Views in Analytical Department

Gonorrhea, 3 grs., s. c., o., black.

Cubeb	1 1/4 grs.
Mass Copaiba	1 1/4 grs.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated	1/4 gr.
Gum Turpentine	1/4 gr.

Indicated in inflamed conditions of the mucous membranes generally and especially those of the genito-urinary tract. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Gonorrhea, 4 grs., s. c., o., black and pink.

Cubeb	1 2/3 grs.
Mass Copaiba	1 2/3 grs.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated	1/3 gr.
Gum Turpentine	1/3 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Gonorrhea, 5 grs., s. c., o., black and pink.

Cubeb	2 grs.
Mass Copaiba	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated	1/2 gr.
Gum Turpentine	1 1/2 grs.

Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Guaiacol Carbonate, 3 grs., g. c., r. only; 5 grs.

Bronchial antiseptic. Employed particularly in tuberculosis. Dose—3 to 15 grs.

Hepatic.

Blue Mass	3 grs.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/4 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound	2 grs.

Cholagogue, cathartic and alterative. Of value in chronic constipation and hepatic torpor. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Hepatic, Eclectic.

Podophyllin	1/4 gr.
Leptandrin	1/2 gr.
Irisin	1/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/16 gr.
Capsicum	1/3 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Hooper's Female.

Aloes	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated	1/2 gr.
Ginger	1/8 gr.
Myrrh	1/4 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore	1/4 gr.
Soap	1/8 gr.
Canella	1/8 gr.

Emmenagogue and tonic. Used in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and chlorosis. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Hypophosphites, Compound, s. c., r., red only.

Calcium Hypophosphite	1/4 gr.
Potassium Hypophosphite	3/8 gr.
Manganese Hypophosphite	1/4 gr.
Quinine Hypophosphite	1/8 gr.
Iron Hypophosphite	3/8 gr.
Strychnine Hypophosphite	1/64 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/50 gr.
Cascarin	1/8 gr.

Tonic, reconstructive. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Ichthyol, 5 grs.

Alterative and antiseptic. Used internally in rheumatism, glandular enlargements, leprosy, skin diseases, scrofula, etc. Dose—1 pill.

Incontinence.

Ergotin Bonjean, P. T.	1/2 gr.
Strychnine	1/200 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/64 gr.

Nerve tonic and sedative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Iodoform, 1 gr.

Antiseptic and alterative. Used in goitre, tuberculosis and cutaneous eruptions. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Iron Carbonate, U. S. P., see Blaud, 5 grs.

Iron Iodide, U. S. P., 1 gr., g. c., o. and r. (round supplied unless specified oval).

Chalybeate tonic and alterative. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Iron and Quinine Citrate, Soluble, 2 grs.

Chalybeate tonic, alterative and antiperiodic. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, s. c.; g. c., o. and r.; s. m.

Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Iron Carbonate, Vallet	2 grs.
Strychnine	1/60 gr.

Tonic. Used as a general tonic and hematinic in anemia and debility. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Citrates.

Iron and Quinine Citrate	2 grs.
Strychnine Citrate	1/60 gr.

Tonic. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates, g. c., o. and r.

Iron Phosphate	2 grs.
Quinine Phosphate	1 gr.
Strychnine Phosphate	1/60 gr.

Tonic. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Iron, Strychnine and Arsenic, g. c., o. and r.

Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Strychnine	1/60 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/100 gr.

Tonic and alterative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Lady Webster, see Aloes and Mastic.

Laxative, Cole.

Podophyllin	1/10 gr.
Calomel	1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound	3 grs.

Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Laxative, Compound, N. F., g. c., r. only.

Aloin	0.013 Gm.	1/5 gr.
Strychnine	0.0005 Gm.	1/120 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Lvs.	0.008 Gm.	1/8 gr.
Ipecac	0.004 Gm.	1/16 gr.
Glycyrrhiza	0.046 Gm.	7/10 gr.

Effective laxative and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Laxative, Special, Fordyce Barker.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1 2/3 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1 1/4 grs.
Aloes	5/6 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	5/12 gr.
Podophyllin	1/12 gr.
Ipecac	1/12 gr.

Dose—1 pill.

Liver Granules, see Cathartic Granules.

Liver, Improved, Vegetable, s. c., white or pink; g. c., o.; also supplied s. c. or g. c. in pound bottles; s. c. in turned wood boxes of 25; s. c. or g. c. in bottles of 25.

Aloes	1 gr.
Jalap	1 gr.
Gamboge	1/8 gr.
Leptandrin	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin	1/8 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum	1/48 gr.
Fl. Ext. Veratrum Viride	1/8 min.

Cathartic, hepatic stimulant and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Lobelia, Compound.

Lobelia Seed.....1 gr.
Capsicum.....1 gr.
Cypripedium.....1 gr.
Ext. Eupatorium.....q. s.

Antispasmodic, expectorant and nervine. Used in asthma, whooping cough, croup, colds, bronchitis and pneumonia. Dose—1 pill.

Manganese Binoxide, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.

Tonic, alterative and emmenagogue. Employed in skin diseases, syphilis, chlorosis, amenorrhea, etc. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Mercuric Chloride, see Corrosive Sublimate.

Mercurous Chloride, see Calomel.

Mercury Biniodide (Red Iodide; Mercuric Iodide), 1/30 gr.; 1/20 gr.; 1/16 gr.; 1/12 gr.; 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr., g. c., o. and r.; 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr.

Antisyphilitic, alterative and antiseptic. Employed in arthritis, anemia, syphilis, glandular disorders, skin diseases, etc. Dose—1/30 to 1/4 gr.

Mercury Protiodide (Yellow Iodide; Mercurous Iodide), 1/20 gr.; 1/16 gr.; 1/12 gr.; 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr., g. c., o. and r., s. m.; 1/6 gr., s. c., g. c., o. and r.; 1/5 gr., s. c., g. c., o.; 1/4 gr., g. c., o. and r., s. m.; 1/3 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.; 1 centigram, s. c., white.

Antisyphilitic and alterative. Used in syphilis, skin diseases, etc. Should not be given or combined with potassium iodide or other soluble iodides. Dose—1/20 to 1 gr. daily.

Mercury Tannate, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Antisyphilitic. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs.

Mercury and Potassium Iodides, g. c., r.

Mercury Biniodide.....1/20 gr.
Potassium Iodide..... 5 grs.

Antisyphilitic and alterative. Used in tertiary syphilis. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Methylene Blue and Combinations, see Tablets, Page 147.

Mixed Treatment, s. c., black only.

Potassium Iodide..... 5 grs.
Mercury, Red Iodide.....1/20 gr.

Antisyphilitic and alterative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

•**Morphine Sulphate,** 1/8 gr.; 1/4 gr.; also supplied in bottles of 1000.

Hypnotic, antispasmodic and anodyne. Used to relieve pain and in coughs and spasmodic attacks. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. with caution.

•**Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard.**

Ext. Hyoscyamus.....2/3 gr.
Ext. Conium Fruit.....2/3 gr.
Ext. Ignatia.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Opium.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Aconite Leaves.....1/3 gr.
Ext. Cannabis.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Stramonium.....1/5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/6 gr.

Antineuralgic, sedative, anodyne and somnifacient. Dose—1 pill.

•Narcotic order required.

Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard, Modified.

Ext. Hyoscyamus.....2/3 gr.
Ext. Conium Fruit.....2/3 gr.
Ext. Ignatia.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Aconite Leaves.....1/3 gr.
Ext. Cannabis.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Stramonium.....1/5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/6 gr.

Antineuralgic, sedative, anodyne and somnifacient. Contains no opium. Dose—1 pill.

Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard, Modified, Half Strength.

Formula one-half strength of preceding. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

•**Neuralgic, Gross.**

Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.
Morphine Sulphate.....1/20 gr.
Strychnine.....1/30 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/20 gr.
Ext. Aconite Leaves..... 1/2 gr.

Antineuralgic, sedative, anodyne and somnifacient. Dose—1 pill.

Neuralgic, Gross, without Morphine, g. c., o. and r.

Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.
Strychnine.....1/30 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/20 gr.
Ext. Aconite Leaves..... 1/2 gr.

This preparation is free from morphine or other habit-forming drugs. Dose—1 pill.

Night Sweat.

Zinc Oxide..... 1/2 gr.
Salicin..... 1 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/25 gr.
Hydrastin..... 1 gr.
Pepsin, 1:3000..... 1/2 gr.

Anhidrotic. Used to check the excessive sweating of phthisis, gout and rheumatism. Dose—1 to 3 pills to be taken after meals.

Nitroglycerin, 1/200 gr.; 1/150 gr.; 1/100 gr., g. c., o. and r.; 1/50 gr.

Vaso-dilator. One of the best known agents in angina pectoris and arterial hypertension. Dose—Up to 1/20 gr.

Nux Vomica, Extract, 1/8 gr.; 1/4 gr.

Nerve stimulant. Employed in atonic dyspepsia, paralysis, neurasthenia, constipation, etc. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr.

•**Opium and Camphor, N. F.**

Opium, Powdered.....0.065 Gm. | 1 gr.
Camphor.....0.13 Gm. | 2 grs.

Antispasmodic and anodyne. Used in diarrhea with cramps and to relieve pain in spasmodic attacks. Dose—1 pill.

•**Opium and Lead Acetate, N. F.**

Opium, Powdered.....0.065 Gm. [1 gr.
Lead Acetate.....0.065 Gm. [1 gr.

Antidiarrheal. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Ox Gall, Compound.

Ext. Ox Gall..... 2 grs.
Aloes.....1/10 gr.
Ext. Stramonium Seed..... 1/6 gr.
Berberine Hydrochloride.....1/12 gr.

Laxative and cholagogue. Indicated in impaired digestion, intestinal catarrh, and where there is a deficiency of hepatic secretion. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Ox Gall and Pancreatin, enteric coated only.

Ext. Ox Gall.....2 grs.
Pancreatin.....2 grs.

Digestant, laxative and cholagogue. Used in treatment of indigestion, jaundice and disturbances due to insufficient hepatic secretion. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Phenacetin (Acetphenetidin), 2 grs.; s. m. only.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Employed in headache, influenza, tonsillitis and neuralgia. Dose—2 to 10 grs.

Phenacetin and Salol.

Phenacetin.....2 1/2 grs.
Salol.....2 1/2 grs.

Analgesic, antipyretic and antirheumatic. Used in influenza, tonsillitis, rheumatism, headaches, etc. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Phenacetin, Salol and Quinine Salicylate, g. c., r. only.

Phenacetin.....2 grs.
Salol.....2 grs.
Quinine Salicylate.....1 gr.

Analgesic, antiperiodic and antirheumatic. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Phenasbic, see Tablets, Page 151.

Phenolphthalein, see Tablets, Page 151.

Phenolphthalein, Compound, No. 1, s. m. only.

Phenolphthalein..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/500 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/100 gr.

Laxative. Indicated in chronic constipation, biliousness, etc. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Phenolphthalein, Compound, No. 2, s. m. only.

Phenolphthalein..... 1/2 gr.
Aloin..... 1/4 gr.
Strychnine.....1/100 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/16 gr.
Ipecac..... 1/16 gr.

Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Phosphorus, 1/200 gr.; 1/100 gr., g. c., o. and r.; 1/50 gr.

Nerve stimulant and tonic. Employed in mania, melancholia, impotency, neuralgia, cerebral affections, certain skin diseases, etc. Dose—1/200 to 1/25 gr.

Phosphorus, Compound, No. 1.

Phosphorus.....1/100 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/4 gr.

General stimulant to the nervous system. Indicated in impotency, neurasthenia, hysteria, mania, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Phosphorus, Compound, No. 2.

Phosphorus.....1/50 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/4 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Phosphorus, Iron and Nux Vomica.

Phosphorus.....1/100 gr.
Iron Carbonate, Vallet..... 1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/4 gr.

Tonic and general nerve stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Phosphorus and Nux Vomica, see Phosphorus, Compound.

Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Cantharides.

Phosphorus.....1/50 gr.
Nux Vomica..... 1 gr.
Cantharides..... 1 gr.

Nerve stimulant, aphrodisiac and tonic. Dose—1 pill.

Phosphorus and Strychnine.

Phosphorus.....1/50 gr.
Strychnine.....1/60 gr.

General stimulant to nervous system. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Podophyllin, 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr., s. c., g. c., o. and r.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Purgative, hydragogue cathartic and cholagogue. One of the best drugs for hepatic congestion, constipation, etc. Dose—1/10 to 1 gr.

Podophyllin and Blue Mass.

Podophyllin.....1/4 gr.
Blue Mass..... 2 grs.

Purgative and alterative. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Podophyllin, Compound.

Podophyllin..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1/8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/16 gr.

Laxative. Used in alleviation of constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Podophyllin, Compound, Janeway.

Podophyllin.....1/2 gr.
Aloes..... 1 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/4 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Podophyllin, Compound, Special.

Podophyllin.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Comp..... 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....1/4 gr.
Calomel..... 1 gr.

Laxative and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Podophyllin and Leptandrin.

Podophyllin.....1/2 gr.
Leptandrin..... 1 gr.

Cholagogue and purgative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Post Partum, Fordyce Barker.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....1 1/2 grs.
Calomel.....1 1/2 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/6 gr.
Aloes..... 1/6 gr.
Ipecac..... 1/6 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1/3 gr.

Purgative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Potassium Permanganate, 1 gr., s. c. only; 2 grs., s. c. only.

Disinfectant, antiseptic and deodorant. Used internally in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and as antidote to morphine and other alkaloidal poisoning, etc. Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Quinine Bisulphate, 1 gr.; 2 grs., s. c., g. c., o. and r.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.; also supplied in bottles of 1000.

Antipyretic and antiperiodic. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Quinine Bisulphate, Compound, Improved, Kier, s. m. only.

Quinine Bisulphate..... 3 grs.
Capsicum.....1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and antiperiodic. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Quinine Hydrobromide, 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.

Used in the same manner and in the same dosage as quinine sulphate.

Quinine Sulphate, 1 gr., s. c., white or pink, g. c., o. and r.; 2 grs., s. c., white or pink, g. c., o. and r., s. m.; 3 grs., s. c., g. c., o. and r., s. m.; 4 grs., g. c., o. only; 5 grs., s. c., white, g. c., o. and r., s. m.; supplied in bottles of 100, 500 and 1000 pills.

Antipyretic, antiperiodic, emmenagogue and tonic. Employed in treatment of fevers, malaria, influenza, neuralgia, whooping cough, etc. Dose—1/2 to 5 grs. repeated at frequent intervals, though much larger doses may be employed.

Quinine and Capsicum, No. 2, g. c., o. and r.

Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.
Capsicum.....1/4 gr.

Antiperiodic, antipyretic, stimulant and tonic. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Quinine, Iron and Strychnine Valerates.

Quinine Valerate..... 1 gr.
Iron Valerate..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Valerate.....1/60 gr.

Antipyretic, antiperiodic, tonic and nerve sedative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerates, g. c., o. and r.; s. m.

Quinine Valerate.....1 gr.
Iron Valerate.....1 gr.
Zinc Valerate.....1 gr.

Tonic, nerve sedative and antispasmodic. Used in spasmodic affections, chorea, hysteria, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Rheumatic.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....1 1/2 grs.
Ext. Colchicum Corm..... 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1/3 gr.
Calomel..... 1/3 gr.

An effective cathartic and alterative. Of value in general rheumatic conditions. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Rhinitis, see Tablets, Page 153.

Rhubarb, N. F., s. c.; g. c., o. and r.

Rhubarb.....0.2 Gm. | 3 grs.
Soap.....0.06 Gm. | 1 gr.

Cathartic, astringent and stomachic. A valuable remedy in habitual constipation, hepatic affections, dyspepsia, etc. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Rhubarb, Compound, U. S. P., s. c.; g. c., black, o. and r., and g. c., o., brown; s. m.; also uncoated; also supplied s. c. or g. c. in pound bottles.

Rhubarb.....0.13 Gm. | 2 grs.
Aloes.....0.1 Gm. | 1 1/2 grs.
Myrrh.....0.06 Gm. | 1 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....0.005 c.c. | 1/13 min.

An effective cathartic and stomachic. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Salicylic Acid, 5 grs.

Antirheumatic, antipyretic, antiseptic and antifermentative. Used chiefly in rheumatism, gout, fevers, neuralgia, pleurisy, colds and gastrointestinal fermentation. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Salol, 2 1/2 grs.; 5 grs.

Valuable intestinal antiseptic, antirheumatic and febrifuge. Used in dysentery, typhoid, cholera and other gastrointestinal disorders; and in rheumatism and genitourinary infections. Dose—2 to 15 grs.

Silver Nitrate, 1/8 gr.; 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr., s. c., g. c., o. and r.; 1/4 gr.; enteric coated will be supplied when so specified.

Alterative and astringent. Employed internally in gastritis, dysentery, etc. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr.

Sodium Cacodylate, 3/4 gr., c. c. only.

Alterative and hematinic. Used to replace the arsenates as it is much less toxic. Indicated in tuberculosis, syphilis, malaria, chorea, general anemia, chlorosis, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Strophanthus and Digitalis, Compound, Lynch, s. c., pink; g. c., o.

Tr. Strophanthus..... 3 mins.
Ext. Digitalis..... 1/6 gr.
Blaud's Mass..... 5 grs.
Arsenous Acid.....1/60 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/60 gr.
Aloin.....1/20 gr.

Cardiac stimulant, diuretic and tonic. Used as a general tonic where there is anemia and cardiac deficiency. Dose—1 pill.

Strychnine, 1/60 gr.; 1/40 gr.; 1/32 gr.; 1/30 gr.

Stimulant, nerve tonic, motor excitant and stomachic. Used in atonic conditions of the system, atrophy, neuralgia, alcoholism, dyspepsia, etc. Dose—1/60 to 1/20 gr. with caution.

Strychnine Arsenate, 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/30 gr.

Nerve tonic and alterative. Dose—1/100 to 1/30 gr. with caution.

Strychnine Nitrate, 1/60 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/40 gr.; 1/30 gr.

Action and dose same as for strychnine.

Strychnine Phosphate, 1/60 gr.

Action and dose same as for strychnine.

Strychnine Sulphate, 1/120 gr.; 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr., s. c., white or red, g. c., o. and r.; 1/50 gr., s. c., g. c., o. and r.; 1/40 gr., s. c., g. c., o. and r.; 1/32 gr.; 1/30 gr., s. c., g. c., o. and r.; 1/20 gr.

Action and dose same as for strychnine.

Sumbul, Aperient, Shoemaker.

Ext. Sumbul..... 1 gr.
Asafetida..... 1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/8 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....1/2 gr.
Aloin.....1/4 gr.
Oleoresin Ginger.....1/4 gr.

Antispasmodic, cathartic, nervine and tonic. Used in neuralgia, hysteria, chlorosis, etc. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Sumbul, Compound, Boswell.

Ext. Sumbul	1 gr.
Aloes	1/6 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/40 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/40 gr.
Asafetida	2 grs.
Ferrous Sulph. Exsic	1 gr.

Nervine and tonic. Used in neuralgia, hysteria, chlorosis, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Sumbul, Compound, Goodell, s. c., white or red; g. c., o. and r.; s. m.

Ext. Sumbul	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated	1 gr.
Asafetida	2 grs.
Arsenous Acid	1/40 gr.

Antispasmodic, tonic and nerve sedative. Used in hysteria and nervous affections associated with anemia; also in flatulent dyspepsia. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Syphilitic, s. c. only.

Potassium Iodide	2 1/2 grs.
Corrosive Sublimate	1/40 gr.

Alterative and antisyphilitic. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Three Valerates and Sumbul, Manton.

Zinc Valerate	1 gr.
Quinine Valerate	1/2 gr.
Iron Valerate	1/2 gr.
Ext. Sumbul	2 grs.

Antispasmodic and nerve tonic. Used in hysteria and nervous affections. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Tonic, Aiken, N. F.

Quinine Sulphate	0.065 Gm.	1 gr.
Reduced Iron	0.044 Gm.	2/3 gr.
Arsenous Acid	0.0013 Gm.	1/50 gr.
Strychnine	0.0013 Gm.	1/50 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 pill.

Triplex, N. F., g. c., o. and r.

Aloes	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.
Blue Mass	0.065 Gm.	1 gr.
Podophyllin	0.016 Gm.	1/4 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Triplex, Francis.

Aloes	1 1/5 grs.
Scammony	1/4 gr.
Myrrh	1 1/4 grs.
Blue Mass	1 1/5 grs.
Oil Croton	1/20 gr.
Oil Caraway	1/5 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Valerian Extract, 2 grs.; 3 grs.

Sedative, antispasmodic and nervine. Employed in hysteria, nervousness, etc. Dose—2 to 15 grs.

Vegetable Cathartic, see Cathartic, Vegetable.

Warburg's Tincture, 1/2 dram.

Each pill represents 1/2 fluid dram Warburg's Tincture, N. F. Alterative, antiperiodic and laxative. Warburg's Tincture is often effective in chronic malaria when other remedies fail. The pills represent the full potency of the formula in a convenient form for administration. Dose—1 to 4 pills three or four times daily.

Warburg's Tincture, 1 dram, g. c., o.; s. m.

Each pill represents 1 fluid dram Warburg's Tincture, N. F. Dose—1 or 2 pills three or four times daily after meals.

Warburg's Tincture, 2 drams.

Each pill represents 2 fluid drams Warburg's Tincture, N. F. Dose—1 pill.

Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes, 1 dram.

Each pill represents 1 fluid dram Warburg's Tincture, with Aloes, N. F. To be used where the administration of Pills Warburg's Tincture causes too free catharsis. Dose—1 or 2 pills three or four times daily after meals.

Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes, 2 drams.

Each pill represents 2 fluid drams Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes, N. F. Dose—1 pill.

Zinc Phosphide, 1/10 gr.; 1/4 gr.

Nerve stimulant. Used in sexual debility, mania, nervousness and as an alterative in skin diseases. Dose—1/10 to 1/4 gr.

Zinc Phosphide, Compound.

Zinc Phosphide	1/8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.
Ext. Cannabis	1/8 gr.

Nerve stimulant, tonic and sedative. Used in impotency, neuralgia and excessive nervous irritability. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Zinc Phosphide and Nux Vomica.

Zinc Phosphide	1/10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.

Nerve stimulant, tonic and sedative. Used in impotence, nervous exhaustion, etc. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Zinc Valerate, 2 grs., g. c., o. and r.

Antispasmodic. Indicated in nervousness, neuralgia, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Powders

Acetanilid, U. S. P. (Impalpable Powder).

Analgesic, antipyretic and antiseptic. Suitable as a dusting powder for wounds. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Acetanilid, Compound, Special.

Acetanilid, 6 parts; Sodium Bicarbonate, 2 parts; Potassium Chloride, 1 part; Caffeine, 1/2 part; Milk Sugar, 1/2 part. Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Acid, Boric, U. S. P. (Impalpable Powder).

Mildly antiseptic. Used as a dusting powder. Sometimes given internally in cystitis and in gastrointestinal fermentation. Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Supplied in pound bottles only.

Alcresta Powder of Ipecac, see Page 174.

Alum, Compound.

Composed of Exsiccated Alum, Camphor and Carbolic Acid. A reliable astringent, absorbent and antiseptic dressing for wounds and abrasions. Used as a dusting powder.

Supplied in 4-ounce sprinkler-top cans; also 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Antiseptic, Soluble.

One hundred parts contain Boric Acid, 80 parts; Zinc Phenolsulphonate, 16 parts; Salicylic Acid, 1 part with Phenol, Thymol, Menthol and Eucalyptol Astringent and antiseptic. May be used locally either as a dusting powder or in solution in water.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Blaud's Mass, Powdered or Granular.

This supplies the equivalent of Blaud's Mass in powdered or granular form convenient for dispensing in capsules or powders. Hematinic. Dose—3 to 5 grs. (0.2 to 0.325 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Blue Mass.

Contains not less than 32 nor more than 34 per cent. of metallic mercury, corresponding to Mass of Mercury, U. S. P. Antisyphilitic, antiseptic and cathartic. Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

*Narcotic order required.

Digestive, Special.

Contains the enzymes or active principles of the digestive fluids. Dose—10 to 20 grs. (0.65 to 1.3 Gm.); children in proportion to age.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Glycyrrhiza, Compound, U. S. P. (Compound Licorice Powder).

100 Gm. contain		1 av. ounce contains
18 Gm.	Senna	78.75 grs.
23.6 Gm.	Glycyrrhiza	103.25 grs.
8 Gm.	Washed Sulphur	35 grs.
0.4 Gm.	Oil Fennel	1.75 grs.
	Sugar	q. s.

A mild laxative causing a soft-formed stool. Useful in pregnancy and in rectal diseases where the formation of hard fecal masses should be prevented. Dose—30 to 60 grs. (2 to 4 Gm.)

Supplied in pound bottles only.

***Ipecac and Opium, U. S. P. (Dover's Powder).**

100 Gm. contain		1 av. ounce contains
10 Gm.	Ipecac	43.75 grs.
10 Gm.	Powdered Opium	43.75 grs
	Sugar of Milk	q. s.

Expectorant, diaphoretic and anodyne. Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Jalap, Compound, U. S. P.

100 Gm. contain		1 av. ounce contains
35 Gm.	Jalap	153 grs.
65 Gm.	Potassium Bitartrate	284.5 grs.

Hydragogue cathartic. Dose—15 to 30 grs. (1 to 2 Gm.)

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Pepsin, Compound, see Pepsin, Lactated, Page 191.

Scarlet Red, Dusting Powder.

Scarlet Red, 5 per cent.; Boric Acid, 95 per cent. Scarlet Red has proven most effective in the treatment of indolent ulcers, obstinate burns, lacerations, bedsores, and any condition in which it is desired to increase the proliferation of normal epithelial tissue. Directions—After cleansing the part with normal salt or boric acid solution, sprinkle powder directly on the affected surface.

Supplied in ounce sprinkler-top cans.

Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid, Perfumed, see Borozin, Page 176.

Zinc Stearate and Compounds, see Page 198.

Pulvules

(FILLED CAPSULES)

There appears to be a growing conviction among careful observers that the best method of exhibiting medicines of a dry nature is to enclose them in thin-walled, quickly soluble, gelatin capsules. The development of the new Lilly Capsule has given fresh impetus to this idea, as the automatic machines employed in manufacturing, from a specially prepared gelatin, makes possible filled capsules possessing advantages not heretofore available. The distinctive title Pulvules has been given to this line of Lilly products.

In the manufacture of pills and tablets, certain manipulations, such as massing or granulating, are unavoidable. These are not required in making Lilly Pulvules, as the dry powders, after proper trituration, are filled directly into the capsules, thus minimizing exposure to deleterious influences.

The Lilly Line of Pulvules is established to meet and encourage the demand for this form of medication. Newly designed mechanical devices are largely used in filling these capsules and every care is exercised to secure accuracy in the amount of each ingredient. Each Pulvule is given a number in order to facilitate ordering and prescribing.

Supplied in packages of 100 and 1,000 each.

Acetanilid, Compound (5).

Acetanilid..... 3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1 gr.
Caffeine.....1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound (8).

Acetanilid.....3 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 9/10 gr.
Sodium Bromide..... 1/10 gr.
Caffeine..... 1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

Acetoform (Chlorbutanol) (14), 3 grs.

Acetoform (Chlorbutanol) (15), 5 grs.

Hypnotic, sedative, analgesic and antiseptic. Dose—3 to 20 grs. For further description of Acetoform, see Page 173.

Acetoform, Compound (17).

Acetoform (Chlorbutanol).. 3 grs.
Caffeine.....3/4 gr.

Useful in sea and trainsickness. Dose—1 Pulvule repeated every two to four hours until 4 or 5 are taken.

Acetphenetidin, see Phenacetin.

Acetyl Salicylic Acid, see A. S. A.

Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna (26).

Aloin ..... 1/5 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate .....1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara (30).

Aloin ..... 1/5 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate .....1/120 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves ..... 1/8 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada ..... 1/2 gr.

Useful in habitual constipation, torpid liver and colds. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac (34).

Aloin..... 1/4 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Ipecac.....1/16 gr.

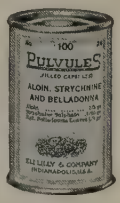
Laxative and cathartic. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

A. S. A. (Acetyl Salicylic Acid) (36), 5 grs.

Anodyne, antiseptic, antipyretic and antirheumatic. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Supplied in pink capsules when so specified.

A. S. A. Compound 38).



Acetylsalicylic Acid.....3 1/2 grs.
Caffeine..... 1/2 gr.
Phenacetin. ..... 2 1/2 grs.

Anodyne and antipyretic. Dose—1 Pulvule.

Bismuth Subnitrate (40), 5 grs.

Mildly astringent and protective to mucous membranes. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

Blaud's Mass (46), 3 grs.

Blaud's Mass (48), 5 grs.

Chalybeate tonic. Used in anemia and chlorosis. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

Blaud's Mass, Modified (52), 3 grs.

Blaud's Mass ..... 3 grs.
Arsenous Acid .....1/60 gr.

Chalybeate tonic and alterative. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

Blaud's Mass, Modified (53), 5 grs.

Blaud's Mass..... 5 grs.
Arsenous Acid..... 1/40 gr.

Chalybeate tonic and alterative. Dose—1 Pulvule.

In ordering preparations listed in the Lilly Hand Book always specify "Lilly."

Blaud, with Arsenic and Strychnine (50).

Blaud's Mass..... 5 grs.
Arsenous Acid.....1/40 gr.
Strychnine.....1/60 gr.

This popular formula is an alterative, tonic and stimulant; used in anemia, chlorosis and convalescence from debilitating diseases. Dose—1 Pulvule.

Blaud and Manganese, Compound (56).

Blaud's Mass..... 4 grs.
Manganese Dioxide..... 1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/8 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/50 gr.

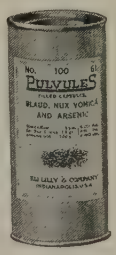
Chalybeate tonic, alterative and stimulant. Dose—1 Pulvule.

Blaud and Nux Vomica (59).

Blaud's Mass..... 5 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/6 gr.

Chalybeate tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

Blaud, Nux Vomica and Arsenic (61).



Blaud's Mass..... 5 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/6 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/50 gr.

Chalybeate tonic, stimulant and alterative. Dose—1 Pulvule.

Blaud, Nux Vomica and Cascara (63).

Blaud's Mass..... 3 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/10 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada..... 1 gr.

Tonic, stimulant and laxative. Dose—1 Pulvule.

Blue Mass and Colocynth, Compound (65), Dr. W. C. Robinson.

Powd. Blue Mass..... 3 grs.
Pancreatin..... 3 grs.
Powd. Ext. Colocynth, Comp..... 1 gr.
Aloin..... 1 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/6 gr.

This is a favorite prescription of one of the most successful physicians of the South, where it has been widely used as an hepatic stimulant and cathartic. Its action is positive yet free from unpleasant effects. Dose—1 Pulvule on retiring.

Brom-Vitellin (70), 5 grs.

Brom-Vitellin may be given in all conditions requiring the sedative effects of bromides. It is insoluble in an acid medium and therefore does not tend to produce gastric disturbances like the ordinary bromides. Dose—1 to 4 Pulvules.

Calcium Glycerophosphate and Strychnine (74).

Calcium Glycerophosphate..... 3 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/100 gr.

Nerve tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

It is the Lilly Policy to supply products of absolute reliability and to provide prompt service through drug channels. By specifying "Lilly" both quality and service are assured and the chance of disappointment is eliminated.

Calcium Lactate (75), 5 grs.

Antispasmodic and hemostatic. Used in the treatment of catarrh, coryza, hay fever, asthma, hives and serum rashes, also as a prophylactic against hemorrhage following operations, and in persistent hemorrhages. Dose—1 to 6 Pulvules.

Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound (C. R. and C.) (76).

Calomel.....2 grs.
Pil. Rhubarb, Comp., U.S.P....2 grs.
Pil. Colocynth, Comp., N. F....2 grs.

Hydragogue cathartic and diuretic. Used where a thorough evacuation of the bowels is desired and in removing dropsical effusions. Dose—1 Pulvule.

Calomel and Soda (78), 1/4 gr.

Calomel.....1/4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1 gr.

The addition of sodium bicarbonate to calomel is said to increase the cathartic effect.

Calomel and Soda (79), 1/2 gr.

Calomel.....1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1 gr.

Calomel and Soda (80), 1 gr.

Calomel.....1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....1 gr.

Cascara Sagrada, Extract (86), 5 grs.

Laxative and intestinal tonic. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules, preferably at night.

Cascarin (90), 3 grs.

Laxative and intestinal tonic. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

Cascara, Compound (92).

Cascara..... 1/4 gr.
Aloin..... 1/2 gr.
Podophyllin..... 1/6 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Strychnine.....1/120 gr.
Oleoresin Ginger..... 1/16 gr.

Laxative, cholagogue and intestinal tonic. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P. Pill Formula (98).

0.08 Gm..Ext. Colocynth, Comp.....1.25 grs.
0.02 Gm..Resin Jalap..... .33 gr.
0.06 Gm..Calomel.....1. gr.
0.015 Gm..Gamboge..... .25 gr.

Each Pulvule is the equivalent of one Compound Cathartic Pill, U. S. P. Dose—As a mild purgative, 1 Pulvule; as a cathartic, 2 or 3 Pulvules.

Cathartic, Improved (99).

Ext. Colocynth, Compound..... 1 gr.
Ext. Jalap.....1/2 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/4 gr.
Leptandrin.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Gentian..... q. s.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

An effective combination of vegetable cathartics. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

•Cold, Preferred (100).

Acetanilid	1 1/2 grs.
Dover's Powder	1 1/2 grs.
Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.
Camphor	1/4 gr.
Caffeine, Citrated	1/4 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1/2 gr.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves	3/10 min.

Analgesic, antipyretic and anodyne. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Cold, Special (101).

Cinchonine	1 gr.
Ipecac	1/16 gr.
Podophyllin	1/20 gr.
Fl. Ext. Aconite Root	1/8 min.
Ext. Belladonna Root	1/15 gr.

Antipyretic, sedative and mildly laxative. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules every two hours.

Coryza (106).

Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.
Ammonium Chloride	1/2 gr.
Camphor	1/2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/20 gr.
Ext. Aconite Root	1/10 gr.

Antipyretic and sedative. Used in acute rhinitis, influenza and acute pharyngeal affections. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Digestive (108).

Papain	1 gr.
Pepsin (1:3000)	1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/16 gr.
Ginger	1/2 gr.

Digestant and antacid. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules after meals.

Glycerophosphates, Compound (120).

Calcium Glycerophosphate	1 gr.
Sodium Glycerophosphate	2 grs.
Iron Glycerophosphate	3/16 gr.
Manganese Glycerophosphate	1/8 gr.
Quinine Glycerophosphate	1/16 gr.
Strychnine Glycerophosphate	1/128 gr.

The same formula as Elixir Glycerophosphates, Compound, No. 1. A general nerve tonic and stimulant. Used in neurasthenia, mental depression, muscular weakness due to functional nervous disorders, anemia, chlorosis and the exhaustion and lowered vitality of chronic or wasting diseases. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

Hexamethylene Tetramine (126), 5 grs.

Urinary antiseptic. Used in infections of the bladder and urinary passages and as a prophylactic preceding surgical operation on the genitourinary tract. The urine should be rendered acid in order to liberate formaldehyde from the hexamethylenamine. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules given with a large glass of water every four hours.

Iodo-Vitellin (129), 5 grs.

Iodo-Vitellin contains approximately 22 per cent. of Iodine in combination with Vitellin. It possesses all the therapeutic properties of the inorganic iodides, without their disadvantages. Indicated in tertiary syphilis, general glandular enlargements, acute and chronic rheumatism, asthma, arteriosclerosis, etc. Dose—1 to 4 Pulvules.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine (132).

Reduced Iron	1/2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/120 gr.

•Narcotic order required.

Chalybeate tonic and stimulant. Used in debility, anorexia, anemia and chlorosis. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Lunargen, 6 grs., see Page 189.

Migraine (141).

Acetanilid	2 grs.
Camphor, Monobromated	1/2 gr.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.

Analgesic and antipyretic. Used in headache, neuralgia and spasmodic pains. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Ovarian Substance (144), 5 grs.

Each Pulvule represents 25 grs. of fresh ovarian gland. Indicated in functional amenorrhea, and dysmenorrhea of ovarian origin. Useful in relieving the disturbances attending the menopause, especially those following operative procedures, and also of value in the vomiting of pregnancy. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

Ox Gall, Extract (146), 5 grs.

Cholagogue and intestinal antiseptic. Used in jaundice, intestinal indigestion and catarrhal conditions of the biliary tract associated with constipation and flatulence. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

Pepsin, 1:3000 (150), 5 grs.

Proteolytic digestant. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Phenacetin (153), 5 grs.

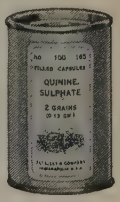
Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Quinine Bisulphate (157), 2 grs.

Quinine Bisulphate (158), 3 grs.

Quinine Bisulphate (159), 4 grs.

Quinine Bisulphate (160), 5 grs.



Quinine Hydrobromide (162), 5 grs.

Quinine Sulphate (164), 1 gr.

Quinine Sulphate (165), 2 grs.

Quinine Sulphate (166), 3 grs.

Quinine Sulphate (167), 4 grs.

Quinine Sulphate (168), 5 grs.

The various salts of quinine supplied in Pulvules differ somewhat in solubility but possess the same therapeutic properties. They are antipyretic, antiperiodic and tonic; specific in malarial fevers; used in other fevers and as a tonic. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Rhinitis (172).

Camphor	1/2 gr.
Fl. Ext. Belladonna Root	1/4 min.
Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.

Used to check the nasal secretions and to allay the discomfort of acute rhinitis or coryza. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

Salol (175), 5 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic, antipyretic and antirheumatic. Used in rheumatism, fevers, colds, diarrhea, cholera, typhoid and urinary infections. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Sodium Salicylate (180), 5 grs.

Antipyretic, antirheumatic, antiseptic and uric acid eliminant. Used in rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sciatica, migraine, tonsillitis and fevers. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Thymol (190), 5 grs.

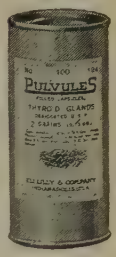
Antiseptic and disinfectant. Thymol has been employed as an intestinal antiseptic in typhoid fever, and used with success in the treatment of hookworm disease, but has been to a great extent superseded by oil of chenopodium for this purpose. It is usually given in three doses of 2 or 3 Pulvules, each taken one hour apart. The administration should be preceded and followed by a saline cathartic. Avoid castor oil.

Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P. (193), 1 gr.

Containing not less than 0.17 nor more than 0.23 per cent. Iodine, and equivalent to 5 grains fresh thyroids from sheep.

Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P. (194), 2 grs.

Containing not less than 0.17 nor more than 0.23 per cent. Iodine, and equivalent to 10 grains fresh thyroid glands from sheep. Alterative. Used in the treatment of simple goiter, obesity, myxedema, psoriasis, cretinism and disorders due to functional deficiency of the thyroid gland. Dose—1 to 10 grs.



Tonic, Aiken (200).

Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Reduced Iron	2/3 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/50 gr.
Strychnine	1/50 gr.

Tonic and alterative. Used in anemia, convalescence and debility. Dose—1 Pulvule three times a day.

Always specify "Lilly" when ordering.

Where Lilly Products cost more they will be found more dependable; the price is in keeping with the quality. You can rest assured that specifying "Lilly" safeguards your interests.

Solutions

(See also Liquids, Page, 80. and Liquors, Page, 82.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles unless otherwise noted.

Acid Hydriodic, 16 per cent. (In Ampoules).

For the extemporaneous preparation of Syrup Hydriodic Acid.

Each ampoule contains one-half avoirdupois ounce of acid, and will make 5 1/2 fluid ounces of Syrup Hydriodic Acid, U. S. P.

Supplied in packages containing two ampoules, with directions for use.

Alkaline Antiseptic, N. F., see Liquor Antisepticus Alkalinus, N. F., Page 82.

Antiseptic, N. F., see Liquor Antisepticus, N. F., Page 82.

Antiseptic Soap, Ethereal.

An excellent preparation for cleansing wounds, especially those which may be covered with dirt or grease, for sterilizing the hands, field of operation, etc.

Supplied also in 1/4 and 1/2-pint bottles.

Benzyl Benzoate, 20 per cent. in Alcohol.

Antispasmodic and smooth muscle relaxant. Used in dysmenorrhea, bronchial asthma, enterospasm and in biliary and renal colic. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.) given well diluted with water or milk.

Supplied in 2-ounce bottles only.

Bismuth, N. F., see Liquor Bismuthi, N. F., Page 82.

Bromides, Compound.

One fluid ounce contains

Potassium Bromide	40 grs.
Sodium Bromide	40 grs.
Calcium Bromide	16 grs.
Ammonium Bromide	16 grs.
Lithium Bromide	8 grs.

Sedative, hypnotic, antiepileptic and anaphrodisiac. Indicated in nervous conditions, insomnia, delirium tremens, alcoholism, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Cresol, Compound, U. S. P. (Liquor Cresolis Compositus, U. S. P.)

Antiseptic, disinfectant and germicide. One of the most popular disinfectants and deodorants. For external use only. Directions for use with each package.

Supplied also in 4-ounce bottles.

Ferrous Iodide, Concentrated (In Ampoules).

For the extemporaneous preparation of Syrup Ferrous Iodide.

Each ampoule contains one avoirdupois ounce of Solution Ferrous Iodide, hermetically sealed in glass. The contents of one ampoule will make eleven avoirdupois ounces of Syrup Ferrous Iodide, U. S. P. Alterative and tonic. Supplied in packages containing two ampoules, with directions for use.

Fowler's Solution, Concentrated (Without Lavender).

This preparation is eight times the strength of Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P., and must be properly diluted according to the directions on the label, before using. It will be found very convenient for preparing Fowler's Solution extemporaneously. For veterinary use it can be diluted without the addition of the Tr. Lavender Compound.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pint bottles only.

Glycerophosphates, Compound, without Sugar.

One fluid ounce contains

Calcium Glycerophosphate	8 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate	16 grs.
Iron Glycerophosphate	1 1/2 grs.
Manganese Glycerophosphate	1 gr.
Quinine Glycerophosphate	1/2 gr.
Strychnine Glycerophosphate	1/16 gr.

Nutrient, tonic and reconstructive. Indicated in anemic conditions, general debility and in the convalescence of wasting diseases. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water.

Gold and Arsenic Bromides, N. F.

Alterative, antiepileptic, nervine and anodyne. Employed in the treatment of nervous diseases, hysteria, dipsomania, syphilitic affections and delirium tremens. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pint bottles only.

Hypophosphites, Compound, without Sugar.

One fluid ounce contains

Calcium Hypophosphite	4 grs.
Potassium Hypophosphite	4 grs.
Iron Hypophosphite	2 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite	1 gr.
Quinine Hypophosphite	1 gr.
Manganese Hypophosphite	1 gr.
Strychnine Hypophosphite	1/32 gr.

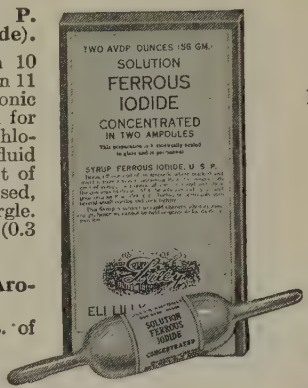
Reconstructive tonic and hematinic. This preparation is free from sugar and may be used where the Syrup Hypophosphites, Compound, would be objectionable. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) at meal time.

Hypophosphites, with Creosote, without Sugar.

The formula of this preparation is the same as above, with the equivalent of 24 mins. of Beechwood Creosote in combination, added to each fluid ounce. Tonic and alterative. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) at meal time.

Iron Chloride, U. S. P. (Sol. Ferric Chloride).

Contains not less than 10 per cent. nor more than 11 per cent. of iron. Tonic and astringent. Used for preparing Tr. Ferric Chloride, U. S. P.; 5 5/8 fluid ounces make one pint of tincture. Can also be used, well diluted, as a gargle. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)



Iron and Manganese, Aromatic.

Contains 0.6 per cent. of iron and 0.1 per cent. of manganese in combination as saccharates. Ferruginous tonic and hematinic. Dose—4 drams (15 c. c.) three or four times a day.

Iron Peptonate and Manganese, Neutral.

One fluid ounce represents in neutral aromatic solution

Iron Peptonate	32 grs.
Manganese Citrate	2 grs.

Ferruginous tonic and hematinic. Dose—Adults, 4 drams (15 c. c.) three or four times a day; children, 10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.) according to age. It should be given well diluted with water, milk or sweet wine. Avoid the use of sour wines or other acidulous drinks.

Iron Peptonate and Manganese, with Arsenic.

One fluid ounce represents

Iron Peptonate	32 grs.
Manganese Citrate	2 grs.
Arsenous Acid	1/30 gr.

Alterative tonic and hematinic. Dose—Adults, 2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.) three times a day, after meals. It should be given well diluted with water, milk or sweet wine. Avoid the use of sour wines or other acidulous drinks.

Iron Peptonate and Manganese, with Arsenic and Strychnine.

One fluid ounce represents

Iron Peptonate	32 grs.
Manganese Citrate	2 grs.
Arsenous Acid	1/30 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	8/100 gr.

Ferruginous tonic, hematinic and stimulant. Dose—Adults, 1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.) three times a day, after meals. It should be given well diluted with water, milk or wine. Avoid the use of sour wines or other acidulous drinks.

Iron Peptonate and Manganese, with Cascara.

One fluid ounce represents

Iron Peptonate	32 grs.
Manganese Citrate	2 grs.
Fl. Ext. Cascara Sagrada	40 mins.

Ferruginous tonic, hematinic and laxative. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) three times a day.

Iron Salicylate.

One fluid ounce represents

Salicylic Acid, from Natural Oil	40 grs.
Tr. Iron Citro-chloride	40 mins.

Tonic and antirheumatic. Employed in rheumatic conditions where a prolonged salicylic acid effect is desired, and where a tonic is indicated. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water.

Loeffler's.

This solution is made according to the formula of Professor Loeffler.

100 c. c. contain

Menthol	10 Gm.
Sol. Ferric Chloride	4 c. c.
Alcohol	60 c. c.
Toluol	q. s.

Antidiphtheritic. Application is made to the affected parts by means of a cloth or cotton or by spraying, every three or four hours.

Supplied in 1/4-pint, 1/2-pint and pint bottles only.

Nitroglycerin, see Spirits, Page 195.

Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P. (Fowler's Solution).

Antiperiodic and alterative. Employed chiefly in malaria, chlorosis and other anemias and in skin diseases. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.) after meals.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/4 per cent. with Acetoform, 1/2 per cent.

Local anesthetic. For action and uses see under Ampoules Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride.

Supplied in ounce bottles only.

Sodium Phosphate, Concentrated.

One fluid ounce contains 456 grs. Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P. (1 Gm. in each c. c.) It is the same strength as Compound Solution Sodium Phosphate, N. F., but does not contain citric acid and will not crystallize so readily.

Hepatic stimulant, laxative and purgative. Dose—As a hepatic stimulant, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) before meals; as a purgative, 1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c. c.) in water, preferably before breakfast.

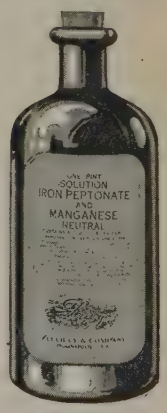
Sodium Phosphate, with Iron.

One fluid ounce contains

Sodium Phosphate	5 drams
Tr. Iron Chloride	48 mins.

With Aromatics.

Antacid, laxative and hepatic stimulant. Dose—As an antacid, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water before meals; as a laxative, 1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c. c.) in water, before breakfast.



Sodium Phosphate, with Lithium Citrate.

One fluid ounce contains

Sodium Phosphate	1 ounce
Lithium Citrate	10 grs.

Antacid, antirheumatic and laxative. Dose—As an antacid and antirheumatic, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water with meals; as a laxative, 1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c. c.) in water before breakfast.

Solvets

This line embraces a number of formulas of proven therapeutic value in such tablet form as to be convenient for the extemporaneous preparation of solutions for gargles, sprays, injections, douches, etc.

Solvets are more quickly soluble than the ordinary compressed tablets and of such shape that they will readily pass through the neck of an ordinary bottle. Suggestions for preparing solutions accompany each package.

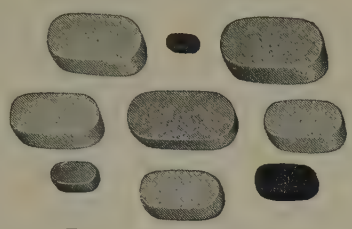
Supplied in bottles of 100 and 1,000.

Solvets may be conveniently ordered by number.

Adrenalin and Procaine, see Procaine and Adrenalin.

Alum (3), 10 grs.

Astringent, styptic and emetic. As a mouth wash or gargle, dissolve 1 Solvet in one or two ounces of water. As an astringent, urethral or vaginal injection, 1 Solvet in one to four ounces of water.



Types and Sizes—Solvets

Alum, Compound, No. 1 (7).

Alum	2 1/2 grs.
Zinc Sulphate	2 grs.
Liquor Hydrastine	1 min.

Astringent, antiseptic and sedative to mucous membranes. Employed as a urethral injection, and as an antiseptic healing wash for skin diseases. For a douche or injection, dissolve 1 to 4 Solvets in four ounces of warm water.

Alum, Compound, No. 2 (8).

Alum	1/2 gr.
Zinc Sulphate	1 gr.
Zinc Sulphocarbolate	2 grs.
Hydrastine Hydrochloride	1/16 gr.

Astringent, antiseptic and sedative to mucous membranes. For a douche or injection, dissolve 1 to 4 Solvets in four ounces of warm water.

Antiseptic, Alkaline (11).

Sodium Bicarbonate	4 1/2 grs.
Sodium Borate	4 1/2 grs.
Sodium Chloride	4 1/2 grs.
Sodium Benzoate	1/6 gr.
Sodium Salicylate	1/6 gr.

With Eucalyptol, Thymol, Menthol and Oil Wintergreen.

Makes an antiseptic alkaline wash for the preliminary treatment of catarrhal conditions, such as rhinitis, coryza and pharyngitis. Also used as an effective irrigating solution in cystitis, etc. One Solvet dissolved in two ounces of warm water furnishes a solution suitable for local use as a spray or gargle.

Supplied also in bottles of 50 Solvets.

Astringent Wash (16).

Lead Acetate	2 grs.
Zinc Acetate	2 grs.
Berberine Hydrochloride	1/20 gr.

Astringent, anodyne, sedative and styptic. To make a solution for local use in inflammatory conditions of mucous membranes, dissolve 1 Solvet in one to two ounces of warm water.

Borax (21), 5 grs.

Antiseptic. For a mouth wash or gargle, dissolve 4 Solvets in one ounce of warm water. For a saturated solution, use 1 Solvet to ninety minims of warm water.

Boric Acid (23), 5 grs.

Antiseptic. Employed in the treatment of sores, burns, wounds, etc., for nasal and other washes and as an eye lotion. To make an eye wash, crush and dissolve 1 or 2 Solvets in one ounce of warm distilled water.

•Cocaine Hydrochloride (30), 1 1/8 grs.

Anesthetic, anodyne, sedative and mydriatic. To make a 4 per cent. solution, dissolve 2 Solvets in one fluid dram (4 c. c.) of distilled water.

Supplied in bottles of 25 and 100 Solvets only.

•Cocaine Hydrochloride (32), 2 1/4 grs. See Cocaine Hydrochoride, 1 1/8 grs.

To make a 4 per cent. solution, dissolve 1 Solvet in one fluid dram (4 c. c.) of distilled water.

Supplied in bottles of 25 and 100 Solvets only.

Copper Sulphate (36), 1 gr.

Astringent, styptic, escharotic and alterative. Employed externally in ulcers, sores, gonorrheal infections and granular conjunctivitis. To make a 1 per cent. solution, crush and dissolve 1 Solvet in one hundred mins. (6.2 c. c.) of distilled water.

Dobell's, Modified (40).

Sodium Borate	7 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	7 1/2 grs.
Carbolic Acid	q. s.

To make Dobell's Solution, dissolve 1 Solvet in one fluid ounce of water and add fifteen minims of glycerin. A popular and effective nasal application in various catarrhal affections.

In ordering products listed in the Lilly Hand Book always specify "Lilly."

•Narcotic order required.

Gargle (46).

Sodium Salicylate.....3 1/3 grs.
Sodium Borate.....3 1/3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....3 1/3 grs.
Oil Wintergreen.....q. s.

Of value in the treatment of inflamed and irritated conditions of the mucous membrane of the throat. For a gargle, dissolve 1 Solvet in one ounce of warm water.

Hydrastine, White Alkaloid, Compound (49).

Hydrastine Hydrochloride 1/20 gr.
Lead Acetate..... 2 grs.
Zinc Sulphate..... 2 grs.

Astringent, hemostatic, alterative and sedative. The solution has proven of value in the treatment of inflamed mucous surfaces, acne and other skin diseases, seborrhea, gonorrhea and leucorrhea. For a solution for local use, dissolve 1 Solvet in one to two ounces of warm water.

•Lead and Opium (53).

Lead Acetate.....5 grs.
Extract Opium.....1 gr.

Astringent, styptic and sedative. Used externally as an injection, or wash for gonorrhea and skin affections. For a local application, dissolve 1 Solvet in five ounces of warm water.

Nasal, Improved (56).

Sodium Benzoate..... 5 grs.
Sodium Chloride..... 5 grs.
Menthol..... 3/50 gr.
Thymol..... 3/50 gr.
Oil Eucalyptus..... 3/50 gr.
Oil Wintergreen.....3/100 gr.

Antiseptic and sedative. An effective formula for the treatment of colds in the head, rhinitis, coryza, etc. For a nasal douche or spray, dissolve 1 Solvet in two to four ounces of warm water.

Naso-Pharyngeal, Modified (59).

Sodium Chloride..... 7 grs.
Sodium Borate.....2 1/2 grs.
Boric Acid..... 3/4 gr.
Sodium Benzoate..... 1/2 gr.
Menthol..... 1/50 gr.
Thymol.....1/100 gr.
Oil Gaultheria..... 1/20 min

For a gargle or a nasal douche or spray, dissolve 1 Solvet in two to four ounces of warm water.

Plasma, Nasal, McFarlane (64).

Sodium Chloride..... 5 1/2 grs.
Sodium Sulphate..... 1 1/2 grs.
Sodium Phosphate..... 1/4 gr.
Potassium Chloride.... 2/5 gr.
Potassium Sulphate.... 1/4 gr.
Potassium Phosphate.. 1/3 gr.
Menthol..... 1/15 gr.

Antiseptic. Used as a cleansing wash for inflamed mucous nasal surfaces. For a nasal or pharyngeal lotion or spray, dissolve 1 Solvet in two ounces of tepid water.

Potassium, Chlorate and Borax (69).

Potassium Chlorate.....2 1/2 grs.
Sodium Borate.....2 1/2 grs.

•Narcotic order required.

Antiseptic. Employed as a mouth wash, spray or douche for nasal and oral affections, tonsillitis, etc. For a mouth wash or gargle, dissolve 1 Solvet in two to four ounces of water.

Potassium Permanganate (72), 1 gr.

Disinfectant, deodorant and germicide. The solution is used in the treatment of chronic ulcers of a cancerous or gangrenous type, sores, abscesses and urethritis. Used as a disinfectant for the hands and field of operation; also valuable in ivy poisoning. For a urethral or vaginal injection, dissolve 1 Solvet in three ounces of warm water; for a disinfectant solution, dissolve 2 to 6 Solvets in eight ounces of warm water.

Supplied in bottles of 100 Solvets only.

Potassium Permanganate (73), 2 grs.
See Potassium Permanganate, 1 gr.

For an injection, dissolve 1 Solvet in six ounces of warm water. For a disinfectant solution, dissolve 2 to 6 Solvets in one pint of warm water.

Supplied in bottles of 100 Solvets only.

Potassium Permanganate (74), 5 grs.
See Potassium Permanganate, 1 gr.

For an injection, dissolve 1 Solvet in one pint of warm water. For a disinfectant solution, dissolve 1 to 3 Solvets in one pint of warm water.

Supplied in bottles of 100 Solvets only.

Procaine and Adrenalin (78).

Procaine Hydrochloride..... 1 1/2 grs.
Adrenalin.....3/2000 gr.

One Solvet in 10 c. c. of water makes a 1 per cent. solution of Procaine in Adrenalin Solution 1 to 100,000. Used for local anesthesia.

Silver Nitrate (81), 1 gr.

Antiseptic, stimulant and escharotic. Employed in solutions as an injection in gonorrhea, as an active germicide in wounds, ulcers, etc., and as a caustic for exuberant granulations. One Solvet dissolved in one hundred mins. (6.2 c. c.) distilled water makes a 1 per cent. solution; other strengths of solution may be prepared proportionally. For the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum use a 1 per cent. solution. For urethral or vaginal injections, 1 Solvet in one to ten ounces of distilled water. For cauterizing, the Solvet may be held with a pair of forceps and used as a Silver Nitrate pencil.

Drop a Solvet in a definite amount of solvent and a solution of accurate strength is ready for use

Sodium Citrate (83), 2 grs.

Used to modify milk and to prevent coagulation of blood during transfusion operation.

Sodium Citrate (84), 3 grs.

Sodium Citrate (85), 5 grs.

Sodium Citrate is used to modify the milk of difficult feeding cases in infants. It delays casein coagulation in the stomach and gives a finer curd. It may be

used 1 or 2 grs. to each ounce of whole milk. Crush and dissolve the Solvet in a little warm water or milk and add, stirring well. Lime water should not be given at the same time.

Uterine Astringent and Antiseptic (87).

Alum	3 grs.
Zinc Sulphate	2 grs.
Tannic Acid	2 grs.
Boric Acid	6 grs.
Hydrastine Sulphate	1/60 gr.

Astringent and antiseptic. Of marked value in the treatment of catarrhal conditions of the vaginal mucous membranes, leucorrhea and dysmenorrhea. For a douche or injection, dissolve 1 or 2 Solvets in eight ounces of warm water.

Zinc Sulphate (100), 5 grs.

Antiseptic and astringent.

Employed in skin diseases, as a vaginal wash and as an eye lotion. For an astringent vaginal or urethral injection, dissolve 1 Solvet in two to four ounces of warm water. For an eye wash, dissolve 1 Solvet in five ounces of warm water.

No concern spends as much, proportionately, on scientific supervision; no producer makes greater effort to keep abreast with the latest developments in science than does Eli Lilly & Company. To be certain of obtaining the high quality and great purity that are associated with products bearing the Lilly Label always specify when ordering.

Syrups

Syrups are well adapted to the exhibition of many drugs, both organic and inorganic. A pure syrup is a palatable and efficient vehicle for many medicines.

Medicated Syrups are supplied in pint and gallon bottles and in larger packages on special orders.

Each fluid ounce contains or represents the amount mentioned in the formula unless otherwise specified.

Ammonium Hypophosphite, 16 grs.

Antitubercular and reconstructive tonic; used also in neurotic disorders. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Aralia, Compound, or Alterative Syrup.

Aralia Nudicaulis	18 3/4 grs.
Rumex	18 3/4 grs.
Lappa	18 3/4 grs.
Guaiac Wood	18 3/4 grs.
Sassafras	15 grs.
Xanthoxylum	15 grs.
Elder Flowers	15 grs.
Iris	15 grs.

Alterative and tonic. Used in syphilis and chronic rheumatism. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Asarum, Compound, N. F.

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents

6.20 Gm.	Asarum Root	28 grs.
0.25 Gm.	Potassium Carbonate	1 1/8 grs.
0.15 Gm.	Cochineal	2/3 gr.
0.3 c. c.	Fl. Ext. Ipecac	1 1/2 mins.

Mild stimulant, expectorant and carminative. Used to increase bronchial secretions and as an adjuvant to tonic mixtures. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Bromides, N. F.

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents

8 Gm.	Potassium Bromide	36.7 grs.
8 Gm.	Sodium Bromide	36.7 grs.
5 Gm.	Ammonium Bromide	22.8 grs.
2.5 Gm.	Calcium Bromide	11.4 grs.
0.8 Gm.	Lithium Bromide	3.6 grs.
45 c. c.	Syr. Sarsaparilla, Comp.	3.6 fl. drs.

Nerve sedative, antispasmodic and hypnotic. Used in insomnia, chorea, epilepsy, delirium tremens, alcoholism, etc. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Bronchial, Compound.

Mullein	3 grs.
Horehound	3 grs.
Senega	3 grs.
Ipecac	3 grs.
Sanguinaria	3 grs.
White Pine	3 grs.
Wild Cherry	12 grs.
Chloroform	3 grs.
Pine Tar	q. s.

A palatable and effective preparation in the treatment of bronchial affections. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Calcium Hypophosphite, N. F.

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents

3.5 Gm.	Calcium Hypophosphite	16 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Used in phthisis, rachitis, chlorosis and in defective nutrition. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Calcium Iodide, N. F.

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents

8.8 Gm.	Calcium Iodide	40 grs.

Alterative. Used in tuberculosis and syphilis. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

*Federal record of sales required.

Calcium Lactophosphate, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents

3.5 Gm.	Calcium Lactophosphate	16 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Used in rachitis, defective ossification and as a general tonic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Calcium Lactophosphates, with Iron.

Calcium Lactophosphate	16 grs.
Iron Lactate	4 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Used in anemia, chlorosis, rachitis, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Calcium and Sodium Hypophosphites.

Calcium Hypophosphite	16 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite	16 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Calcium and Sodium Lactophosphates.

Calcium Lactophosphate	16 grs.
Sodium Lactophosphate	8 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Used in malnutrition of children, rachitis, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

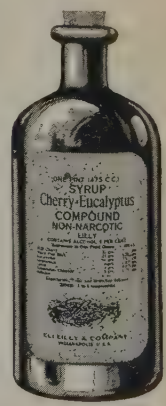
Calcium, Sodium and Potassium Hypophosphites, see Hypophosphites, Compound, Churchill's Formula.

Cephaeline, see Emetic.

***Cephaeline, Compound.**

Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride	1/8 gr.
Cephaeline Hydrochloride	1/20 gr.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. A very effective preparation to allay cough and increase the bronchial secretions in acute and subacute bronchitis. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) every two or three hours.



Cherry-Eucalyptus, Compound, Non-narcotic.

Supplied red in color when so specified.

Wild Cherry	32 grs.
White Pine Bark	24 grs.
Eucalyptus	16 grs.
Sanguinaria	4 grs.
Ipecac	4 grs.
Ammonium Chloride	8 grs.
Menthol	q. s.

Expectorant, tonic and bronchial sedative. An effective non-narcotic cough sedative of pleasant flavor. Used to allay cough and to increase and render more fluid viscid bronchial secretions. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Cinchona Alkaloids, 2 grs.

A palatable preparation of cinchona alkaloids containing 2 grains of the combined alkaloids of quinidine and cinchonine in each fluid dram. Antiperiodic, antipyretic and tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Cinchona Alkaloids, 5 grs.

Same as above, but containing 5 grains of the combined alkaloids of quinidine and cinchonine to each fluid dram. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

***Codeine Phosphate, Compound.**

Codeine Phosphate	1 gr.
Terpin Hydrate	1 gr.
Ipecac	2 grs.
Eucalyptus	4 grs.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) every two or three hours.

Cough, Veterinary, see Veterinary, Cough.

Creosote, Compound.

Creosote Beechwood, free and combined	20 mins.
Calcium Hypophosphite	4 grs.
Potassium Hypophosphite	4 grs.
Manganese Hypophosphite	2 grs.
Iron Hypophosphite	2 grs.

Tonic and alterative. Used in tuberculosis and chronic bronchitis. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Creosote, Compound, and Quinine.

Creosote Beechwood, free and combined	20 mins.
Calcium Hypophosphite	4 grs.
Potassium Hypophosphite	4 grs.
Manganese Hypophosphite	2 grs.
Iron Hypophosphite	2 grs.
Quinine Hypophosphite	2 grs.

Tonic and alterative. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 16 c. c.)

•Dover's Powder, 40 grs.

Diaphoretic and anodyne. Is especially useful in acute respiratory affections. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Emetic.

Cephaeline Hydrochloride	2/5 gr.

This syrup contains cephaeline, the chief emetic principle of ipecac and is to be given in the same dosage as Syrup of Ipecac, U. S. P. It is free from acid and extraneous material and has a pleasant taste, being in this respect greatly superior to the official syrup. Expectorant and emetic. Used in croup and other spasmodic affections and to produce vomiting. Dose—For an adult: expectorant, 1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.); emetic, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.). For a child from one to two years old; expectorant, 2 to 10 drops; emetic, 1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Five Bromides.

Sodium Bromide	40 grs.
Potassium Bromide	32 grs.
Calcium Bromide	24 grs
Lithium Bromide	16 grs
Ammonium Bromide	8 grs.

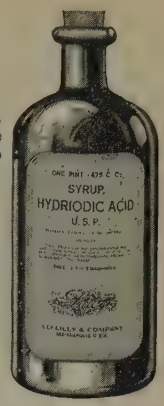
Sedative, hypnotic and antispasmodic. Used in insomnia, chorea, epilepsy, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water every three or four hours.

•Narcotic order required.
*Federal record of sales required.

***Heroin, Compound.**

Heroin	1/8 gr.
Ammonium Chloride	8 grs.
Syrup Wild Cherry	4 grs.
Syrup Tolu.	

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Used to allay cough and promote bronchial secretion. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)



Horehound, Compound.

Horehound	30 grs.
Wild Cherry	30 grs.
Ipecac	1 gr.
Senega	1 gr.
Ammonium Chloride	4 grs.
Sanguinarine Nitrate	1/16 gr.
Menthol	1/16 gr.
Glycerin	60 mins.

Expectorant and bronchial sedative. Used to allay cough and increase bronchial secretion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Hydriodic Acid, U. S. P., 1 Per Cent. Supplied in pint bottles only.

Alterative. Used in the treatment of syphilis, chronic bronchitis and rheumatism. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Hydriodic Acid, 2 Per Cent. Supplied in pint bottles only.

Alterative. Used in the treatment of syphilis and rheumatism. Dose—1/4 to 1 dram (1 to 4 c. c.)

Hypophosphites, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
4.5 Gm. . . Calcium Hypophosphite	21 grs.
1.5 Gm. . . Sodium Hypophosphite	7 grs.
1.5 Gm. . . Potassium Hypophosphite	7 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Hypophosphites, Compound, Churchill's Formula.

Calcium Hypophosphite	16 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite	16 grs.
Potassium Hypophosphite	8 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Hypophosphites, Compound, Clear.

Calcium Hypophosphite	1 gr.
Potassium Hypophosphite	1 1/2 grs.
Manganese Hypophosphite	1 gr.
Iron Hypophosphite	1 1/2 grs.
Quinine Hypophosphite	7/16 gr.
Strychnine Hypophosphite	1/8 gr.

Reconstructive tonic and stimulant. Used to improve the appetite and to give tone and strength in anemia, general debility and convalescence. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water at meal time.

Hypophosphites, Compound, Cloudy (Nutritive Hypophosphites).

Formula same as Hypophosphites, Compound, Clear, Tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in water at meal time.

Hypophosphites, Compound, N. F. (Replacing U. S. P. VIII).

Reconstructive tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Hypophosphites, Compound, and Creosote, see Creosote, Compound.

Hypophosphites, Compound, and Manganese.

Calcium Hypophosphite	16 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite	16 grs.
Potassium Hypophosphite	8 grs.
Iron Hypophosphite	4 grs.
Manganese Hypophosphite	4 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Hypophosphites, Compound, with Quinine and Strychnine.

Calcium Hypophosphite	12 grs.
Potassium Hypophosphite	8 grs.
Manganese Hypophosphite	4 grs.
Iron Hypophosphite	2 grs.
Quinine Hypophosphite	2 grs.
Strychnine Hypophosphite	8/60 gr.

Reconstructive tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Infant, Anodyne.

Celery Seed	24 grs.
Catnep	24 grs.
German Chamomile	24 grs.
Syrup Lactucarium	80 mins.

Carminative, antispasmodic and anodyne. Used in infantile colic. Dose—10 to 60 drops, according to age.

Ipecac, U. S. P.

Expectorant and emetic. Used in croup and other spasmodic affections and to produce vomiting. Dose—For an adult: expectorant, 1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.); emetic, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.). For a child from one to two years old: expectorant, 2 to 10 drops; emetic, 1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Ipecac and Opium, see Dover's Powder.

Iron Chloride.

Tr. Iron Chloride	20 mins.

Ferruginous tonic and astringent. Used in anemia, erysipelas and tonsillitis. Dose—Adult, 4 drams (15 c. c.) with water; children, 1 dram (4 c. c.)

Iron Iodide, U. S. P., 5 Per Cent. Ferrous Iodide.

Supplied in pound (12 fluid ounces) and gallon bottles only. Alterative and tonic; used in anemia and chlorosis. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c. c.) diluted with water at the time of taking. Rinse the mouth thoroughly after each dose.

Iron Iodide, 10 Per Cent. Ferrous Iodide.

Supplied in pound (12 fluid ounces) and gallon bottles only. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.) diluted with water at the time of taking. Rinse the mouth thoroughly after each dose.

Iron Lactophosphate, 8 grs.

Tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Iron and Manganese Iodides.

Iron Iodide	16 grs.
Manganese Iodide	4 grs.

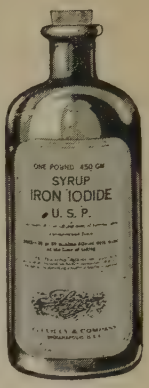
Alterative and hematinic. Dose—1/4 to 1 dram (1 to 4 c. c.)

*Federal record of sales required.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphate, No. 1.

Iron Phosphate, Soluble	16 grs.
Quinine Phosphate	2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate	8/60 gr.

Tonic. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)



Lactated Pepsin, 80 grs.

Digestive. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) after meals.

Lactophosphates, Compound.

Calcium Lactophosphate	16 grs.
Iron Lactophosphate	2 grs.
Manganese Chloride	2 grs.

Tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Lactucarium, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent 10 c. c. ..... Tr. Lactucarium ..... One fluid ounce represents 45 mins.

Hypnotic and anodyne. Used in the spasmodic affections of children and to produce sleep. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Laxative, Carminative.

A liquid laxative presenting in an agreeable form, senna, Rochelle salt, pumpkin seed and wormseed, combined with carminative aromatics. Formerly supplied as Laxamel or Laxenna. Dose—1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c. c.) at bed time; children, 15 drops to 3 drams (1 to 12 c. c.), according to age, repeated in four hours if necessary.

Lime Juice and Kola.

For preparing a stimulating and refreshing beverage for soda fountain use. See Lime Juice and Kola, Concentrated, Page 195.

***Lobelia and Tolu, Compound.**

Lobelia	7 1/2 grs.
Cannabis Indica	7 1/2 grs.
Tartar Emetic	1/8 gr.
Chloroform	4 grs.
Ammonium Chloride	8 grs.
Morphine Acetate	3/16 gr.
Syrup Tolu	q. s.

Expectorant and bronchial sedative. A useful cough sedative in bronchitis. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Mentholated Expectorant, see Page 189.

Pepsin Laxative, Compound.

Senna	60 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000	2 grs.
Liquid Diastase	60 mins.
Buchu	10 grs.

With Hydrochloric and Lactic Acids and Aromatics.

Laxative, diuretic and digestant. Used in indigestion with constipation. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Phenolphthalein, 10 grs.

A palatable laxative. Used in both acute and chronic constipation. Dose—Adults, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.); children, 1/4 to 1 dram (1 to 4 c. c.)

Phosphates, Compound, Chemical Food.

Calcium Phosphate	60 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble	8 grs.
Sodium Phosphate	8 grs.
Potassium Phosphate	4 grs.

Tonic. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Phosphates, Compound, Special.

Potassium Phosphate	14 grs.
Magnesium Phosphate	8 grs.
Calcium Phosphate	6 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble	8/20 gr.
Phosphoric Acid	16 grs.
Sodium Phosphate	trace
Sulphuric Acid	trace

Tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Phosphates, Compound, with Quinine Muriate.

Potassium Phosphate	14 grs.
Magnesium Phosphate	2 grs.
Calcium Phosphate	6 grs.
Tr. Iron Citro-chloride	3 mins.
Strychnine Phosphate	8/120 gr.
Quinine Muriate	2 grs.
Phosphoric Acid.	

Tonic and stimulant. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.) in water three times a day.

Pinus, Compound, see White Pine, Compound.

Potassium Iodide, 60 grs.

Alterative and antisyphilitic. Used in syphilis, rheumatism, arteriosclerosis, glandular enlargement, etc. Dose—1/4 to 1 dram (1 to 4 c. c.)

Quinine, Tasteless, see Coco-Quinine, Page 179.

Red Clover, Compound, see Trifolium, Compound.

Rhubarb, U. S. P.

Laxative, stomachic and astringent. Used in constipation and the irritative diarrheas of children. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Rhubarb, Aromatic, U. S. P.

Laxative, stomachic and astringent. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Rhubarb and Potassium, Compound (Neutralizing Cordial).

Rhubarb	20 grs.
Cassia	10 grs.
Hydrastis	10 grs.
Oil Peppermint	1/4 min.
Potassium Bicarbonate	5 grs.

Laxative, antacid and carminative. Used in cholera infantum, diarrhea, hyperacidity and as a gentle laxative for infants, and during pregnancy. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Sarsaparilla, 120 grs.

Alterative; used chiefly as a vehicle. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Sarsaparilla, Compound, with Potassium Iodide.

Syrup Sarsaparilla, Compound	480 mins.
Potassium Iodide	16 grs.

Alterative and antisyphilitic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Sarsaparilla, Compound, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents

20 c. c.	Fl. Ext. Sarsaparilla	96 mins.
1.5 c. c.	Fl. Ext. Glycyrrhiza	7.2 mins.
1.5 c. c.	Fl. Ext. Senna	7.2 mins.
	Aromatics.	

Alterative; used chiefly as a vehicle. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

*Federal record of sales required.

Squaw Vine, Compound.

Mitchella repens	45 grs.
Helonias	15 grs.
Cramp Bark	15 grs.
Caulophyllum	15 grs.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and where there is a tendency to abortion or miscarriage. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Squill, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents

45 c. c.	Vinegar Squill	216 mins.

Expectorant, diuretic, diaphoretic and cardiac stimulant. Used chiefly in bronchitis, asthma and croup. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Squill, Compound, U. S. P. (Hive Syrup).

Expectorant and diuretic. Used in subacute bronchitis. Dose—1/4 to 1 dram (1 to 4 c. c.)

Stillingia, Compound, N. F.

100 c. c. represents — One fluid ounce represents

25 c. c. Fl. Ext. Stillingia, Comp., N. F.	120 mins.

Alterative. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Tar, U. S. P.

Antiseptic and expectorant. Used in subacute and chronic bronchitis. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

***Tar, Tolu and Wild Cherry.**

Wild Cherry	32 grs.
White Pine Bark	24 grs.
Cubeb	8 grs.
Ammonium Chloride	8 grs.
Glycerin	14 mins.
Ipecac	1/2 gr.
Chloroform	4 grs.
Morphine Hydrochloride	8/32 gr.
Syrup Tar	80 mins.
Syrup Tolu	q. s.

Expectorant, sedative and anodyne. Used to allay cough and stimulate bronchial secretion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Thyme, 120 grs.

Respiratory sedative and antispasmodic. Used in pertussis and bronchitis. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Tolu, U. S. P.

Used chiefly as a vehicle. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

***Tolu, Compound.**

Diacetylmorphine	1/8 gr.
Cannabis Indica	7 1/2 grs.
Lobelia	7 1/2 grs.
Tartar Emetic	1/8 gr.
Chloroform	4 grs.
Syrup Tolu	q. s.

Expectorant and bronchial sedative. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Tonic Hypophosphites, see Hypophosphites, Compound, Clear.

Trifolium, Compound.

Trifolium Blossoms	32 grs.
Stillingia	16 grs.
Lappa	16 grs.
Phytolacca	16 grs.
Berberis	16 grs.
Cascara Amarga	16 grs.
Xanthoxylum	4 grs.
Potassium Iodide	8 grs.

Alterative. Used in syphilis and chronic rheumatism. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Trifolium, Compound, with Cascara.

Formula same as Trifolium, Compound, with the addition of Cascara, 40 grs. Dose—2 drams (8 c. c.)

Veterinary Cough Syrup, Formula A (Wild Cherry Compound).

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
0.42 c. c.	Chloroform	2 mins.
2.2 Gm.	Antimony and Pot. Tartrate	10 grs.
13.15 Gm.	Wild Cherry	60 grs.
13.15 Gm.	Hyoscyamus	60 grs.
	Oil Peppermint	q. s.
	Syrup Tar	q. s.

Used in acute cough. Dose—1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c. c.) for horses or cattle, repeated three or four times a day.

Veterinary Cough Syrup, Formula B (Sanguinaria Compound, Mentholated).

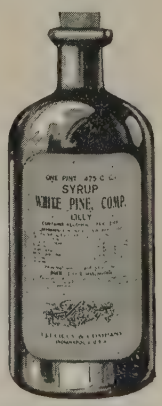
100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
0.83 c. c.	Chloroform	4 mins.
13.15 Gm.	Ammonium Chloride	60 grs.
13.15 Gm.	Hyoscyamus	60 grs.
6.6 Gm.	Sanguinaria	30 grs.
13.15 Gm.	Ext. Licorice	60 grs.
0.055 Gm.	Menthol	1/4 gr.
	Oil Peppermint	q. s.
	Syrup	q. s.

Used in chronic cough. Dose—1 fluid ounce (30 c. c.) for horses or cattle, repeated three or four times a day.

***White Pine, Compound.**

White Pine Bark	30 grs.
Wild Cherry	30 grs.
Sanguinaria	3 1/2 grs.
Balm Gilead Buds	4 grs.
Spikenard	4 grs.
Sassafras	2 grs.
Morphine Sulphate	3/16 gr.
Chloroform	2 mins.

The above formula will be supplied red when so specified. Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)



White Pine, Compound, with Ammonium Chloride, without Morphine. Supplied red only.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

White Pine, Compound, with Ammonium Chloride, Mentholated, without Morphine. Supplied red only.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

***White Pine, Compound, with Codeine.**

Formula same as Syrup White Pine, Compound, without Morphine, with 3/16 grain Codeine Sulphate added to each ounce. Bronchial sedative and anodyne expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

*Federal record of sales required.

***White Pine, Compound, with Heroin.**

Formula same as Syrup White Pine, Compound, without Morphine, with 1/8 grain Heroin added to each ounce. Bronchial sedative and anodyne expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

***White Pine, Compound, Mentholated.** Supplied red only.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

White Pine, Compound, Mentholated, without Morphine. Supplied red only.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

White Pine, Compound, without Morphine.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

White Pine, Compound, without Morphine, Red.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

White Pine, Compound, without Morphine or Chloroform.

Stimulating expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

White Pine, Compound, N. F.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

***White Pine, Compound, with Tar.**

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

***White Pine, Compound, with Tar, Mentholated.**

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

White Pine, Compound, with Tar, without Morphine.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Wild Cherry, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
15 Gm.	Wild Cherry	68 grs.

Tonic and sedative. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Wormseed, Compound (Worm Syrup).

Pink Root	50 grs.
Senna	30 grs.
American Wormseed	55 grs.

Anthelmintic. Used to expel round worms. Dose—For children, 1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.)

Yerba Santa, Aromatic, N. F.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
3.2 c. c.	Fl. Ext. Eriodictyon Aromatics.	15 mins.

Used chiefly as a vehicle to disguise the taste of bitter medicines. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Tablets

All compressed tablets, of whatever size, shape or coating, also all tablet triturates, are here grouped under the general head of Tablets. Where no notations occur as to coating the tablets are uncoated.

An acceptable tablet should be made of the best materials and be thoroughly triturated before compression. It should be quickly soluble or readily disintegrating according to its nature, and uniform in weight and size. Such standards are maintained for Lilly Tablets.

PACKAGES

Tablets are packed in bottles of 100 and 1,000. Other quantities are supplied on special orders.

NOTE

Unless the coating is specified, plain (uncoated) tablets are furnished on orders. It will be noticed that certain tablets are sugar-coated white and in colors. When sugar-coated tablets are ordered, color not specified, we always send WHITE. Abbreviations s. c. and c. c. are used to designate sugar-coated and chocolate-coated tablets respectively.

Absorbent, Dyspeptic.

Pepsin, 1:3000	1 gr.
Charcoal	2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 1/2 grs.

Indicated in indigestion with flatulence, heartburn, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals, repeated in an hour or two if necessary.

Acetanilid, 1 gr., white or pink; 2 grs.; 2 1/2 grs; 3 grs., white or pink; 4 grs.; 5 grs., white or pink.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Employed in headache, fevers and neuralgia. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Acetanilid, Aromatic, white or pink. Wintergreen flavor.

Acetanilid	5 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose —1 or 2 tablets.

Acetanilid and Caffeine, Compound.

Acetanilid	3 1/2 grs.
Caffeine	1 gr.
Sodium Bromide	7 1/2 grs.

Analgesic and nerve sedative. Used in nervous or sick headache. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Acetanilid and Cascara, Compound, c. c. only.

Acetanilid	2 grs.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.
Sodium Bromide	1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.
Fl. Ext. Cascara Sagrada	5 mins.

Analgesic and sedative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Acetanilid, Compound, Aulde, No. 1, white or pink.

Acetanilid	7/20 gr.
Caffeine	1/40 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1/10 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used for relief of headache, neuralgia etc., in children. Dose—1 tablet every half-hour for three or four doses.

Acetanilid, Compound, Aulde, No. 2, white or pink.

Acetanilid	3 1/2 grs.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.

Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Acetanilid, Compound, Improved, white or pink.

Capsicum	1/25 gr.
Acetanilid	3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	3/4 gr.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Acetanilid, Compound, No. 5.

Acetanilid	2 grs.
Fl. Ext. Gelsemium	1 min.

Antipyretic, analgesic and nerve sedative. Used in neuralgia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Acetanilid, Compound, No. 6.

Acetanilid	2 1/2 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated	1 gr.
Gelsemin, Concentration	1/10 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic and nerve sedative. Used in neuralgia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Acetanilid, Compound, No. 8, white or pink.

Acetanilid	4 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	3/4 gr.
Caffeine	1/8 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in headache, neuralgia, fevers, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Acetanilid, Compound, No. 9, pink only.

Acetanilid	3 1/2 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated	1 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	3/4 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Acetanilid, Compound, Powder, N. F., 5 grs., white or pink.

Acetanilid	3 1/2 grs.
Caffeine	1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Acetanilid, Compound, Special, white or pink.

Acetanilid	3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.
Potassium Chloride	1/2 gr.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

•Acetanilid, Compound, with Codeine.

Acetanilid	3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.
Codeine	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic and anodyne. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Acetanilid, Compound, and Quinine, No. 1.

Acetanilid	2 1/10 grs.
Caffeine	3/20 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	3/5 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	2 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in migraine, fevers, neuralgia, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Acetanilid, Compound, and Quinine, No. 2. Also c. c.

Acetanilid	2 grs.
Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin	1/20 gr.
Aloin	1/15 gr.
Tr. Aconite Root	1 min.

Antipyretic, analgesic and laxative. Used in colds, influenza, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Acetanilid, Compound, and Salol.

Acetanilid	2 grs.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.
Salol	2 1/2 grs.

Antipyretic, analgesic, antiarthritic and intestinal antiseptic. Used in rheumatism, influenza, neuralgia, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Acetanilid and Quinine, see Tablets Quinilid.

Acetanilid and Salol.

Acetanilid	2 1/2 grs.
Salol	2 1/2 grs.

Antipyretic, analgesic, antiarthritic and intestinal antiseptic. Used in neuralgia, influenza, rheumatism, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Acetanilid and Sodium Bicarbonate.

Acetanilid	4 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound, No. 1, white or pink, also c. c.

Acetanilid	3 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	9/10 gr.
Sodium Bromide	1/10 gr.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

•Narcotic order required.

Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound, No. 2, white or pink.

Acetanilid	2 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarb.	2 1/2 grs.
Caffeine	1/2 gr.
Tr. Gelsemium	3 mins.

Antipyretic, analgesic and nerve sedative. Used chiefly in neuralgia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

•Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound, with Codeine.

Acetanilid	3 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bromide	1/10 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	9/10 gr.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.
Codeine	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic and anodyne. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Acetanilid, Sodium and Quinine, Compound.

Acetanilid	3 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	9/10 gr.
Sodium Bromide	1/10 gr.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	2 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in colds, headaches, fevers, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Acetphenetidin and Combinations, see Phenacetin.

Acetylsalicylic Acid, see A. S. A.

Acid Salicylic and Combinations, see Salicylic Acid.

Aconite, Root, Fluid Extract, 1 min.

Antipyretic, anodyne, sedative and cardiac depressant. Used in rheumatism, neuralgia, tonsillitis and other acute infections where there is fever and increased blood pressure. Dose—1 tablet.

Aconite, Tincture, U. S. P., 1 min.; 2 mins.

Aconite Tincture is one-tenth the strength of the fluid extract. Dose—1 to 10 mins.

Aconite and Belladonna.

Tr. Aconite	1 min.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves	1 min.

Antipyretic, anodyne and sedative. Used in inflammatory diseases with fever and rapid pulse, as in bronchitis, influenza, tonsillitis, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets, or 1 tablet at hourly intervals.

Aconite and Bryonia.

Tr. Aconite	1 min.
Tr. Bryonia	1 min.

Antipyretic and sedative. Used in acute infections with high fever. Dose—1 to 3 tablets, or 1 tablet at hourly intervals.

Aconitine, Crystals, 1/500 gr.; 1/200 gr.; 1/100 gr.

Antipyretic, anodyne and cardiac depressant. Of value in acute and chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, pleurisy, pneumonia and acute infections. Dose—1/500 to 1/100 gr., with caution.

Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac, see Page 174

Alkaline.
Rhubarb..... 3 grs.
Hydrastis..... 1 gr.
Pancreatin.....1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....1/2 gr.
Aromatics.
Antidyspeptic, antacid and stomachic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Alkaline, Antiseptic, Nasal, see Antiseptic, Alkaline, also Solvets Alkaline, Page 113.

Aloes and Mastic, s. c. white; also c. c.
Aloes..... 2 grs.
Mastic.....1/2 gr.
Red Rose.....1/2 gr.
Cathartic. Used in dyspepsia and habitual constipation. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, 1/4 gr.; 1/4 gr., c. c.; 1/2 gr.; 1/2 gr., c. c.; 1 gr.
Cathartic. Used in chronic constipation. Dose—1/4 to 2 grs.

Aloin and Belladonna, Compound, see Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna.

Aloin, Belladonna and Nux Vomica.
Aloin.....1/5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/6 gr.
Cathartic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, Belladonna and Podophyllin, also c. c.
Aloin.....1/8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/8 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/8 gr.
Cathartic. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Aloin, Belladonna, Podophyllin and Nux Vomica, also c. c.
Aloin.....1/10 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/10 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/10 gr.
Cathartic. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnine, see Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna.

Aloin, Belladonna, Strychnine and Cascara, see Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara.

Aloin, Belladonna, Strychnine and Ipecac, see Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac.

Aloin and Cascarin, Compound, Duncan, No. 1, also c. c.
Aloin..... 1/5 gr.
Cascarin..... 1/4 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/60 gr.
Cathartic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin and Cascarin, Compound, Duncan, No. 2, also c. c.
Aloin.....1/4 gr.
Cascarin.....1/4 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/8 gr.
Cathartic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, Compound, and Strychnine, also c. c.
Aloin..... 1/8 gr.
Podophyllin..... 1/8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Strychnine.....1/80 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum.....1/10 gr.
Cathartic. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Aloin and Podophyllin, No. 1, also c. c.
Aloin.....1/8 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/8 gr.
Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin and Podophyllin, No. 2, also c. c.
Aloin.....1/4 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/4 gr.
Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, Podophyllin and Nux Vomica, also c. c.
Aloin..... 1/8 gr.
Podophyllin..... 1/8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/10 gr.
Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 1, also c. c.; s. c. white or red.
Aloin..... 1/5 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Laxative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 2, also c. c.; s. c. red.
Aloin..... 1/5 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/120 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Laxative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara, No. 1, also c. c.; s. c. white or red.
Aloin..... 1/5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/120 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada..... 1/2 gr.
Of value in habitual constipation, torpid liver, colds, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets at night, or 1 tablet repeated at intervals of four hours during the day.

Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara, No. 2, also c. c.; s. c. red.
Aloin..... 1/2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/120 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/16 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada..... 1/2 gr.
Of value in habitual constipation, torpid liver, colds, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac, also c. c.; s. c. red.
Aloin..... 1/4 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Ipecac.....1/16 gr.
Cathartic. A very popular formula used for the relief of colds, habitual constipation, torpidity of the liver, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac, with Calomel, see Pil Asbic, Page 95.

A. S. B. and I., with Phenolphthalein, s. c. pink only.
Aloin..... 1/4 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Ipecac.....1/16 gr.
Phenolphthalein..... 1/2 gr.
A mild acting cathartic and intestinal stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Podophyllin, also c. c.

Aloin	1/5 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin	1/8 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Alum, for Solutions, see Solvets, Page 113.

Alum, Compound, No. 1, for Injections.

Alum	2 1/2 grs.
Zinc Sulphate	2 grs.
Liquor Hydrastine	1 min.

For a more conveniently shaped tablet for making solutions, see Solvets, Page 113.

Astringent and antiseptic. Of value as a urethral injection, vaginal douche and as an antiseptic, astringent wash for skin diseases. Dose—1 to 4 tablets in four ounces of water.

Alum, Compound, No. 2, see Solvets, Page 113.

Ammonium Bromide, 5 grs.

Sedative to the nervous system. Indicated in delirium tremens, nervous headaches, mania, chorea, epilepsy and insomnia. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Ammonium Chloride, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs. Also supplied 3 grs. in pound bottles; 5 grs. in pound bottles and in flasks.

Expectorant and stimulant to mucous membranes. Used in bronchitis where the secretions are thick and viscid and in intestinal catarrh and catarrhal jaundice. Dose—1 to 30 grs.

Ammonium Chloride, Compound, No. 1.

Ammonium Chloride	1/4 gr.
Cubeb	1/8 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza	1/10 gr.

Stimulating expectorant. Used in bronchitis. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Ammonium Chloride, Compound, No. 2.

Ammonium Chloride	1/4 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza	1/10 gr.
Cubeb	1/8 gr.
Potassium Chloride	1/4 gr.

Stimulant and expectorant. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

•Ammonium Chloride, Compound, with Codeine.

Ammonium Chloride	1/4 gr.
Cubeb	1/8 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza	1/10 gr.
Codeine	1/25 gr.

Codeine has been added to Ammonium Chloride, Compound, No. 2, as a bronchial sedative in coughs, colds, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Ammonium Chloride and Hyoscyamus, Compound.

Ammonium Chloride	1 gr.
Tartar Emetic	1/24 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/6 gr.

Expectorant and sedative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Ammonium Chloride and Licorice.

Ammonium Chloride	2 grs.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza	8 grs.

Stimulant, expectorant and demulcent. Used in bronchitis, pharyngitis, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

•Narcotic order required.
*Federal record of sales required.

Ammonium Salicylate, 5 grs.

Antipyretic and antirheumatic. Of value in febrile conditions, rheumatism, tonsillitis, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Ammonium Salicylate, Compound.

Ammonium Salicylate	3 grs.
Acetphenetidin	1 gr.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.
Salicin	1 1/2 grs.

Antipyretic and antirheumatic. Used in influenza, coryza, tonsillitis, rheumatism, etc. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

•Ammonium Salicylate and Acetanilid, Compound, c. c. only.

Ammonium Salicylate	2 grs.
Acetanilid	1 1/2 grs.
Dover's Powder	1 1/2 grs.
Camphor	1/2 gr.
Caffeine	1 gr.

Antiseptic, antirheumatic and sedative. Used in coryza, grip, tonsillitis, etc. Dose—1 tablet every four hours taken with half a glass of water.

Analgesic, No. 1.

Acetanilid	3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic and antacid. Used for headaches, colds, neuralgia, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Analgesic, No. 2.

Caffeine	1/4 gr.
Acetanilid	2 1/2 grs.
Strontium Salicylate	2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in influenza, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Analgesine, Kerr.

Acetanilid	3 grs.
Ammonium Chloride	1 gr.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1/2 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic and expectorant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Anemia, c. c. only.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Arsenous Acid	1/60 gr.
Manganese Dioxide	1 gr.

Tonic, antiperiodic and alterative. Indicated in anemias, wasting diseases, skin affections, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

***Anodyne, Infant, Waugh, Modified.**

Nickel Bromide	1/134 gr.
Codeine Sulphate	1/300 gr.
Ipecac	1/134 gr.
Lithium Carbonate	1/25 gr.
Oil Anise	1/134 gr.

Used in flatulency, epilepsy, restlessness, etc., and for alleviating the pain of dentition. Dose—1 or 2 tablets, dissolved in hot water, given every half hour until relief occurs.

Anodyne, c. c. only.

Camphor	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum	1/20 min.

Anodyne, sedative and somnifacient. Used to relieve pain and induce sleep. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Antacid, Pope.

Sodium Bicarbonate.....2 grs.
Magnesia, Calcined.....3 grs.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

Antacid. Of value in correcting acid or sour stomach, heartburn, sick-headache, etc. Dose—1 to 4 tablets after meals and at bed time.

Antacid, Roberts.

Calcium Carbonate, Precip.....3 1/2 grs.
Magnesium Carbonate.....2 1/2 grs.
Sodium Chloride..... 1 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Antiasthmatic, Hare, also c. c.

Potassium Bromide..... 2 grs.
Sodium Iodide..... 2 grs.
Fl. Ext. Euphorbia Pil..... 3 mins.
Tr. Lobelia..... 4 mins.
Nitroglycerin.....1/200 gr.

Used extensively in the treatment of asthma, hay fever, cardiac dyspnea, chronic bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 to 4 tablets with water every three or four hours.

Antibilious, also c. c.

Calomel.....1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/8 gr.
Fl. Ext. Capsicum.....1/8 gr.

Hepatic stimulant, laxative and cathartic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets at night.

•Antibronchitis, c. c. only

Diacetylmorphine.....1/16 gr.
Creosote..... 1 min.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/60 gr.
Terpin Hydrate..... 2 grs.
Eucalyptol..... 1/2 gr.

Expectorant, anodyne and bronchial antiseptic. Dose —1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours.

Anticold, Gordon, Modified, c. c. only.

Tartar Emetic.....1/100 gr.
Fl. Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/32 min.
Oil Anise..... 1/20 min.
Tr. Aconite Root, P. T..... 1/2 min.
Camphor..... 1/8 gr.

Antipyretic and anodyne. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Anticonstipation, also c. c.; s. c. pink.

Ext. Cascara Sagrada..... 1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/8 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/8 gr.
Ipecac.....1/8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/8 gr.

Intestinal tonic and laxative. Of marked value in sluggishness of intestinal glands, accompanied by chronic constipation. Dose—1 or 2 tablets as required.

Anticonstipation, Waugh

Ext. Aloes..... 1/12 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/24 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/100 gr.
Ipecac.....1/120 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum.....1/500 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets, two or three times daily.

•Narcotic order required.

Antidyspepsia.

Pepsin, Saccharated..... 5 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate..... 2 grs.
Magnesia, Calcined..... 2 grs.
Ginger..... 1 gr.
Ipecac.....1/2 gr.

Antacid and digestive. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Antidyspeptic, No. 1, also c. c.

Ipecac.....1/10 gr.
Blue Mass..... 2 grs.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound..... 2 grs.

Cathartic, alterative, cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Antidyspeptic, No. 2, also c c.; s. c. white.

Strychnine Sulphate.....1/60 gr.
Ipecac.....1/10 gr.
Capsicum.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb..... 1/4 gr.
Ext. Gentian..... 1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 2 grs.

Antacid and digestive. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Antidyspeptic, Fothergill, Improved, also c. c.

Ext. Gentian..... 1 gr.
Blue Mass..... 1 gr.
Ipecac.....1/10 gr.
Capsicum.....1/10 gr.
Strychnine.....1/40 gr.

Bitter tonic, alterative and laxative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Antiferment, see Sodium Sulphite, Compound.

Antigrip.

Ammonium Chloride.....1 1/4 grs.
Acetanilid.....1 1/4 grs.
Sodium Salicylate.....3 3/4 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in bronchitis and influenza. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours taken with a half glass of water.

Antimalarial, also c. c.

Nux Vomica.....1/4 gr.
Capsicum.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....1/2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate..... 3 grs.

Antiperiodic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Antimalarial, Bonner, also c. c.

Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/40 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/40 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated..... 1/2 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/20 gr.
Capsicum.....1/10 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate.....1/20 gr.

Antiperiodic, laxative, alterative and tonic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Antimony Arsenite, 1/1000 gr.

Used in psoriasis, eczema and other chronic skin diseases. Dose—1 to 4 tablets two or three times daily.

Antineuralgic, see Neuralgic, Gross.

Antipyrin, 1 gr.; 5 grs.

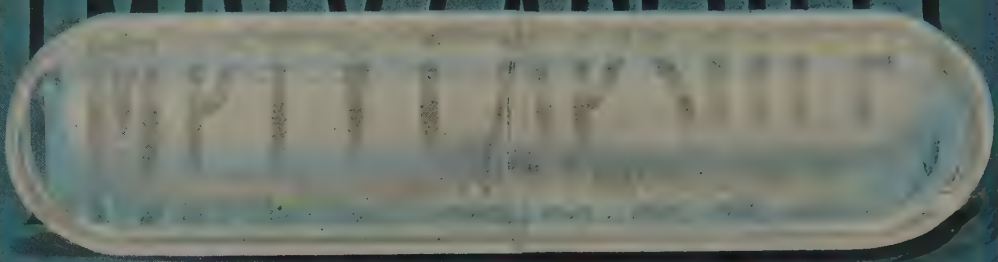
Antipyretic, sedative and analgesic. Used to relieve pain in migraine, neuralgia, tabes and the spasmodic attacks of asthma and pertussis and to reduce fever. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Views in COMPRESSED TABLET Department

EMPTY GELATIN CAPSULE BUILDING

LILLY

EMPTY CAPSULES



HIGHLY TRANSPARENT

UNTOUCHED BY HANDS

Prescription Clerks prefer Lilly Capsules because they are firm, highly transparent, easily joined and close securely. They save temper, time and trouble.

Physicians like them because they are thin-walled, quickly soluble, uniform and clean.

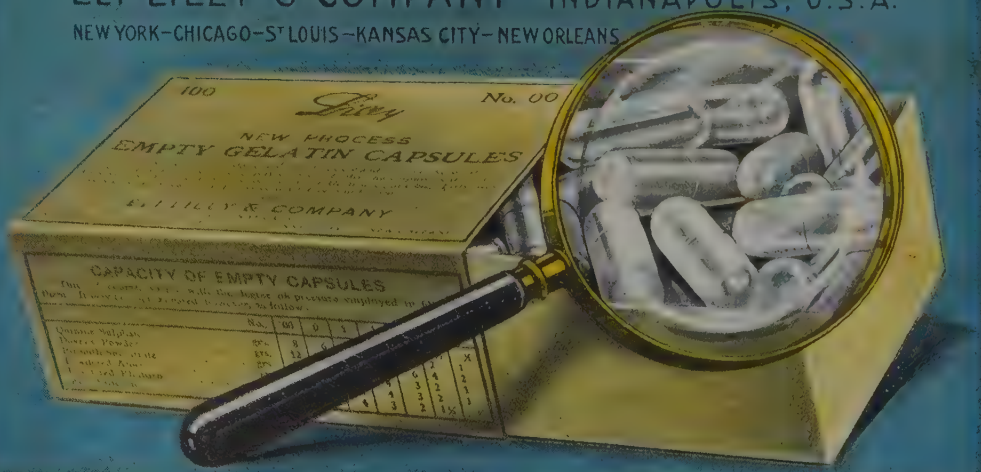
Proprietors specify them because they offer a minimum of waste, add to the appearance of the finished prescription and—

COST NO MORE THAN ORDINARY CAPSULES

SUPPLIED THROUGH THE DRUG TRADE

ELI LILLY & COMPANY INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—ST LOUIS—KANSAS CITY—NEW ORLEANS



LILLY'S LIQUID BLAUD contains the component parts of Blaud's Mass, which react to form fresh ferrous carbonate at the time a dose is mixed with water. The patient gets the fresh iron salt each time.

Lilly's Liquid Blaud is supplied Plain; with Arsenic; with Strychnine and with Arsenic and Strychnine, in special bottles only.

Send for Literature

THREE FLUID OUNCES
LILLY'S
DENTAL
LOTION
ELI LILLY & COMP
INDIANAPOLIS, U
THREE FLUID OUNCES
LILLY'S
DENTAL
LOTION
ELI LILLY & COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.
one ounce
LILLY
COLD
CREAM
A DELICATELY PERFUMED EMOLLIENT
ELI LILLY & CO
INDIANAPOLIS
U.S.A.
one ounce
LILLY
COLD
CREAM
A DELICATELY PERFUMED EMOLLIENT
ELI LILLY & CO
INDIANAPOLIS
U.S.A.
TWO OUNCES
LILLY
DENTAL
PASTE
DENTAL PASTE
TWO OUNCES
LILLY
DENTAL
PASTE
TWO OUNCES

Antirheumatic, also c. c.

Potassium Iodide	2 grs.
Ext. Phytolacca	1 gr.
Guaiac	3 grs.
Colchicine	1/100 gr.
Digitalin	1/100 gr.

Alterative, antirheumatic, antipodagric and antineuralgic. Indicated in rheumatism and gout. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Antiseptic, Alkaline (Borax and Sodium Salicylate Compound), white or pink.

Sodium Bicarbonate	4 1/2 grs.
Sodium Borate	4 1/2 grs.
Sodium Chloride	4 1/2 grs.
Sodium Benzoate	1/6 gr.
Sodium Salicylate	1/6 gr.
Eucalyptol, Thymol, Menthol and Oil Wintergreen	q. s.

Antiseptic and sedative to mucous surfaces. One tablet dissolved in two fluid ounces of water furnishes a solution suitable for local use as a lotion, spray or nasal douche in coryza, catarrh, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, etc. See also Solvets, Page 113.

Antiseptic, Bernay's, Small, Round, white, blue or red. On orders for Bernay's Tablets, Diamond Antiseptic Tablets, Small, will be supplied unless round is specified.

Corrosive Sublimate	1.82 grs.
Citric Acid	.87 gr.

Antiseptic. For external use. One tablet dissolved in four fluid ounces of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution of mercury bichloride.

Antiseptic, Diamond, Bernay's (Small) white, blue or red; in bottles of 20, 100, 500 or 1000.

Each tablet contains

Mercury Bichloride	1.82 grs.

These tablets are diamond in shape and are packaged only in diamond shaped bottles with corrugated edges. There is no chance of mistaking them either in the daytime or at night for headache or other tablets for internal administration. They are readily and quickly soluble; one tablet in four fluid ounces of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution—a valuable antiseptic for external use.

Antiseptic, Diamond (Large) white, blue or pink; in bottles of 6, 25, 100, 1000 and 1 pound.

Each tablet contains

Mercury Bichloride	7.3 grs.

One tablet in one pint of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution for external use. For description of tablet and package, see Diamond Antiseptic, Bernay's. The use of these tablets prevent many cases of accidental poisoning.

Antiseptic, No. 1, for External Use Only. White, green or blue. Supplied either compressed or molded. The word "Poison" appears on each Compressed Tablet. White molded tablets are supplied on unspecified orders. The tablets are packaged in bottles of 25, 100, 1000 and 1 pound.

Each tablet contains:

Mercury Bichloride	7.3 grs.
Ammonium Chloride	q. s.

One tablet dissolved in one pint of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution.

Antiseptic, No. 2, for External Use Only. White, green, blue or pink, molded. White molded tablets are supplied on unspecified orders.

Each tablet contains

Mercury Bichloride	7.3 grs.
Citric Acid	3.8 grs.

The addition of citric acid prevents the precipitation of the mercury as an albuminate when solutions of these tablets are brought into contact with body fluids, as in irrigating body cavities or washing wounds. One tablet dissolved in one pint of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution.

Antiseptic, No. 3, R. St. J. Perry, for External Use Only. White or pink; molded white tablets are supplied on unspecified orders.

Each tablet contains

Mercury Cyanide	7.5 grs.
Sodium Borate	15. grs.

Mercury cyanide is less corrosive and equally as effective as bichloride. One tablet dissolved in one pint of water makes a solution of about 1 to 1000.

Antiseptic, Intestinal, No. 1.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate	1/8 gr.
Salol	1/8 gr.
Bismuth Subgallate	1/2 gr.
Guaiacol Carbonate	1/2 gr.

Antiseptic and astringent. Used for indigestion, flatulence, intestinal catarrh and fermentative diarrhea. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

•Antivomiting, No. 1.

Bismuth Subgallate	2 1/2 grs.
Cerium Oxalate	2 1/2 grs.
Cocaine Hydrochloride	1/12 gr.

Used to prevent or check vomiting in pregnancy, seasickness, migraine, etc. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Antivomiting, No. 2.

Cerium Oxalate	1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate	1 gr.
Ipecac	1/100 gr.

Sedative, antacid and relaxant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aphrodisiac, Compound, also c. c.; s. c., white or pink.

Ext. Damiana	2 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.
Zinc Phosphide	1/10 gr.
Cantharides	1/25 gr.

Nerve stimulant and aphrodisiac. Useful in sexual exhaustion, neurasthenia, melancholia, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Arsenic Bromide, 1/100 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/20 gr.

Alterative. Used in the treatment of diabetes. Dose—1/100 to 1/20 gr.

Arsenic Iodide, 1/100 gr.; 1/20 gr.

Alterative. Used to improve the nutrition of the skin and hair and in chronic skin diseases, as eczema, psoriasis, etc. Dose—1/100 to 1/20 gr.

•Narcotic order required.

Arsenic Sulphide, 1/100 gr.; 1/30 gr.

Indicated in chronic skin diseases, furunculosis and suppurative lesions. Dose—1/100 to 1/20 gr.

Arsenous Acid (Arsenic Trioxide), 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/40 gr.; 1/30 gr.; 1/30 gr., s. c., red; 1/20 gr.; 1/10 gr.

Antiperiodic, alterative and tonic. Employed in malarial and other intermittent fevers, skin diseases, syphilis, chorea, neuralgia, anemia, etc. Dose—1/200 to 1/10 gr., with caution.

Arsenous Acid and Strychnine, No. 1.

Arsenous Acid.....1/40 gr.
Strychnine.....1/60 gr.

Antiperiodic, tonic, alterative and stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Arsenous Acid and Strychnine, No. 2.

Arsenous Acid.....1/100 gr.
Strychnine.....1/100 gr.

Antiperiodic, tonic, alterative and stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

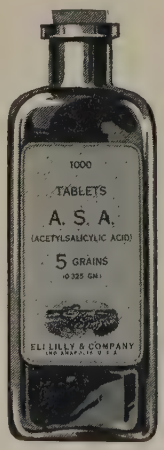
A. S. A., 5 grs., white or pink, c. c.; s. c., white or pink, 7 1/2 grs., white or pink.

Tablets A. S. A. (Acetylsalicylic Acid) are anodyne, antiseptic, antipyretic and antirheumatic. They are used to relieve pain in migraine, neuralgia, rheumatism and gout and to reduce fever. Dose—5 to 15 grs.

A. S. A. Compound (Acetylsalicylic Acid Compound).

Acetylsalicylic Acid . 3 1/2 grs.
Caffeine . . . 1/2 gr.
Phenacetin . . . . . 2 1/2 grs.

Anodyne and antipyretic. Dose—1 tablet.



Asafetida, 1 gr., c. c.; 2 grs., c. c., s. c., white; 3 grs., c. c., s. c., white; 4 grs., c. c.; 5 grs., c. c., s. c., white.

Nerve sedative, antispasmodic and carminative. Employed in hysteria, spasms, whooping cough, flatulency, etc. Dose—1 to 20 grs.

Asafetida and Iron, c. c. only.

Asafetida.....2 grs.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....1 gr.

Nerve sedative, antispasmodic, tonic and carminative. Used in chlorosis and the nervous derangements of the menopause. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Asafetida and Nux Vomica, c. c. only.

Asafetida..... 3 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/4 gr.

Antispasmodic, tonic and stimulant. Used in flatulency and intestinal fermentation especially in neurasthenic and hysterical patients. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Asalgen (pink, wintergreen flavor).

Acetylsalicylic Acid ..... 5 grs.
Phenolphthalein .....1/2 gr.
Caffeine .....1/2 gr.

Analgesic and anticephalalgic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Asbic, see Pil Asbic, Page 95.

Astringent Wash.

Lead Acetate..... 2 grs.
Zinc Acetate..... 2 grs.
Berberine Hydrochloride. 1/20 gr.

For local use only. For a more conveniently shaped tablet for making solutions, see Solvets, Page 113.

Atropine Sulphate, 1/500 gr.; 1/300 gr.; 1/250 gr.; 1/200 gr.; 1/150 gr.; 1/120 gr.; 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/50 gr.

Antispasmodic, anodyne, anhidrotic, mydriatic, respiratory and cardiac stimulant. Employed in angina pectoris, shock, incontinence of urine, constipation, night sweats, acute coryza, epilepsy, asthma, whooping cough, etc. Dose—1/500 to 1/50 gr., with caution.

Aulde, see Acetanilid, Compound, Aulde.

Avenin, Compound, c. c. only.

Avenin.....1/200 gr.
Cannabin..... 1/10 gr.
Zinc Phosphide..... 1/10 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/40 gr.

Nerve tonic and stimulant. Used in neuralgia, sciatica, and as a general nerve tonic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Baer, see Sedative, Baer.

Barbital, 5 grs. (Diethlybarbituric Acid).

Hypnotic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.
Also supplied in tubes of 10 tablets each.

Barker Fordyce, see Laxative, Special.

Belladonna Leaves, Extract, 1/8 gr.; 1/4 gr.

Action and use similar to that of atropine. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr.

Belladonna Leaves, Tincture, 1 min.

Action and use similar to that of atropine. Dose—1 to 20 mins.

Benzoic Acid, 5 grs.

Antiseptic, antipyretic and stimulating expectorant. Used in bronchitis, arthritis, vesical catarrh, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Bernay's, see Antiseptic, Bernay's.

Betanaphthol, 2 1/2 grs.; 5 grs.

Anthelmintic and intestinal antiseptic. Used as an intestinal antiseptic in typhoid fever, fermentative dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea, etc., and to expel hookworms. Contraindicated if there is nephritis. Dose—2 1/2 to 5 grs. as an antiseptic; 15 to 60 grs. as an anthelmintic.

Bismuth Betanaphtholate, 5 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Used in typhoid and fermentative diarrhea. Dose—1 to 15 grs.

Bismuth and Calomel.
Bismuth Subnitrate..... 2 grs.
Calomel.....1/10 gr.
Aromatic Powder..... 1 gr.
Antiseptic, astringent and laxative. Indicated in irritated intestinal conditions, dysentery, gastritis, indigestion, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Bismuth and Calomel, Compound, see Bismuth, Calomel and Ipecac.

Bismuth, Calomel and Ipecac.
Bismuth Subnitrate..... 1 gr.
Calomel.....1/40 gr.
Ipecac.....1/60 gr.
Antidyspeptic and mild laxative. Used principally to relieve indigestion in children. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Bismuth and Cerium Oxalate, No. 1.
Bismuth Subnitrate..... 1 gr.
Cerium Oxalate.....1/2 gr.
Gastric sedative and antiemetic. Employed to check nausea and prevent vomiting. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Bismuth and Cerium Oxalate, No. 2.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....5 grs.
Cerium Oxalate.....1 gr.
Dose—1 or 2 tablets

Bismuth and Charcoal.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....2 grs.
Charcoal.....5 grs.
Astringent, sedative, deodorant and absorbent. Employed in indigestion, gastritis, dyspepsia, dysentery, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Bismuth, Compound, see Bismuth and Cerium Oxalate.

Bismuth and Ipecac, Compound.
Bismuth Subnitrate..... 2 grs.
Ipecac.....1/50 gr.
Calomel.....1/20 gr.
Aromatic Powder..... 1 gr.
Gastric sedative, antidyspeptic and mild laxative. Used chiefly for indigestion and costiveness in children. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Bismuth and Magnesia, No. 1.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....15 grs.
Calcined Magnesia.....10 grs.
Astringent, sedative and antacid. Dose—1 tablet.

Bismuth and Magnesia, No. 2.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....15 grs.
Calcined Magnesia..... 5 grs.
Dose—1 tablet.

Bismuth and Magnesia, No. 3.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....10 grs.
Calcined Magnesia.....10 grs.
Dose—1 tablet.

Bismuth, Magnesia and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 1.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....10 grs.
Calcined Magnesia..... 5 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....20 grs.
Astringent, sedative, antacid and absorbent. Dose—1 tablet.

Bismuth, Magnesia and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 2.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....10 grs.
Calcined Magnesia.....10 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....10 grs.
Antacid and gastrointestinal sedative, astringent and absorbent. Dose—1 tablet.

Bismuth and Salol.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....5 grs.
Salol.....5 grs.
Intestinal antiseptic. Used in summer diarrheas, intestinal fermentation, flatulency, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Bismuth and Sodium Bicarbonate.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....10 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....20 grs.
Antacid and gastrointestinal sedative. Dose—1 tablet.

Bismuth Subcarbonate, 5 grs.
Astringent and sedative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Bismuth Subgallate, 5 grs.
Antiseptic, astringent and sedative. Used in fermentative diarrhea, dyspepsia, nausea and chronic intestinal catarrh. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Bismuth Subnitrate, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.; 10 grs.
Antiseptic, sedative and astringent. Used to soothe and protect gastrointestinal mucous surfaces in affections of the alimentary tract, such as gastritis, gastric ulcer, diarrhea and inflammatory conditions of the intestines. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Bitter Tonic, also c. c.
Wine Ipecac.....1 min.
Tr. Capsicum.....2 mins.
Tr. Nux Vomica.....5 mins.
Tr. Gentian, Compound.....5 mins.
Stomachic and bitter tonic. Used to stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Dose—1 or 2 tablets before meals.

Blank Tablets.
Are made from milk sugar and contain no medicinal ingredient. For administering as placebos, or for absorbing alcoholic liquids. Made white, pink, black, yellow, green and brown, either plain or with wintergreen flavor. White unflavored tablets are sent on unspecified orders.

Blaud, 2 grs., c. c.; 3 grs.; 3 grs., c. c., s. c. white or pink; 5 grs.; 5 grs., c. c., s. c. white or pink.
Chalybeate tonic. Used in anemia, chlorosis, debility, etc. Dose—2 to 5 grs.

Blaud and Aloin, Compound, also c. c.
Blaud's Mass..... 5 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/10 gr.
Aloin.....1/10 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/60 gr.
Tonic, stimulant and alterative. Used in anemia, chlorosis, etc. The aloin counteracts the tendency to constipation. Dose—1 tablet.

Blaud, Arsenic and Strychnine, s. c. white only.
Blaud's Mass..... 5 grs.
Arsenous Acid.....1/100 gr.
Strychnine.....1/100 gr.
Hematinic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Blaud, Compound, Improved, see Blaud, Nux Vomica, Cascara and Arsenic.

Blaud, Compound, with Arsenic, also c. c.; s. c. pink.
Blaud's Mass..... 5 grs.
Arsenous Acid.....1/50 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/10 gr.
Tonic, alterative and stimulant. Dose—1 tablet.

Blaud and Manganese, Compound, c. c. only.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Manganese Dioxide	1/4 gr.
Aloin	1/20 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/100 gr.
Ext. Damiana	1/4 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/120 gr.
Zinc Phosphide	1/16 gr.

Tonic, stimulant, alterative and aphrodisiac. Employed in atony of the sexual organs, general debility, anemia, chlorosis and amenorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Blaud, Modified, 3 grs., also c. c.; s. c. red.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Arsenous Acid	1/60 gr.

Tonic and alterative. Used in anemia, chlorosis, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Blaud, Modified, 5 grs., also c. c.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Arsenous Acid	1/40 gr.

Tonic and alterative. Dose—1 tablet.

Blaud, with Nux Vomica, also c. c.; s. c. white.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/6 gr.

Chalybeate tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Blaud, Nux Vomica and Arsenic, Compound, c. c. only.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.
Ext. Cannabis	1/8 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/50 gr.

Tonic, nerve stimulant and alterative. Dose—1 tablet.

Blaud, Nux Vomica and Cascara, No. 1, also c. c.; s. c. white.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.

Tonic, alterative and laxative. Used in anemia, etc., when there is constipation. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Blaud, Nux Vomica and Cascara, No. 2, c. c. only.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.

Tonic, alterative and laxative. Dose—1 tablet.

Blaud, Nux Vomica, Cascara and Arsenic, also c. c.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/50 gr.

Tonic, alterative and laxative. Dose—1 tablet.

Blaud and Strychnine, Compound, also c. c.; s. c. white or red.

Blaud's Mass	5 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate	1/80 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/50 gr.
Capsicum	1/64 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1/8 gr.

Tonic and alterative. Used in anemia, chlorosis and general debility. Dose—1 tablet.

Blaud and Sumbul, Compound, also c. c.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Ext. Sumbul	1 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/60 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.

Tonic, nerve stimulant and alterative. Employed in anemia, accompanied by nervous or hysterical manifestations. Dose—1 tablet.

Blaud, Tonic, Laxative, also c. c.; s. c. pink.

Blaud's Mass	3 grs.
Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.
Aloin	1/8 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Used in anemia or chlorosis accompanied by menstrual disturbances.

Blue Mass (Massa Hydrargyri) 2 grs.; 5 grs.

Cathartic, intestinal antiseptic and alterative. Used as a cathartic and to increase the flow of the biliary secretion. Dose—2 to 5 grs. as an alterative; 5 to 15 grs. as a purgative.

Bonner, see Antimalarial, Bonner.

Borax (Sodium Borate), 5 grs., see Solvets, Page 113.

Borax and Sodium Salicylate, Compound, see Antiseptic, Alkaline.

Boric Acid, 5 grs., see Solvets, Page 113.

Boric Acid and Salol.

Boric Acid	5 grs.
Salol	5 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Bromide and Caffeine, Compound.

Sodium Bromide	5 grs.
Caffeine	1/2 gr.
Acetanilid	2 grs.
Tr. Gelsemium	3 mins.

Analgesic and nerve sedative. Used in nervous headackes, seasickness, neuralgia, sciatica, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Bronchial.

Ammonium Chloride	1/3 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza	1 gr.
Balsam Tolu	1/5 gr.
Oleoresin Cubeb	1/6 min.
Hyoscyamus	1/4 gr.
Senega	1/5 gr.
Ipecac	1/50 gr.

Also supplied in pound bottles and in flasks. Expectorant and sedative. Used in pharyngitis, bronchitis, asthma and croup. Dose—1 or 2 tablets allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

Bronchitis, also c. c.

Tr. Aconite Root	1/5 min.
Tr. Bryonia	1/10 min.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves	1/10 min.
Sulphurated Antimony	1/100 gr.
Potassium Bichromate	1/100 gr.

Sedative, anodyne and circulatory depressant. Used in the early stages of bronchitis with fever. Dose—1 to 4 tablets three or four times daily.

•Brown Mixture, 30 mins.

Ext. Glycyrrhiza..... 9/10 gr.
Benzoic Acid .....3/200 gr.
Tartar Emetic.....3/400 gr.
Opium, Powdered.....3/200 gr.
Camphor.....3/200 gr.
Oil Anise.....3/200 gr.

Expectorant and sedative. Used to relieve cough and increase expectoration in bronchitis and laryngitis. Dose—1 to 4 tablets every two or three hours.

Brown Mixture, Modified, 30 mins.

Formula same as Brown Mixture, 30 mins., omitting the opium. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

•Brown Mixture, 60 mins.

Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....1 4/5 grs.
Benzoic Acid.....3/100 gr.
Tartar Emetic.....3/200 gr.
Opium, Powdered.....3/100 gr.
Camphor.....3/100 gr.
Oil Anise.....3/100 gr.

Dose—1 tablet may be taken every hour.

Brown Mixture, Modified, 60 mins.

Formula same as Brown Mixture, 60 mins., omitting the opium. Dose—1 tablet may be taken every hour.

•Brown Mixture and Ammonium Chloride.

Brown Mixture.....60 mins.
Ammonium Chloride..... 1 gr.

Also see Lozenges, Page 83.

Expectorant and sedative. Used in bronchitis when the mucus is scanty or thick and tenacious. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Brown Mixture and Ammonium Chloride, Modified.

Brown Mixture, without Opium.....60 mins.
Ammonium Chloride..... 1 gr.

Expectorant and sedative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Brown-Sequard, see Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard.

Bryonia Tincture, 5 mins.

Hydragogue cathartic. Employed in dropsical affections. Dose—1 to 4 tablets every two or three hours.

Buchu, Compound.

Infusion Buchu.....120 mins.
Tr. Hyoscyamus..... 20 mins.
Potassium Bicarbonate..... 6 grs.

Diuretic, tonic, sedative and antacid. Used in the treatment of inflammation of the genitourinary tract with acid urine and in atonic conditions with incontinence or retention of urine. Dose—1 or 2 tablets in hot water.

Cactus, Compound, Curtin.

Caffeine.....1 gr.
Fl. Ext. Cactus Grandiflorus.....5 mins.
Tr. Digitalis.....2 mins.

Circulatory stimulant and diuretic. Used particularly in cardiac diseases accompanied by dropsy. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Narcotic order required.

Cactus, Compound, Heart Tonic.

Cactus Grandiflorus..... 1/2 gr.
Sparteine Sulphate..... 1/40 gr.
Digitalin..... 1/125 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/500 gr.
Strophanthin Amorphous.....1/5000 gr.
Nitroglycerin..... 1/500 gr.

Circulatory stimulant and diuretic. Used in cardiac weakness or failure. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Cactus Grandiflorus, Fluid Extract, 1 min.; 3 mins.

Cardiac stimulant and diuretic. Used in cardiac irregularity, palpitation, angina and valvular disease. Dose—1 to 6 mins.

Caffeine, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Diuretic, cerebral, respiratory and cardiac stimulant and nervine. Employed in nervous headache, neuralgia, heart failure, cardiac dropsy, nervousness, asthma, opium poisoning, etc. Dose—1/4 to 5 grs.

Caffeine, Citrated, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.

Action and uses are the same as those of caffeine. It is more soluble and contains about 50% of caffeine. Dose—1/4 to 10 grs.

Calcium Iodide, 1/8 gr., c. c. only; 1/4 gr., c. c. only; 1/3 gr., c. c. only; 1/2 gr., c. c. only; 1 gr., c. c. only; 2 grs., c. c. only.

Alterative. Used chiefly in syphilis and tuberculosis. Dose—1/8 to 5 grs.

Calcium Lactate, 5 grs.; 10 grs.

Antispasmodic and hemostatic. Calcium lactate has been used with success in the treatment of catarrh, coryza, hay fever, asthma, hives, serum rashes, edema and certain skin eruptions. In chronic or recurrent cases its use should be commenced early and continued for several weeks. It also increases the coagulability of the blood and is used prophylactically preceding operations and therapeutically in persistent hemorrhages. Dose—10 to 30 grs. four times daily.

Calcium Lactate, Compound, Lankford.

Calcium Lactate.....5 grs.
Potassium Bicarbonate.....5 grs.

Antacid. Used in acidosis and cardio-renal disease. Dose—1 or 2 tablets, three or four times daily.

Calcium Sulphide, 1/10 gr.; 1/10 gr., c. c., s. c. white; 1/8 gr.; 1/8 gr., c. c.; 1/6 gr.; 1/6 gr., c. c.; 1/4 gr.; 1/4 gr., c. c., s. c. white; 1/3 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1/2 gr., c. c., s. c. white; 1 gr.; 1 gr., c. c., s. c. white; 2 grs.; 2 grs., c. c.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.

Antiphlogistic. Used in the treatment of furuncles, carbuncles, acne, purulent otitis media, bronchorrhea and suppurating glands. Dose—1/10 to 5 grs.

Calomel (Mercurous Chloride, Mild) 1/40 gr.; 1/20 gr., white or pink; 1/12 gr.; 1/10 gr., white or pink; 1/10 gr., c. c.; 1/8 gr., white or pink; 1/6 gr., white or pink; 1/5 gr.; 1/4 gr., white or pink; 1/4 gr., c. c.; 1/2 gr., white or pink; 1 gr., white or pink; 1 gr., c. c.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.

Cathartic, diuretic and alterative. Calomel causes free catharsis with semisolid stools in 8 to 12 hours. It lessens intestinal putrefaction. In small daily doses it is alterative and antisyphilitic. In large

doses it is purgative and may produce griping and tenesmus. In many cases small doses, 1/10, 1/4 or 1/2 gr., repeated every half hour for four or five doses, is preferable to a single large dose. A saline cathartic given six or eight hours after the calomel will insure its complete expulsion from the colon and prevent any systemic action, such as salivation. In some cases of cardiac dropsy, calomel is a very efficient diuretic Dose—1/4 to 5 grs. The smaller tablets are for children.

Calomel with Chocolate, see Coco-Tablets, Calomel

Calomel, Palatable, Wintergreen Flavor, 1/20 gr.: 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr ; 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr ; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr ; 2 grs All sizes supplied white or pink. These tablets are agreeably flavored and pleasant to take.

Dose—1/4 to 5 grs.

The 1/10, 1/4 and 1/2 gr are also supplied in pocket tubes of 20 tablets each

Calomel, Aloin and Podophyllin.

Calomel.... .....1/10 gr.
Aloin. ....1/10 gr.
Podophyllin..... ....1/10 gr

Cathartic and cholagogue. Used in biliousness or constipation with jaundice. Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four or five doses.

Calomel and Bismuth, see Bismuth and Calomel.

Calomel and Ipecac, No. 1.

Calomel.....1/8 gr
Ipecac .....1/8 gr.

Cathartic Used in constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia and acute dysentery. Ipecac as in the following formulas stimulates gastric and intestinal secretions and enhances the action of calomel. Small doses of calomel and ipecac are of value in acute dysentery and should be given every hour or half hour until a change in the character and number of the stools results Calomel, however, is contraindicated in advanced or severe cases of dysentery when there is great weakness or prostration. Tablets of Calomel and Ipecac are also used in constipation accompanied by biliousness or flatulency Dose—1 tablet every hour or half hour for six or eight doses.

Calomel and Ipecac, No. 2.

Calomel.....1/4 gr.
Ipecac.....1/4 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four doses.

Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 1.

Calomel..... 1 gr.
Ipecac.....1/10 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1 gr.

The addition of sodium bicarbonate to calomel is said to increase its action. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 2, also c. c.

Calomel..... 1/5 gr.
Ipecac.....1/10 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four or five doses.

Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 3.

Calomel.....1/10 gr.
Ipecac..... .....1/10 gr
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1/5 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour.

Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 4.

Calomel..... ....1/2 gr.
Ipecac.....1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... ..1/2 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 5.

Calomel..... ....1/10 gr.
Ipecac..... .1/10 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour

Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 6.

Calomel..... 1/2 gr.
Ipecac. ....1/10 gr
Sodium Bicarbonate..... .. 1/2 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 7.

Calomel..... 1/5 gr.
Ipecac... ....1/10 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... ..... 1/2 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four or five doses.

Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 8.

Calomel.....1/5 gr.
Ipecac.....1/8 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1 gr

Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four or five doses

Calomel and Jalap, Hadley.

Calomel..... .....1/2 gr.
Jalap..... 1 gr.

Purgative and diuretic. A valuable purge, particularly indicated in hepatic torpor; also used in cardiac dropsy. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Calomel and Phenolphthalein, Palatable, No. 1, pink only.

Calomel.....1/2 gr.
Phenolphthalein.....1/2 gr.

Laxative and cathartic. Phenolphthalein is a satisfactory laxative and causes no disagreeable after effects. Its use with calomel makes unnecessary the usual saline purge Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Calomel and Phenolphthalein, Palatable, No. 2, pink only.

Calomel.....1/10 gr.
Phenolphthalein.....1/10 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four or five doses.

Calomel and Phenolphthalein, Palatable, No. 3, pink only.

Calomel.....1/4 gr.
Phenolphthalein..... .....1/4 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four doses.

Calomel and Phenolphthalein, Palatable, No. 4, pink only.

Calomel.....1 gr.
Phenolphthalein.....1 gr

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Calomel and Podophyllin, No. 1.

Calomel..... 1 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/4 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Used in constipation accompanied by biliousness. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Calomel and Podophyllin, No. 2.

Calomel ..... 1 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/8 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Calomel and Podophyllin, No. 3.

Calomel ..... 1/4 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/4 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four doses.

Calomel and Podophyllin, No. 4.

Calomel ..... 1/2 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/2 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Calomel, Podophyllin and Ipecac.

Calomel ..... 1/10 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/30 gr.
Ipecac ..... 1/8 gr.

Laxative and cholagogue. Used in constipation with hepatic torpor, indigestion or flatulency. Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for five or six doses.

Calomel, Podophyllin and Soda, No. 1. also c. c.

Calomel ..... 1/2 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/10 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... 1/2 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Calomel, Podophyllin and Soda, No. 2, also c. c.

Calomel ..... 1/4 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/12 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... 1/2 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Calomel, Podophyllin and Soda, No. 3.

Calomel ..... 1/4 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/8 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... 1 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Calomel and Rhubarb, No. 1.

Calomel ..... 2 1/2 grs.
Rhubarb ..... 2 1/2 grs.

Cathartic, astringent and stomachic. This combination is particularly useful in treating fermentative diarrheas or where it is desired to thoroughly empty the bowel. Dose—1 tablet.

Calomel and Rhubarb, No. 2.

Calomel ..... 1 gr.
Rhubarb ..... 1 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound (C. R. C.), s. c. white only.

Calomel ..... 2 grs.
Pil Rhubarb Compound, U. S. P ..... 2 grs.
Pil Colocynth Compound, N. F ..... 2 grs.

Hydragogue cathartic and diuretic. Used where a thorough evacuation of the bowel is desired and in removing dropsical effusions. Dose—1 tablet.

Calomel and Rhubarb, Compound, No. 1.

Calomel ..... 1/3 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb ..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound ..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus ..... 1/6 gr.

Hydragogue cathartic and diuretic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Calomel and Rhubarb, Compound, No. 2.

Calomel ..... 2 1/2 grs
Rhubarb ..... 2 1/2 grs.
Cinnamon ..... 1 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/8 gr.

Dose—1 tablet.

Calomel and Soda, with Chocolate, see Coco-Tablets, Calomel and Soda.

Calomel and Soda.

The following tablets of Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate give a wide choice in the selection of suitable grainages as desired. The addition of soda to calomel is said to increase its cathartic effect.

For convenience in dispensing and to prevent breakage and deterioration of dispensed tablets, certain of the most used formulas are supplied in glass pocket tubes, 20 tablets per tube.

Calomel and Soda, 1/20 gr.

Calomel ..... 1/20 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... q. s.

Calomel and Soda, 1/10 gr.; white, pink or pink with wintergreen flavor; also c. c.

Calomel ..... 1/10 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... q. s.

Also supplied in Pocket Tubes of 20 tablets each.

Calomel and Soda, 1/8 gr., white or pink; also pink with wintergreen flavor.

Calomel ..... 1/8 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... q. s.

Calomel and Soda, 1/6 gr., pink with wintergreen flavor.

Calomel ..... 1/6 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... q. s.

Calomel and Soda, 1/5 gr.

Calomel ..... 1/5 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... q. s.

Calomel and Soda, 1/4 gr., white, pink or pink with wintergreen flavor; also c. c.

Calomel ..... 1/4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... q. s.

Also supplied in Pocket Tubes of 20 tablets each.

Calomel and Soda, 1/2 gr., white, pink or pink with wintergreen flavor; also c. c.

Calomel ..... 1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... q. s.

Also supplied in Pocket Tubes of 20 tablets each.

Calomel and Soda, 1 gr., white, pink or pink with wintergreen flavor; also c. c.

Calomel ..... 1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... q. s.

Also supplied in Pocket Tubes of 20 tablets each.

Calomel and Soda, 2 grs.

Calomel ..... 2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... q. s.

Calomel and Soda, 2 1/2 grs.

Calomel ..... 2 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... q. s.

Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, Compound, No. 1, also c. c.

Calomel ..... 1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... 1/2 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/12 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, Compound, No. 2, also c. c.

Calomel ..... 1/4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... 1/2 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/12 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, Compound, No. 3.

Calomel ..... 2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... 2 grs.
Podophyllin ..... 1/3 gr.

Dose—1 tablet.

Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, Compound, No. 4.

Calomel ..... 1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..... 1 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/4 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Calomel, Soda and Podophyllin, see Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, Compound; also Calomel, Podophyllin and Soda.

Camphor, Monobromated, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 5 grs.

Sedative and hypnotic. Employed in delirium tremens, sexual and maniacal excitement, hysteria, epilepsy, influenza, lumbago and pain due to nervous disturbances. Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Camphor, Hyoscyamus and Valerian, c. c. only.

Camphor ..... 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus ..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Valerian ..... 1/2 gr.

Anodyne and sedative. Used in nervous headache, insomnia, hysteria, flatulent colic, vesical irritation, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Cannabis Indica, Extract, 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/4 gr.

Physiologically tested. Antispasmodic, anodyne and hypnotic. Used in neuralgia, migraine, hysteria, delirium tremens, melancholia, insomnia, etc. Dose —1/10 to 1 gr.

Lilly distribution provides for quick service, Lilly quality for pleased customers; to insure both specify "Lilly" on all orders for pharmaceutical and biological products.

Capsicum, 1 gr.

Carminative and gastric stimulant. Used in atony of the stomach, due to debility or dietetic error and in chronic alcoholism, flatulent colic, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets

Capsicum and Nux Vomica, also c. c.

Capsicum ..... 1/10 gr.
Nux Vomica ..... 1/4 gr.

Carminative, stimulant and tonic. Used in chronic gastritis due to alcohol and in atonic conditions of the gastrointestinal tract. Dose—1 or 2 tablets before meals and repeated if necessary after eating.

Cardiac, Compound, Kerr.

Caffeine Hydrobromide ..... 1 gr.
Nitroglycerin ..... 1/100 gr.
Tr. Digitalis ..... 2 mins.
Tr. Strophanthus ..... 2 mins.

Circulatory stimulant and diuretic. Dose—1 tablet.

Carminative, Fothergill.

Strychnine ..... 1/40 gr.
Ipecac ..... 1/3 gr.
Black Pepper ..... 1/3 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum ..... 1/8 min.
Gentian ..... 1/2 gr.

Stomachic, carminative and stimulant. Used in chronic alcoholic gastritis, flatulency, and to increase the appetite. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 1 gr.; 1, gr., c.c.; 2 grs.; 2 grs., c.c., s. c. white; 3 grs.; 3 grs., c. c., s. c., white; 4 grs., c. c.; 5 grs.; 5 grs., c. c., s. c., white.

Laxative and intestinal tonic. Cascara is used as a laxative in chronic constipation, producing soft stools in ten to sixteen hours. It is not irritating to the intestinal tract and does not cause tenesmus. Cascara gives tone to the intestine and does not lose its effectiveness with continued use. It is considered the best laxative for use in habitual constipation. Dose—1 to 15 grs. at night or in proportionate doses three times daily, gradually reducing the dose as regularity of bowel action is established.

Cascara, Compound, No. 1, also c. c.

Ext. Cascara Sagrada ..... 1/2 gr.
Aloin ..... 1/8 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/10 gr.
Oil Peppermint.

Laxative and cholagogue. Used in habitual constipation accompanied by hepatic torpor. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Cascara, Compound, No. 2, also c. c.

Ext. Cascara Sagrada ..... 2 grs.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves ..... 1/16 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/8 gr.

Laxative and cholagogue. The addition of belladonna tends to prevent griping. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Cascara, Compound, No. 3, also c. c.; s. c., white or pink.

Cascarin ..... 1/4 gr.
Aloin ..... 1/2 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1/6 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves ..... 1/8 gr.
Strychnine ..... 1/60 gr.
Oleoresin Ginger ..... 1/16 gr.

Laxative, cholagogue and intestinal tonic. Widely used in chronic constipation accompanied by hepatic insufficiency, indigestion and headache. Catharsis is produced without causing griping or debilitating the bowel. Dose—1 to 3 tablets at bed time, or 1 tablet after meals, gradually reducing the dosage.

Cascara, Compound, No. 3, Half Strength, also c. c.; s. c. pink.

Formula one-half strength of preceding. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Cascara, Compound, No. 3, without Strychnine, also c. c.; s. c., white or pink.

Cascarin	1/4 gr.
Aloin	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin	1/6 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.
Oleoresin Ginger	1/16 gr.

Laxative, cholagogue and intestinal tonic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Cascara, Compound, No. 3, Special, s. c. pink only.

Cascarin	1/4 gr.
Aloin	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin	1/6 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.
Strychnine	1/120 gr.
Oleoresin Ginger	1/16 gr.

This tablet contains one-half the amount of strychnine called for in the regular formula. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Cascarin, 3 grs., s. c. red only; 5 grs., s. c. red only.

Laxative and intestinal tonic. Uses as described under Cascara Sagrada, Extract. Dose—3 to 5 grs.

Cascarin, Compound, No. 1, also c. c.; s. c. pink.

Cascarin	1/4 gr.
Aloin	1/4 gr.
Podophyllin	1/4 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Used in obstinate constipation where a decided cathartic effect is desired. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Cascarin, Compound, No. 2, c. c. only.

Cascarin	1/8 gr.
Euonymin	1/10 gr.
Aloin	1/10 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum	1/40 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1/10 gr.
Podophyllin	1/16 gr.
Jalapin	1/5 gr.

Purgative and cholagogue. A purely vegetable cathartic exerting decided action on all parts of the intestine. Dose—1 to 3 tablets at night, or 1 tablet repeated three or four times daily.

Cathartic, Active, also c. c.

Aloin	1/10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.
Podophyllin	1/5 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum	1/120 gr.
Ext. Colocynth	1/10 gr.
Croton Oil	1/15 gr.

A combination of vegetable cathartics which causes thorough evacuation of the bowels. Dose—1 or 2 tablets taken every hour for four or five doses.

Cathartic, Active, No. 5, c. c. only.

Ext. Jalap	1 gr.
Calomel	1 gr.
Gamboge	1/4 gr.
Podophyllin	1/3 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1 1/3 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/2 gr.

A strong and effective purgative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., also c. c.; s. c. white or pink.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1 1/4 grs.
Calomel	1 gr.
Gamboge	1/4 gr.
Resin Jalap	1/3 gr.

This combination has been official in pill form since the issuance of the second addition of the Pharmacopœia in 1831 and has been widely used as a mild acting but effective purgative, especially in constipation with hepatic insufficiency, jaundice, etc. It is not indicated in habitual constipation or for frequently repeated use. Dose—As a mild purgative, 1 tablet; for more thorough action, 2 or 3 tablets.

Cathartic, Improved, also c. c.; s. c. white or pink.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1 gr.
Ext. Jalap	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin	1/4 gr.
Leptandrin	1/4 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/4 gr.
Ext. Gentian	q. s.
Oil Peppermint	q. s.

Cathartic and cholagogue. A combination of vegetable cathartics. Preferred by many to the official Cathartic Compound. Dose—1 to 3 tablets at night.

Cathartic, Vegetable, also c. c.; s. c., white.

Ext. Colocynth	1/3 gr.
Podophyllin	1/4 gr.
Resin Scammony	1/3 gr.
Aloes	1 1/4 grs.
Cardamom	1/4 gr.
Soap	1/2 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Cathartic Compound, Vegetable, 1 gr., c. c. only.

Ext. Colocynth	4/29 gr.
Podophyllin	3/29 gr.
Resin Scammony	4/29 gr.
Cardamom	3/58 gr.
Aloes	15/29 gr.
Soap	3/58 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Cephaeline Hydrochloride, see Emetic.

Cereus Grandiflorus, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.

Heart tonic and diuretic. Used in functional cardiac neuroses. Dose —1 to 5 grs.

Cerium Oxalate, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 5 grs.

Gastric sedative.

Chalk Mixture, 60 mins.

Prepared Chalk	3 3/5 grs.
Sugar	6 grs.
Acacia	2 2/5 grs.
Oil Cinnamon	q. s.

Used for hyperacidity, indigestion, diarrhea, etc. Dose—1 to 4 tablets after meals.

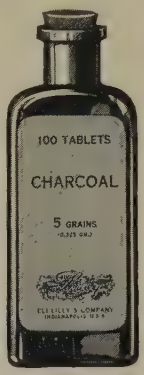
Charcoal, 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.; 10 grs.; the 2 grain tablets are also supplied in flasks.

Absorbent, deodorant, somewhat antiseptic. Used to sweeten the breath, relieve nausea and vomiting, dyspepsia with hyperacidity and to check excessive formation of gas in the gastrointestinal tract. Dose—2 to 30 grs.

Charcoal and Pepsin, No. 1.

Charcoal.....5 grs.
Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Also see Pepsin and Charcoal.

Proteolytic and absorbent. Used in indigestion, flatulence, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.



Charcoal and Pepsin, No. 2.

Charcoal.....1/4 gr.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....1/4 gr.

Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

Chloral, 5 grs.

Hypnotic and antispasmodic. Used in nervous insomnia, delirium, mania, chorea and the spasms of strychnine poisoning, tetanus and eclampsia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

•Chlorodyne, also c. c.

Morphine Hydrochloride..... 1/6 gr.
Ext. Cannabis..... 1/4 gr.
Nitroglycerin.....1/300 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1/2 gr.
Oil Peppermint..... 1/10 min.
Oleoresin Capsicum..... 1/10 min.

Anodyne and antispasmodic. Used in diarrhea, colic, cramps and spasmodic pains. It is rapid in action, giving quick relief. Dose—1 tablet every hour, if necessary, for three doses.

•Chlorodyne, Half Strength, c. c. only.

Formula one-half strength of preceding. Dose—1 tablet every hour, if necessary, for three doses.

Chloroxyl, see Page 178.

Cholera Infantum, Hamel.

Calomel..... 1/40 gr.
Zinc Sulphocarbolate..... 1/40 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate..... 1/30 gr.
Salol..... 1/10 gr.
Pepsin, 1:3000..... 1/3 gr.
Copper Arsenite.....1/500 gr.

Intestinal antiseptic, astringent and sedative. Used in the fermentative diarrheas of children. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every half hour. May be crushed and given in a little warm water.

Cholera Infantum, No. 1, also c. c.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate.....1/20 gr.
Salol.....1/10 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate..... 1/2 gr.
Calomel.....1/60 gr.
Pancreatin..... 1/2 gr.

Intestinal antiseptic, astringent and sedative. Used in the fermentative diarrheas of children. Dose—1 tablet every half hour until relief is obtained.

***Cholera Infantum, No. 2.**

Zinc Sulphocarbolate.....1/20 gr.
Salol..... 1/5 gr.
Bismuth Subgallate..... 1/2 gr.
Calomel.....1/60 gr.
Digestive Powder..... 1/2 gr.
Paregoric..... 3 mins.

•Narcotic order required.
*Federal record of sales required.

Intestinal antiseptic, astringent and sedative. Dose—1 tablet every half hour until relief is obtained.

Chromium Sulphate, 2 grs.; 4 grs.; 4 grs., c. c.

Alterative and nervine. Used in neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia and other nervous disorders. Dose—2 to 4 grs. three or four times daily, preferably after meals.

Cinchonidine Salicylate, 2 1/2 grs.

Antiperiodic and tonic. Used chiefly in malaria and fevers of the intermittent and remittent type and as a tonic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Climacteric, see Tonic, Sedative.

•Cocaine Hydrochloride, see Hypo. Tablets, Page 162.

•Cocaine Hydrochloride, for making Solutions, see Solvets, Page 113.

Coco-Calcimint.

Calcium Carbonate.....3 1/2 grs.
Chocolate..... q. s.
Peppermint..... q. s.

Antacid and gastric sedative. These tablets are pleasantly flavored with chocolate and peppermint and are preferred to the Soda-Mint tablets commonly used. They are indicated in gastric hyperacidity with acid eructations and indigestion. Dose—1 or 2 tablets, repeated as required.

Coco - Tablets Calomel, 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr. In bottles of 100 and 1000 only.

These are distinctively colored tablets containing calomel in a chocolate base. They are uncoated and disintegrating. Dose—1/10 to 2 grs.

Coco - Tablets Calomel, and Soda, 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr. In bottles of 100 and 1000 only.

These are distinctively colored tablets containing calomel in the above grainages and 1 grain of sodium bicarbonate in a chocolate base. Dose—1/10 to 2 grs.

Coco-Tablets Phenolphthalein, 1 gr. In bottles of 100 and 1000 only.

These are large square tablets containing the phenolphthalein in a sweetened and pleasantly flavored chocolate base. They act as a mild cathartic and are especially useful for administering to children and hypersensitive patients who eat them as a confection. Dose—For a child, 1 tablet; for an adult, 1 to 3 tablets.

•Codeine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Sedative and anodyne. Dose—1/8 to 1 gr.

Colchicine, 1/100 gr.; 1/50 gr.

Antipodagric, cathartic and diaphoretic. Used chiefly in gout and rheumatism. It is practically a specific for the pain of acute gout. Dose—1/100 to 1/50 gr. two or three times daily, or until free catharsis is produced.

Cold, No. 1, also c. c.

Quinine Hydrobromide	1 gr.
Acetanilid	1 gr.
Ipecac	1/16 gr.
Podophyllin	1/20 gr.
Caffeine	1/12 gr.
Capsicum	1/8 gr.
Aconite Root	1/10 gr.

Antipyretic, laxative and diaphoretic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every two hours until relief is obtained.

Cold, No. 2, also c. c.

Antimony, Sulphurated, Golden	1/12 gr.
Ext. Conium Leaves	1/12 gr.
Potassium Nitrate	1/6 gr.
Ammonium Chloride	1/6 gr.
Ipecac	1/6 gr.

Expectorant, diaphoretic and relaxant. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Cold, No.4, also c. c.

Quinine Hydrobromide	1 gr.
Acetanilid	2 grs.
Podophyllin	1/20 gr.
Aloin	1/10 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic and laxative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Cold No. 6.

Acetanilid	1 1/2 grs.
Quinine Hydrobromide	1 1/2 grs.
Camphor, Monobr	1/3 gr.
Caffeine, Citrated	1/4 gr.
Cascarin	1/4 gr.
Capsicum	1/2 gr.

Anodyne, antipyretic and laxative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Cold and Fever, Smith, also c. c.

Camphor, Monobromated	1/10 gr.
Tr. Gelsemium	1/4 min.
Tr. Aconite Root	1/4 min.
Tr. Eupatorium	1/4 min.
Tr. Bryonia	1/4 min.

Antipyretic and sedative. Dose—1 to 4 tablets every three or four hours.

Cold, Laxaquin, see Laxaquin, Cold.

Cold, Special, s. c., white or pink; also c. c.

Cinchonine	1 gr.
Ipecac	1/16 gr.
Podophyllin	1/20 gr.
Fl. Ext. Aconite Root	1/8 min.
Ext. Belladonna Root	1/15 gr.

Antipyretic, sedative and mild laxative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every two hours until relief is obtained.

Coloring, Carmine, 1 gr.

These tablets are used for coloring powders by trituration.

Coloring, for Liquids.

Blue, green, red, orange and yellow. These tablets contain certified colors, are water soluble, and are supplied for coloring medicinal preparations, foods, confections, etc.

Conjunctivitis.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate	1/4 gr.
Boric Acid, C. P.	2 grs.

For preparing solutions for use in conjunctivitis. Directions—Dissolve 1 or 2 tablets in one ounce of boiled water and use freely as an eye wash.

•Narcotic order required.

Copper Arsenite, 1/500 gr.; 1/200 gr.; 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/20 gr.

Intestinal antiseptic and alterative. Used in dysentery, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, diarrhea and anemia. Dose—1/500 to 1/20 gr. Advocated in small doses repeated every fifteen minutes.

Copper Sulphate, 1 gr. For preparing solutions, see Solvets, Page 113.

Corrective, Infant, No. 2, Ives, also c. c.

Calomel	1/20 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1/2 gr.
Saccharin	1/100 gr.
Ipecac	1/50 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate	1 gr.
Oil Anise	1/20 min.

Laxative and antidyspeptic. Used in the indigestion of children. Dose—1 tablet in a little water every hour as required.

Corrosive Sublimate, 1/500 gr.; 1/200 gr.; 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr; 1/30 gr.; 1/20 gr.; 1/16 gr.; 1/12 gr.; 1/10 gr.

Alterative, antisyphilitic and intestinal antiseptic. Used in anemia, syphilis and dysentery. Dose—1/500 to 1/10 gr. Small doses frequently repeated are often preferred.

Corrosive Sublimate, 1 gr.; blue only.

Antiseptic; for external use only. See also Diamond Antiseptic, Bernay's.

Corrosive Sublimate, for Medicating Alcohol, 1.85 grs. (0.12 Gm.)

In dispensing alcohol to be used externally, the law requires that this be medicated at the time it is dispensed. These tablets are for this purpose only, as they contain a diluent to make them alcohol soluble and which renders them unfit for other uses. One tablet in 8 fluid ounces (240 c. c.) makes the required 1 to 2000 solution. The regulations specify that alcohol so medicated must bear a poison label.

Coryza, No. 1, without Opium, also c. c.

Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.
Ammonium Chloride	1/2 gr.
Camphor	1/2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/20 gr.
Ext. Aconite Root	1/10 gr.

Antipyretic and sedative. Used in acute rhinitis, influenza and pharyngeal affections. Belladonna checks excessive nasal secretions. Dose—1 to 3 tablets, or 1 tablet every hour until there is dryness of the throat.

Coryza, No. 2, c. c. only.

Quinine Sulphate	1/3 gr.
Camphor	1/3 gr.
Ext. Aconite Root	1/15 gr.
Ammonium Chloride	1/3 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/15 gr.

Antipyretic and sedative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

•Coryza, Improved, c. c. only.

Quinine Sulphate	1/4 gr.
Camphor	1/4 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1/64 gr.
Atropine Sulphate	1/2000 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza	1/2 gr.

Antipyretic, antispasmodic and sedative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

•Coryza, Kenyon, also c. c.

Morphine Sulphate	1/64 gr.
Atropine Sulphate	1/2000 gr.
Camphor	1/2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.

Antipyretic, antispasmodic and sedative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Coryza, Kenyon, without Morphine, also c. c.

Formula as above, omitting morphine. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Coryza, Non-Narcotic, c. c. only.

Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Camphor	1/2 gr.
Aloin	1/10 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/10 gr.

Antipyretic, sedative and laxative. This tablet has the advantage of containing no narcotic and of being laxative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours.

•Coryza, Smith, c. c. only.

Atropine Sulphate	1/600 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/240 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/240 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1/100 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1/10 gr.
Camphor	1/4 gr.

Blenorrhagic and antispasmodic. Dose—1 tablet every hour.

Coryza, Smith, Modified, c. c. only.

Atropine Sulphate	1/600 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/240 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/240 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1/10 gr.
Camphor	1/4 gr.

Sedative and antispasmodic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Cough, No. 2.

Tinct. Opium, Camphorated	3 mins.
Ammonium Carbonate	1 gr.
Squill, P. T	3/4 gr.
Senega	3/4 gr.

Sedative, expectorant and anodyne. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

C. R. and C., see Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth.

Creosote, Beechwood, 1/4 min., c. c. only; 1/2 min., c. c. only; 1 min., c. c. only; 2 mins., c. c. only; 3 mins., c. c. only.

Bronchial and intestinal antiseptic. Used particularly in chronic bronchitis and diarrhea attendant upon tuberculosis. Dose—1/4 to 5 mins.

Creosote, Compound, c. c. only.

Creosote, Beechwood	1/8 min.
Cerium Oxalate	2 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000	1/4 gr
Tr. Nux Vomica	1/4 min.

Antidyspeptic and gastric sedative. Used particularly in the digestive disorders of the tuberculous. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Cubeb, Compound, see Gonorrhea.

Curtin, see Cactus, Compound, Curtin.

The formulas of all preparations listed in the Lilly Hand Book are published. Your safeguard in ordering is to specify "Lilly."

•Narcotic order required.

Cystitis, No. 1, for Acid Urine, also c. c.

Boric Acid	2 grs.
Potassium Bicarbonate	2 grs.
Ext. Buchu	1 gr.
Ext. Triticum	1 gr.
Ext. Corn Silk	1/2 gr.
Ext. Hydrangea	1/2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate	1/500 gr.

Alkaline diuretic, antiseptic and antispasmodic. Used in cystitis and urethritis with acid urine. Dose—1 to 3 tablets every three or four hours.

Cystitis, No. 2, for Alkaline Urine, also c. c.

Benzoic Acid	3 grs.
Sodium Borate	2 grs.
Ext. Buchu	1 gr.
Ext. Triticum	1 gr.
Ext. Corn Silk	1/2 gr.
Ext. Hydrangea	1/2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate	1/500 gr.

Diuretic and urinary antiseptic. Used in bladder infections where the urine is strongly alkaline. Dose—1 to 3 tablets until the urine becomes neutral or acid.

DaCosta, see Nitroglycerin, Compound.

Damiana, Compound, La Madrid, c. c. only.

Zinc Phosphide	1/10 gr.
Ext. Cannabis	1/4 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/40 gr.
Ext. Damiana	1 1/2 grs.

Aphrodisiac, nerve stimulant and tonic. Used in impotence, melancholia and in nervous and general debility. Dose—1 tablet.

Davis, see Fever, Davis.

Dermatitis.

Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.
Sulphur	1/4 gr.
Arsenic Sulphide	1/60 gr.
Potassium Bitartrate	1 gr.
Saccharin	q. s.

Tonic and nutrient to the skin. Used in suppurative skin diseases and in chronic eczema. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Dermatol, see Bismuth Subgallate.

•Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride, 1/12 gr.

The hydrochloride is more soluble than the alkaloid. Dose—1/24 to 1/4 gr.

Diamond Antiseptics, see Antiseptic, Diamond.

Diarrhea, No. 1.

Bismuth Subnitrate	3 grs.
Pepsin, Saccharated	2 grs.
Aromatic Chalk Powder	2 grs.

Antacid, astringent and digestive. Used in gastric hyperacidity with indigestion and in irritative diarrhea. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

•Diarrhea, No. 2.

Calomel	1/8 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1/16 gr.
Capsicum	1/16 gr.
Ipecac	1/32 gr.
Camphor	1/16 gr.

Antidysenteric. Used in the treatment of irritative diarrhea which persists after the use of a purge. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

•Diarrhea, No. 3, Sullivan.

Ipecac.....1/8 gr.
Lead Acetate.....1/6 gr.
Opium, Powdered.....1/4 gr.
Camphor.....1/4 gr.

Astringent and sedative. Used in severe diarrhea, dysentery and the diarrhea of the tuberculous. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours.

Digestive, No. 1, s. c., white only.

Pepsin, 1:3000..... 3 grs.
Diastase..... 1/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/8 gr.
Ipecac.....1/12 gr.

Proteolytic and amylolytic digestant. Used in indigestion with insufficient gastric secretion or gastric atony. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Digestive, No. 2.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....1 1/2 grs.
Diastase..... 1/8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/8 gr.
Ipecac..... 1/16 gr.

Proteolytic and amylolytic digestant. Used in indigestion with insufficient gastric secretion or gastric atony. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

Digestive, Aromatic, 5 grs., also c. c.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....1 gr.
Pancreatin.....1 gr.
Calcium Lactophosphate.....2 grs.
Aromatics.

Also supplied c. c. in flasks.

Proteolytic digestant. Used in dyspepsia and lienteric diarrhea. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Digestive, Heyden-Starrett, s. c., pink.

Pancreatin.....1 1/4 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....1 1/4 grs.
Diastase..... 5/8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/2 gr.
Ox Gall, Inspissated..... 1/2 gr.

Amylolytic and proteolytic digestant. Used in lienteric diarrhea, diabetes mellitus, and in gastric and intestinal indigestion. Dose—1 tablet after meals

Digestive, Special.

Contains 5 grains of Powder Digestive, Special. Used in dyspepsia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Digitalin, 1/150 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/30 gr.; 1/20 gr.; 1/10 gr.

The digitalin used in these tablets is a water-soluble mixture of the glucosides of digitalis seed. It is prepared in our laboratories and physiologically assayed. Heart tonic and diuretic. Dose—1/150 to 1/10 gr.

Digitalis, Fluid Extract, 1 min.

Physiologically tested. Heart tonic and diuretic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Digitalis, Tincture, 1 min.; 2 mins.; 3 mins.; 5 mins.

Physiologically tested. Heart tonic and diuretic. Dose—1 to 20 mins.

Digitalis and Strophanthus, see Strophanthus, Compound.

Digitalis, Strophanthus and Strychnine, also c. c

Tr. Digitalis..... 3 mins.
Tr. Strophanthus..... 2 mins.
Strychnine Nitrate.....1/100 gr.

Cardiac tonic, diuretic and vascular stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 tablets two or three times daily.

•Narcotic order required.

Digitalis and Strychnine.

Tr. Digitalis, U. S. P. 1890..... 2 mins.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/100 gr.

Cardiac tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Dipsomania, c. c. only.

Gold and Sodium Chloride..... 1/24 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate..... 1/60 gr.
Nitroglycerin.....1/200 gr.
Atropine.....1/200 gr.
Tr. Digitalis..... 3 mins.
Oleoresin Capsicum..... 1/8 min.

Tonic, nervine and stimulant. Used in dipsomania, morphinism, and in exhausted and depressed conditions generally. Dose—1 or 2 tablets, three or four times daily.

Diuretic, No. 1, also c. c.

Digitalis..... 1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate..... 2 grs.
Ext. Buchu.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Scoparius.....1/2 gr.
Oil Juniper.....1/4 min.

Diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Used in cardiac and renal dropsy. Dose—1 tablet once or twice daily.

Diuretic, No. 2, also c. c.

Digitalis.....1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate.....1 gr.
Ext. Buchu.....1 gr
Squill.....1 gr.

Diuretic and cardiac tonic. Used in dropsical conditions. Dose—1 tablet with a glass of water three times daily.

Dobell's (Modified).

Sodium Borate.....7 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....7 1/2 grs.
Carbolic Acid..... q. s.

For a more conveniently shaped tablet for making solutions, see Solvets, Page 113. To make a solution suitable for gargle or spray dissolve 1 tablet in one fluid ounce of water and add fifteen minims of glycerin. Use as a spray, wash or gargle in pharyngitis, laryngitis, rhinitis, etc.

•Dover's Powder, 1 gr ; 2 1/2 grs.; 5 grs.

Diaphoretic, sedative and anodyne. Used in the early stages of a cold and in acute respiratory infections. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Duncan, see Aloin and Cascarin, Compound; also Iron, Quinine and Aloes, Compound.

Dyspepsia, Special.

Pepsin, Saccharated..... 3 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate..... 2 grs.
Ginger..... 1/4 gr.
Sugar, q. s. ad..... 20 grs.

Digestant, stomachic and mild astringent. Used in dyspepsia, nausea and chronic gastritis. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Dyspeptic, Haworth, also c. c.

Strychnine Sulphate.....1/40 gr.
Ipecac..... 1/8 gr.
Rhubarb..... 1/4 gr.
Capsicum..... 1/8 gr.

Stomachic stimulant and tonic. Used in chronic gastritis, anorexia and gastrointestinal atony. Dose—1 or 2 tablets before meals.

Edema, see Sourwood, Compound.

Elaterin, 1/20 gr.; 1/10 gr.

Hydragogue purgative. Used in ascites, dropsical conditions and cerebral congestion. Dose—1/20 to 1/10 gr.

Elaterium, Clutterbuck, 1/20 gr.; 1/16 gr.; 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr.

Action and use same as that of Elaterin. Dose—1/20 to 1/4 gr.

Elm Bark, see Lozenges, Page 84.

Emetic.

Each tablet contains cephaeline hydrochloride, 1/20 gr., the most active emetic alkaloid of ipecac. Supplied in bottles of 25 only. These tablets may be dissolved in a little sweetened water and used for the same purpose as Syrup of Ipecac. One tablet is equivalent to 1 fluid dram of the syrup. Dose—Children, 1 tablet dissolved in water; adults, 4 tablets; repeated if necessary.

Emmenagogue, also c. c.; s. c. white.

Ergotin, Bonjean	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate	1 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore	1 gr.
Aloes	1 gr.
Oil Tansy	1/4 min.

Emmenagogue and uterine stimulant. Used in amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 tablet three times daily. Should be commenced two or three days before the expected period.

Emmenagogue, Improved, also c. c.; s. c. white or pink.

Ext. Cotton Root	1 gr.
Ergotin, Bonjean	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated	1 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore	1 gr.
Aloes	1 gr.
Oil Tansy	1/4 min.

Dose—1 tablet three times daily.

Emmenagogue, Preferred, c. c. only.

Blaud's Mass	2 grs.
Ext. Senecio Aureus	1 gr.
Oxalic Acid	1/4 gr.
Ergotin, Bonjean	1/2 gr.
Aloes	1/2 gr.

Tonic and emmenagogue. Dose—1 tablet three times daily.

Endometritis, c. c. only.

Ext. Viburnum Prunifolium	2 grs.
Ext. Hamamelis	1 gr.
Ergotin, Bonjean	1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/12 gr.
Hydrastin, Concentration	1/16 gr.

Uterine tonic and astringent. Used in dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia and endometritis. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Enuresis.

Atropine	1/500 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/1000 gr.
Sodium Cantharidate	1/5000 gr.
Santonin	1/50 gr.

Genitourinary stimulant. Used in incontinence of urine occurring in nervous patients or children. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Ergotin, Bonjean, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.; 1 gr., c. c.; 2 grs.; 2 grs., c. c.; 3 grs.

Physiologically tested. Hemostatic, emmenagogue and uterine stimulant. Used to check postpartum hemorrhage and in metrorrhagia and subinvolution. Dose—1/4 to 6 grs.

Ergotin, Compound, Special.

Ergotin, Bonjean	1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.

Hemostatic, emmenagogue and uterine stimulant. Used in dysmenorrhea, metrorrhagia and subinvolution of the uterus. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Eserine, see Physostigmine Salicylate.

Evacuant, see Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac.

Fel Bovis, see Ox Gall and Combinations.

Ferrous Carbonate, see Blaud.

Ferruginous, Blaud, see Blaud.

Fever, Davis, also c. c.

Tr. Aconite Root	1/5 min.
Tr. Bryonia	1/10 min.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves	1/10 min.

Sedative and antipyretic. Used in febrile conditions with rapid pulse and increased arterial tension as in tonsillitis, bronchitis and other respiratory infections. Dose—1 to 3 tablets every two or three hours.

Fever, Infants.

Aconite Root	1/100 gr.
Ipecac	1/100 gr.

Sedative, antipyretic, diaphoretic. Used particularly in the fever of tonsillitis or infections of the respiratory tract. Dose—1 tablet every one-half to two hours, as required.

Fever, Laxative, also c. c.

Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Acetanilid	2 grs.
Tr. Gelsemium	1 min.
Aloin	1/20 gr.
Podophyllin	1/40 gr.
Capsicum	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic and laxative. Used in the early treatment of colds and in tonsillitis, grip, migraine and neuralgia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Flatulence, c. c. only.

Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.
Asafetida	1 gr.
Ginger	3/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.
Capsicum	1/8 gr.
Diastase	1/10 gr.

Carminative, stimulant and laxative. Used to relieve colic, intestinal distension and in atonic conditions of the alimentary tract. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Flint, see Saline Chalybeate.

Follicular Tonsillitis, Modified.

Tr. Aconite	1/5 min.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves	1/10 min.
Tr. Bryonia	1/10 min.
Mercury Biniodide	1/100 gr.
Sodium Salicylate	1 gr.
Oil Wintergreen	q. s.

Sedative, antipyretic and diaphoretic. Used to reduce the inflammation, pain and fever of tonsillitis and to prevent the onset of arthritis. Dose—1 tablet dissolved on back of the tongue every fifteen minutes for four doses, then one every hour.

Formamin, Compound.

Hexamethylene-tetramine	2 grs.
Sodium Salicylate	5 grs.
Colchicine	1/200 gr.

Urinary antiseptic, antipyretic, anodyne, diaphoretic and cathartic. Used extensively in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every four hours.

Fothergill, see Antidyspeptic; also Carminative.

Four Chlorides (Univ. Hosp. Pharm.)

Ferric Chloride	2/3 gr.
Quinine Hydrochloride	1 gr.
Arsenic Chloride	1/64 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate	1/48 gr.

Alterative and tonic. Used in malaria, anemia, chlorosis and debility. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Fowler's Solution, see Potassium Arsenite.

Gallic Acid and Ergotin, Compound.

Gallic Acid	3 grs.
Ergotin, Bonjean	1 gr.
Hydrastin, Concentration	1/2 gr.

Hemostatic, astringent and uterine stimulant. Used in intestinal hemorrhage, menorrhagia and metrorrhagia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Gargle.

Sodium Salicylate	3 1/3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	3 1/3 grs.
Boric Acid	3 1/3 grs.
Wintergreen Flavor	q. s.

For a more conveniently shaped tablet for making solutions, see Solvets, Page 114. Antiseptic and detergent. Used as a spray or douche in catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes or as a mouth wash or gargle in oral infections and sore throat. Directions—Dissolve 1 tablet in one or two ounces of warm water and use every two or three hours.

Gastro-Hepatic.

Podophyllin	1/8 gr.
Aloin	1/8 gr.
Leptandrin	1/4 gr.
Hydrastin, Concentration	1/2 gr.
Gamboge	1/4 gr.
Capsicum	1/16 gr.

Cathartic, cholagogue and gastrointestinal tonic. Used in constipation with jaundice or hepatic torpor. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Gelsemium, Tincture, 2 mins.; 5 mins.

Analgesic, antispasmodic and sedative. Used in asthma, pertussis, migraine and neuralgia. Dose—2 to 15 mins.

Glonoin, see Nitroglycerin.

Glycyrrhiza, Compound, see Lozenges, Licorice Powder Compound, Page 84.

Gold and Sodium Chloride, 1/20 gr.; 1/10 gr.

Tonic, alterative and nervine. Used in syphilis, anemia, dipsomania, impotence and nervous exhaustion. Dose—1/20 to 1/10 gr., three or four times daily.

Gonorrhea, No. 1, also c. c.; s. c. white or pink.

Cubeb	1 gr.
Mass Copaiba	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated	1/4 gr.
Oil Santal, E. I.	1/4 gr.
Gum Turpentine	1/4 min.
Oil Wintergreen	q. s.

Urinary antiseptic, stimulant and diuretic. Used in inflammation of mucous membranes; especially in specific infection of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 or 2 tablets three times daily.

Gonorrhea, No. 2, s. c. blue; also c. c.

Methylene Blue	1 gr.
Oil Santal, E. I.	1/2 min.
Nutmeg	1/4 gr.
Ext. Kava Kava	1 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Goodell, see Sumbul, Compound, Goodell.

Gordinier, see Heart Tonic, Gordinier.

Gordon, see Anticold, Gordon.

Gray Powder, see Mercury with Chalk.

Grip, Klingensmith.

Ammonium Salicylate	2 1/2 grs.
Acetanilid	2 1/2 grs.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and anodyne. Used in fevers, coryza and influenza. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Grip and Cold, c. c. only.

Quinine Sulphate	2 grs.
Ipecac	1/8 gr.
Cascarin	1/4 gr.
Podophyllin	1/10 gr.
Capsicum	1/6 gr.
Ext. Aconite Root	1/20 gr.

Antipyretic, sedative, diaphoretic and laxative. Used in influenza and the early stages of coryza. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every three hours.

Gross, see Neuralgia, Gross.

Guaiac, 2 grs.

Alterative, diaphoretic and stimulant. Used in tonsillitis, rheumatism, dysmenorrhea and amenorrhea. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Guaiac and Hydrastis, Throat.

Guaiac	2 grs.
Ammonium Chloride	2 grs.
Hydrastine Sulphate	1/100 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza	2 grs.

Astringent, alterative and expectorant. Used in affections of the throat such as tonsillitis and laryngitis. Frequently used by public speakers and singers to alleviate hoarseness. Dose—1 tablet allowed to dissolve in the mouth.

Guaiacol Carbonate, 5 grs.

Bronchial and intestinal antiseptic. Used in tuberculous infections, chronic bronchitis, diarrhea and typhoid fever. Dose—1 tablet.

Hadley, see Calomel and Jalap, Hadley.

Hale, see Heart Tonic, Hale.

Hamel, see Cholera Infantum, Hamel.

Views in the Bottling Room

Hare, see Antiasthmatic, Hare.

Haworth, see Dyspeptic, Haworth.

Heart Stimulant, see Nitroglycerin, Compound.

Heart Tonic.

Fl. Ext. Cactus Grandiflorus.....5 mins.
Tr. Digitalis.....2 mins.
Caffeine.....1 gr.
See Cactus, Compound, Curtin.

Circulatory stimulant and diuretic. Used in cardiac disease accompanied by dropsy. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Heart Tonic, Gordinier, also c. c.

Nitroglycerin.....1/200 gr.
Tr. Strophanthus..... 3 mins.
Fl. Ext. Digitalis..... 1 min.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.
Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.

Circulatory stimulant and tonic. Used in cardiac disease accompanied by anemia. Dose—1 tablet after meals.

Heart Tonic, Hale, also c. c.

Strychnine Sulphate.....1/100 gr.
Ext. Digitalis..... 1/5 gr.
Reduced Iron..... 1/4 gr.

Circulatory stimulant and tonic. Used in cardiac disease with anemia and general debility. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Heart Tonic, Improved, also c. c.

Nitroglycerin.....1/100 gr.
Tr. Digitalis..... 2 mins.
Tr. Strophanthus..... 2 mins.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/4 min.
Strychnine..... 1/60 gr.

Circulatory stimulant and tonic. Used in cardiac disease with palpitation or dyspnea, in cardiac failure with collapse and in angina pectoris. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Heart Tonic and Stimulant, DaCosta, see Nitroglycerin, Compound.

Helonias Astringent, see Leucorrhea.

Helonias, Compound, Vaginal.

Boric Acid..... 2 grs.
Tannic Acid..... 2 grs.
Alum..... 2 grs.
Salicylic Acid..... 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1 gr.
Ext. Helonias.....1/2 gr.
Thymol..... q. s.
Eucalyptol..... q. s.

Antiseptic, astringent and sedative. Used in leucorrhea and subacute gonorrhea. Directions—Coat slightly with vaseline and insert well up in the vagina at night and follow by a douche of one quart of hot water next morning. One tablet may be dissolved in one pint of hot water and used as a vaginal douche.

Hepatic, see Gastro-Hepatic.

Hepatic, Haskell.

Corrosive Sublimate.....1/50 gr.
Calomel..... 1/2 gr.
Ipecac.....1/20 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/20 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound..... 1/8 gr.
Ext. Taraxacum..... 3/4 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Used in constipation accompanied by jaundice or hepatic torpor. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

•Narcotic order required.

Hepatic, Kenyon, also c. c.

Euonymin..... 1/8 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/20 gr.
Ipecac..... 1/8 gr.
Calomel..... 1/8 gr.
Aloin.....1/12 gr.

Cholagogue and cathartic. Used in constipation accompanied by hepatic torpor or congestion. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Hepatic, No. 2, c. c. only.

Blue Mass..... 2 grs.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound..... 2 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....1/2 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

•Heroin Hydrochloride, 1/24 gr.; 1/12 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/4 gr. See also Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride.

Antispasmodic, sedative and anodyne. Used principally as a cough sedative.

Dose—1/24 to 1/2 gr.

•Heroin and Terpin Hydrate, No. 1.

Heroin.....1/12 gr.
Terpin Hydrate..... 1 gr.

Antispasmodic, sedative and expectorant. Used to allay coughing in bronchitis, grip and pneumonia and to facilitate expectoration of mucus. Dose—1 tablet every three or four hours.

•Heroin and Terpin Hydrate, No. 2.

Heroin..... 1/24 gr.
Terpin Hydrate.....2 1/2 grs.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours.

Hexa-Lithia, Effervescent.

Hexamethylenamine.....5 grs.
Lithium Citrate.....5 grs.

Supplied only in bottles of 100 and screw cap bottles of 40. Urinary antiseptic and antilithic. These tablets effervesce freely, making them pleasant to take and less disturbing to the stomach. Used in infections of the genitourinary tract and in lithemia, gout and rheumatism. Dose—Dissolve 1 or 2 tablets in a glass of water and take while effervescing every three or four hours.

Hexamethylenamine, 2 grs.; 5 grs.; 7 1/2 grs.

Urinary antiseptic. Used in infections of the bladder and urinary passages and as a prophylactic preceding surgical operation on the genitourinary tract. The urine should be rendered acid in order to liberate formaldehyde from the hexamethylenamine. Dose—2 to 15 grs. given with a large glass of water every four hours.

Hexamethylenamine with Sodium Acid Phosphate.

Hexamethylenamine.....5 grs.
Sodium Acid Phosphate.....5 grs.

The urine is rendered acid by sodium phosphate and thus promotes liberation of formaldehyde in the urinary tract. Dose—1 or more tablets dissolved in 10 fluid ounces of water two or three times a day.

Heyden-Starrett, see Digestive, Heyden-Starrett.

Hooper's Female, c. c. only.

Aloes	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated	1/2 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore	1/4 gr.
Ginger	1/8 gr.
Soap	1/8 gr.
Canella	1/8 gr.
Myrrh	1/4 gr.

Emmenagogue, laxative and tonic. Used in amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Hydrastine, White Alkaloid, Compound, see Solvets, Page 114.

Hydrastis, Tincture, 1 min.

Tonic and alterative to mucous membranes. Used in catarrhal conditions of mucous surfaces. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 1/200 gr.; 1/150 gr.; 1/100 gr.; 1/50 gr.

Sedative and hypnotic. Used in producing sleep and quiet in the insane, or in cases of alcoholic excesses, mania, chorea and mental excitement. Dose—1/200 to 1/50 gr.

Hyoscyamus, Extract, 1/4 gr.

Sedative, anodyne and hypnotic. Used chiefly to relieve pain and induce quiet. Used in asthma, pertussis, colic, nervous excitement, enuresis, mania and chorea. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Hypnotic.

Sodium Bromide	5 grs.
Acetanilid	2 grs.
Hyoscyamine	1/400 gr.
Digitalin	1/400 gr.

Hypnotic, sedative and analgesic. Used to induce quiet and sleep in the insane, nervous cases and drug habitues. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Idiopathic, Neuralgic, see Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard.

Incontinence, No. 1, also c. c.

Ergotin, Bonjean	1/2 gr.
Strychnine	1/200 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/64 gr.

Used in incontinence and in irritable and atonic conditions of the bladder. Dose—For a child six years old, 1 or 2 tablets at bedtime.

Incontinence, No. 2, c. c. only.

Tr. Belladonna Leaves, U. S. P. 1890	2 mins.
Tr. Cubeb, U. S. P. 1890	2 mins.
Tr. Nux Vomica, U. S. P. 1890	1 min.
Tr. Rhubarb, Aro., U. S. P. 1890	1 min.
Tr. Cascarilla	2 mins.

Dose—For a child six years old, 1 or 2 tablets at bedtime.

Intestinal Antiseptic, see also Antiseptic, Intestinal.

Intestinal Antiseptic, No. 2, c. c. only.

Salol	2 grs.
Bismuth Subgallate	2 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000	1/2 gr.

Antiseptic, sedative and astringent. Used in fermentative diarrheas and catarrhal conditions of the gastrointestinal tract. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Intestinal Antiseptic, Infant.

Ipecac	1/20 gr.
Salol	1/2 gr.
Zinc Sulphocarbolate	1/8 gr.
Bismuth Subgallate	1/2 gr.
Saccharin	q. s.
Oil Anise	q. s.

Antiseptic, astringent and sedative. Used in the fermentative diarrhea of infants and children. Dose—1 tablet dissolved in water every half hour for four or five doses.

Ipecac, 1/100 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/10 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Expectorant, diaphoretic and gastric stimulant. In small doses ipecac stimulates gastric secretion and aids digestion. In larger doses it produces nausea and diaphoresis. To produce vomiting, Tablets Emetic are used, see Emetic. Dose—1/100 to 2 grs.

See Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac, Page 174.

Ipelax.

Ipecac (Contained in Alcresta Powder of Ipecac)	5 grs.
Aloin	1/5 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.

Cathartic and intestinal stimulant. The above formula contains sufficient ipecac to exert a well marked stimulant effect on the intestinal glands. This is only possible by using this drug in an adsorption compound, such as Alcresta Powder of Ipecac. Ipecac in this form passes unchanged through the stomach and liberates its alkaloids in the alkaline secretions of the intestine.

Ipelax Tablets increase the intestinal secretions, stimulate peristalsis without producing griping and give tone to the intestinal tract. They are especially useful in chronic constipation with biliousness since their repeated use does not establish a tolerance, and an increase in dosage is unnecessary. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Iron by Hydrogen, see Iron, Reduced.

Ipuanine, 1/2 gr., c. c. only. In vials of 25 or bottles of 500.

See Ipuanine, Page 187 for action and uses.

Dose—1 tablet three times a day, after meals.

Iron Oxide, Saccharated, 3 grs.; 5 grs.

Chalybeate tonic. Used in anemia and chlorosis and as an antidote to arsenic poisoning. Dose—3 to 5 grs.

Iron Pyrophosphate, 1 gr.

Chalybeate tonic, practically free from astringency. Used where iron is indicated. Dose—1 to 5 tablets.

Iron, Reduced (Iron by Hydrogen), 1 gr.

Chalybeate tonic, possessing only slight astringent properties. Used where iron is indicated. Dose—1 to 5 tablets.

Iron and Arsenic, No. 1.

Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/100 gr.

Tonic and alterative. Used in anemia and chlorosis to increase the amount of hemoglobin and the number of red blood cells. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

Iron and Arsenic, No. 2.

Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/60 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Iron and Arsenic, No. 3.

Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/30 gr.

Dose—1 tablet after meals.

Iron and Arsenic, Compound.

Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/100 gr.
Ignatia..... 1/40 gr.

Tonic, alterative and stimulant. Used in anemia, chlorosis, general debility and convalescence. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Iron, Arsenous Acid and Strychnine, No. 1, also c. c.; s. c. white.

Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.

Tonic, alterative and stimulant. Used in anemia, general debility and chlorosis to improve digestion and nutrition and increase the hemoglobin. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Iron, Arsenous Acid and Strychnine, No. 2, also c.c.

Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/50 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/60 gr.

Dose—1 tablet after meals.

Iron Peptonate and Manganese, c. c. only.

Iron Peptonate.....2 grs.
Manganese Dioxide.....1 gr.

Easily assimilable chalybeate tonic and alterative which does not disturb digestion. Used in anemia, chlorosis and general debility. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Iron, Quinine and Aloes, Compound, Duncan.

Reduced Iron..... 2 grs.
Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/40 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/40 gr.
Aloes..... 1/8 gr.

Chalybeate tonic, alterative and antipyretic. Used in anemia and chlorosis and in the general debility of convalescence, particularly useful in malarial cachexia. Dose—1 tablet after meals.

Iron, Quinine and Arsenic, No. 1.

Reduced Iron..... 2 grs.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/50 gr.

Tonic, antiperiodic and alterative. Used in malarial cachexia, anemia, chlorosis and general debility. Dose—1 tablet.

Iron, Quinine and Arsenic, No. 2.

Reduced Iron..... 1/2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/100 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, No. 1, also c. c.; s. c. white.

Reduced Iron..... 1/2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/120 gr.

Chalybeate tonic, alterative and stimulant. Used in debility, anorexia, anemia and chlorosis. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, No. 2, also c. c.; s. c. white.

Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/60 gr.

Dose—1 tablet.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates, No. 1, also c. c.

Iron Phosphate..... 1 gr.
Quinine Phosphate..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Phosphate.....1/32 gr.

Tonic, stimulant and antiperiodic. Used as a general tonic and stimulant where there is lack of appetite, poor digestion or an impoverished condition of the blood. Dose—1 tablet.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates, No. 2, also c. c.

Iron Phosphate..... 2 grs.
Quinine Phosphate..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Phosphate.....1/60 gr.

Dose—1 tablet.

Iron and Strychnine.

Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/60 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Used in anemia and general debility. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Iron and Strychnine, Compound, also c. c.

Reduced Iron..... 1/2 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/100 gr.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/120 gr.

Tonic, stimulant, alterative and antiperiodic. Used in anemia, chlorosis, malarial cachexia; also in amenorrhea and neuralgia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Ives, see Corrective, Infant.

Kenyon, see Coryza, Kenyon; Hepatic, Kenyon: and Neuralgic, Kenyon.

Kerr, see Analgesine, Kerr; also Cardiac Compound, Kerr.

Kier, see Quinine Bisulphate Compound, Kier.

Kissingen Salt, Artificial, Effervescent.

Made from the Artificial Kissingen Salt of the National Formulary and similar to Rakoczi Spring water in its main constituents. Mild alkaline, aperient and alterative. Used in gout, vesical calculi, hepatic torpor and in obesity. In the treatment of obesity it is essential that these tablets be alternated daily with Vichy salts. Dose—1 to 3 tablets dissolved in a glass of water and taken while effervescing.

Klingensmith, see Grip, Klingensmith.

La Madrid, see Damiana, Compound, La Madrid.

Lactated Pepsin, see Pepsin Lactated.

Laxaquin, Cold, also c. c.; s. c., pink.

Quinine Hydrobromide..... 1 gr.
Acetanilid..... 2 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated..... 1/4 gr.
Capsicum..... 1/5 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/20 gr.
Aloin.....1/10 gr.

Laxative, analgesic and antipyretic. Used extensively in grip and colds. When used early these tablets often abort the attack. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours.

Laxative.

Powdered Senna	10 grs.
Ext. Licorice	6 grs.
Ext. Cascara, Bitterless	1 gr.
Sugar	q. s.
Oil Wintergreen	q. s.

An effective laxative of value in chronic constipation. Dose—Chew 1 tablet night and morning and gradually lessen the amount taken as the bowel movements become regular.

Laxative, Carminative.

Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1/2 gr.
Aloin	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin	1/10 gr.
Oil Peppermint	q. s.

Laxative. Used in habitual constipation with hepatic torpor. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Laxative, Special, Fordyce Barker.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1 2/3 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1 1/4 grs.
Aloes	5/6 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	5/12 gr.
Podophyllin	1/12 gr.
Ipecac	1/12 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Used in biliousness and constipation with jaundice where thorough evacuation of the bowels is desired. Dose—1 tablet.

Lead Acetate, 1 gr.

Astringent and sedative. Used in gastric disturbances, diarrhea, dysentery and intestinal hemorrhage. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Lead and Opium, see Solvets, Page 114.

Leptandrin, 1 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Used in indigestion and intestinal atony and as a stimulant to the liver and intestinal glands. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Leucorrhea, see Helonias, Compound.

Leucorrhea (Helonias Astringent).

Ext. Hyoscyamus	1 gr.
Alum	3 grs.
Eucalyptol	1/8 min.
Salicylic Acid	1 gr.
Boric Acid	3 grs.
Thymol	1/16 gr.
Ext. Helonias	1/2 gr.
Tannic Acid	2 grs.
Ext. Hamamelis	1 gr.

Astringent and antiseptic. For local use; indicated in general catarrhal conditions of the vaginal mucous membranes, as vaginitis, leucorrhea, etc., to relieve congestion and allay pain and inflammation. Directions—Coat tablet with a little vaseline and insert at bedtime, allowing it to remain over night, then follow with a douche of hot water next morning. A solution made by dissolving two of these tablets in a quart of hot water may be used as a douche.

Licorice Powder, Compound, 20 grs., see Lozenges, Page 84.

Lime Water.

It is impossible to prepare and preserve a lime water tablet that will make strictly official lime water, therefore this item is not listed. For preparing Lime Water, see Lilly's Lime, Page 188.

Lithium Benzoate, 1 gr.

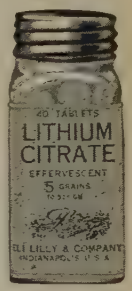
Antilithic and urinary antiseptic. Used in rheumatic, gouty or lithemic conditions. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Lithium Carbonate, 5 grs.

Antirheumatic, diuretic and antilithic. Employed in rheumatism, gout and lithemia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Lithium Citrate, Effervescent, 3 and 5 grs.; also supplied in screw-capped bottles of 40 tablets.

Antilithic. Used to render the urine alkaline and to prevent the formation of urinary calculi. Used in the treatment of gout and chronic rheumatism. Dose—1 or 2 tablets in a large glass of water taken while effervescing.



Lithium Salicylate, 5 grs.

Employed similarly to sodium salicylate in the treatment of rheumatism and gouty affections. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Lobelia, Tincture, 2 mins.

Antispasmodic, relaxant and expectorant. Employed chiefly for the relief of spasmodic affections including asthma, bronchial affections, croup, pneumonia and whooping cough. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Lupulin and Bromide, Compound.

Lupulin	1/2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate	1/2000 gr.
Scutellarin	1/2 gr.
Zinc Bromide	1/10 gr.
Ergotin, Bonjean	1/4 gr.

Tonic, anaphrodisiac and nerve sedative. Employed in chordee, priapism and genital erethism. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

McFarlane, see Plasma, Nasal.

Magnesia, Calcined, 5 grs.

Antacid and mild laxative. Used in gastric hyperacidity, indigestion and constipation. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Magnesium Salicylate, 5 grs.

Antirheumatic and intestinal antiseptic. Used in intestinal fermentation or infection and in rheumatism. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Manganese Binoxide, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.

Tonic, alterative and emmenagogue. Used in amenorrhea, anemia and malnutrition. In amenorrhea treatment should be instituted several days before the expected period. Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Menorrhagic, Hirst, also c. c.

Acid, Gallic..... 3 grs.
Ergotin, Bonjean..... 1 gr.
Hydrastin, Concentration.....1/2 gr.

Hemostatic. Used to check uterine bleeding. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Mercuric Chloride, Corrosive, see Corrosive Sublimate.

Mercuric Iodide, Red, see Mercury Biniodide.

Mercurous Chloride, Mild, see Calomel.

Mercurous Iodide, Yellow, see Mercury Protiodide.

Mercury Biniodide (Red Iodide; Mercuric Iodide); 1/100 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/30 gr.; 1/25 gr.; 1/20 gr.; 1/16 gr.; 1/12 gr.; 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/8 gr., c. c.; 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/4 gr., c. c.

Antisyphilitic, alterative and antiseptic. Employed in treatment of syphilis, rheumatism, anemia and in glandular and cutaneous diseases. Dose—1/100 to 1/4 gr.

Mercury Protiodide (Yellow Iodide; Mercurous Iodide) 1/30 gr.; 1/20 gr.; 1/16 gr.; 1/12 gr.; 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr./ 1/8 gr., c. c.; 1/6 gr.; 1/6 gr., c. c. 1/5 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/4 gr., s. c. white or red; 1/4 gr. c. c.; 1/3 gr.; 1/3 gr., c. c.; 1/2 gr.; 1/2 gr., c. c.; 1 gr.; 1 gr., c. c.

Antisyphilitic, alterative and antiseptic. Used in advanced stages of syphilis and in glandular and skin diseases; also as an hepatic stimulant and intestinal antiseptic. Should not be given with soluble iodides. Dose—1/30 to 1 gr.

Mercury Tannate, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.; 1 gr., c. c.

Antisyphilitic. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs.

Mercury with Chalk (Gray Powder) 1/10 gr.; 1/5 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.

Antisyphilitic, alterative and antiseptic. Used in syphilis, particularly in children, and in infantile diarrhea. A very mild mercurial. Dose—Up to 10 grs.

Mercury and Charcoal, Tilley.

Mercury Protiodide..... 1/4 gr.
Charcoal.....1/10 gr.

Antisyphilitic, alterative and intestinal antiseptic. Dose—1 tablet three or four times daily.

Metcalf, see Sciatica, Metcalf.

Methylene Blue, 1/2 gr., c. c. only; 1 gr., c. c. only; 2 grs., c. c. only; 3 grs., c. c. only; 5 grs., c. c. only.

Antiperiodic, alterative and genitourinary antiseptic. Used in malaria, rheumatism and gonorrhea. Dose—1/2 to 5 grs.

Methylene Blue, Compound, c. c., s. c. blue.

Methylene Blue..... 1 gr.
Oil Santal, E. I.....1/2 min.
Copaiba..... 1 gr.
Oil Cinnamon.....1/4 min.

Genitourinary antiseptic. Used in the early stages of gonorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Migraine, No. 1, white or pink; also c. c., s. c. white or pink.

Acetanilid..... 2 grs.
Camphor, Monobromated..1/2 gr.
Caffeine.....1/4 gr.

Analgesic and antipyretic. Used in headache, neuralgia and spasmodic pains. Dose—1 to 3 tablets repeated in one hour if necessary.

Migraine, No. 2, white or pink; also s. c. white.

Acetanilid..... 3 grs.
Camphor, Monobromated.. 2 grs.
Caffeine.....1/2 gr.

Analgesic and antipyretic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Migraine, Improved, also c. c.; s. c. pink.

Acetanilid.....2 1/2 grs.
Camphor, Monobromated..... 1/2 gr.
Sodium Salicylate..... 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1/8 gr.
Tr. Gelsemium..... 2 mins.

Analgesic and antipyretic. Used in headaches and to relieve pains of a neuralgic or rheumatic character. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Migraine, Laxative, c. c. only.

Acetanilid..... 2 grs.
Caffeine.....1/4 gr.
Camphor, Monobromated.....1/2 gr.
Fl. Ext. Cascara Sagrada..... 5 mins.

Analgesic, antipyretic and mildly laxative. Used in treating headache when accompanied by "biliousness" or constipation. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Milk Modifier.

Milk Sugar..... 26 grs.
Calcium Lactophosphate..... 1/6 gr.
Calcium Carbonate.....1 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1/2 gr.
Potassium Bicarbonate..... 1/12 gr.
Sodium Chloride..... 1/6 gr.

These tablets supply the necessary salts and sugar wanting in cow's milk. One tablet is crushed and dissolved in each eight ounces of milk, the number may be increased if desired. May also be dissolved in water and used to tide the infant over at times when milk must be withheld temporarily.

Mixed Treatment, No. 1, also c. c.

Potassium Iodide..... 2 grs.
Syrup Ferrous Iodide, 10%..... 5 mins.
Corrosive Sublimate.....1/64 gr.
Sol. Arsenic and Mercury Iodides..... 2 mins.
Tr. Nux Vomica..... 2 mins.

Antisyphilitic, alterative and tonic. Used in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, glandular enlargements and chronic skin diseases. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

Mixed Treatment, No. 1, Half Strength, c. c. only.

Formula one-half strength of preceding. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

Mixed Treatment, No. 2, also c. c.

Potassium Iodide..... 5 grs.
Corrosive Sublimate.....1/30 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/40 gr.
Syrup Sarsaparilla, Compound..... q. s.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

•Morphine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.; 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr. NOTE: Uncoated morphine tablets, 1/8 gr., 1/4 gr. and 1/2 gr. supplied pink when so specified.

Narcotic, antispasmodic, anodyne and hypnotic. Used to allay pain, check spasmodic attacks and to produce quiet and rest. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr.

•Morphine and Atropine, No. 2.

Morphine Sulphate	1/4 gr.
Atropine Sulphate	1/150 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Myalgic, Outland.

Acetanilid	2 grs.
Sodium Salicylate	2 grs.
Caffeine	1/4 gr.
Tr. Gelsemium	2 mins.
Cerium Oxalate	1/2 gr.

Sedative, analgesic and antipyretic. Used in myalgia, rheumatism, neuralgia and migraine. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Nasal, Improved.

Sodium Borate	5 grs.
Menthol	3/50 gr.
Thymol	3/50 gr.
Sodium Chloride	5 grs.
Oil Eucalyptus	3/50 gr.
Oil Wintergreen	3/100 gr.

For a more conveniently shaped tablet for making solutions, see Solvets, Page 114. Antiseptic, detergent and stimulant. Dissolve 1 tablet in two to four ounces of warm water and use as a nasal douche or spray.

Naso-Pharyngeal, Modified, see Solvets, Page 114.

•Nausea, No. 2.

Bismuth Subnitrate	2 grs.
Cerium Oxalate	2 grs.
Cocaine Hydrochloride	1/12 gr.

Gastric sedative and antiemetic. Used to alleviate nausea and check vomiting. Dose—1 or 2 tablets—may be followed by 1 tablet every hour for three or four doses.

Nerve Tonic, No. 1, Westbrook, also c. c.

Zinc Phosphide	1/10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.
Reduced Iron	1 gr.

Used as a general nerve tonic in nervous exhaustion associated with anemia. Dose—1 tablet.

Nerve Tonic, No. 3, s. c. red only.

Asafetida	1 gr.
Ferrous Bromide	1/2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/16 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.
Zinc Phosphide	1/8 gr.

Nerve tonic and sedative. Used where there is excessive nervous irritability. Dose—1 tablet.

Nerve Tonic, No. 4, Crego, c. c. only.

Asafetida	1 gr.
Ext. Valerian	1/2 gr.
Ext. Sumbul	1/2 gr.
Blaud's Mass	1 1/2 grs.
Phosphorus	1/100 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.

Nerve tonic and sedative. Used in hysteria, hyperexcitability or nervous exhaustion associated with anemia. Dose—1 tablet.

•Narcotic order required.

Nerve Tonic, No. 5.

Zinc Phosphide	1/10 gr.
Ext. Cannabis	1/8 gr.
Hyoscyamine	1/400 gr.

Nerve tonic and sedative. Used in hypersensitiveness or irritability of the nervous system. Dose—1 tablet.

Nervine, see Camphor, Hyoscyamus and Valerian.

Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard, Modified, also c. c.

Ext. Hyoscyamus	2/3 gr.
Ext. Conium Fruit	2/3 gr.
Ext. Ignatia	1/2 gr.
Ext. Aconite Leaves	1/3 gr.
Ext. Cannabis	1/4 gr.
Ext. Stramonium	1/5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/6 gr.

Used in the treatment of severe neuralgia. Dose—1 tablet every three or four hours, not to exceed three doses.

Neuralgic, Brown - Sequard, Modified, Half Strength, also c. c.

Formula one-half strength of preceding. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours, not to exceed six tablets in all.

Neuralgic, Gross, without Morphine, also c. c.

Quinine Sulphate	2 grs.
Strychnine	1/30 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/20 gr.
Ext. Aconite Leaves	1/2 gr.

Antipyretic, tonic and anodyne. Dose—1 tablet.

Neuralgic, Improved, also c. c.

Quinine Sulphate	2 grs.
Acetanilid	2 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/2 gr.
Ext. Cannabis	1/4 gr.
Arsenous Acid	1/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.

Antipyretic, tonic and anodyne. Used in neuralgia and migraine. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Neuralgic, Kenyon, also c. c.

Zinc Phosphide	1/16 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.
Sodium Arsenate	1/20 gr.
Aconitine, Crystals	1/400 gr.
Ext. Cannabis	1/8 gr.

Nerve tonic and anodyne. Used in neuralgia and migraine. Dose—1 tablet every three or four hours until relieved.

Nitroglycerin, 1/200 gr.; 1/150 gr.; 1/100 gr.; 1/100 gr., c. c.; 1/50 gr.; 1/20 gr.

Vaso-dilator. Used in angina pectoris, asthma, epilepsy, chorea and arterial hypertension. Dose—1/200 to 1/20 gr.

Nitroglycerin, Compound, No. 1, DaCosta, also c. c.

Nitroglycerin	1/100 gr.
Tr. Digitalis	2 mins.
Tr. Strophanthus	3 mins.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves	1/4 min.

It is the Lilly Policy to supply products of absolute reliability and to provide prompt service through drug channels. By specifying "Lilly" both quality and service are assured and the chance of disappointment is eliminated.

Circulatory stimulant. Used in palpitation, smoker's heart, cardiac weakness and collapse; particularly valuable for use between attacks of angina pectoris. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Nitroglycerin, Compound, No. 2, also c. c.

Nitroglycerin	1/200 gr.
Strychnine	1/60 gr.
Fl. Ext. Digitalis	1 min.
Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Tr. Strophanthus	3 mins.

Cardiac stimulant and tonic. Used as a general cardiac stimulant, especially useful in anemia with functional cardiac weakness. Dose—1 tablet.

Nitroglycerin, Digitalin and Strychnine.

Nitroglycerin	1/100 gr.
Digitalin	1/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/50 gr.

Cardiac stimulant and tonic. Used in cardiac weakness, chronic myocarditis, dilation, and valvular disease when accompanied by arteriosclerosis or increased peripheral resistance. Dose—1 tablet.

Nitroglycerin and Strychnine.

Nitroglycerin	1/100 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate	1/50 gr.

Cardiac stimulant and tonic. Dose—1 tablet.

Normal Salt Solution, No. 1.

2.25 Gm....Sodium Chloride, C. P....34.7 grs.

To prepare a Physiological Salt Solution, dissolve 4 tablets in one liter (34 fluid ounces) of distilled water and sterilize by boiling. These tablets are designed for the rapid and convenient preparation of salt solution for laboratories and hospitals.

Normal Salt Solution, No. 2.

1.062 Gm...Sodium Chloride, C. P....16 2/5 grs.

To prepare a Physiological Salt Solution, dissolve 1 tablet in four fluid ounces (118 c. c.) of distilled water and sterilize by boiling. These tablets are particularly convenient for use in the office of dentists or physicians.

North, see Resorcin, Compound, North; also Stomachic, North.

Nux Vomica, 1/4 gr.; 1 gr.

General tonic and nerve, muscular and heart stimulant. Employed in atonic dyspepsia, functional paralysis, neuralgia, neurasthenia, impotence and as a general tonic. Dose—1/4 to 3 grs.

Nux Vomica, Extract, 1/4 gr.; 1/4 gr., c. c.; 1/2 gr. Dose—1/4 to 1/2 gr.

Nux Vomica, Tincture, 1 min.; 3 mins.

Dose—1 to 15 mins.

Nux Vomica and Ignatia, Compound, c. c. only.

Tr Nux Vomica	1 min.
Tr. Ignatia	1 min.
Tr. Cinchona	5 mins.
Tr. German Chamomile	1 min.
Tr. Gentian	1 min.
Tr. Calumba	1/2 min.
Phosphorus	1/300 gr.
Aromatic Powder	1 gr.

Stomachic, tonic and stimulant. Used especially in atonic dyspepsia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets before meals.

Nux Vomica and Pepsin, Skiff.

Nux Vomica	1/100 gr.
Pepsin, 1:3000	1/10 gr.

Digestant, tonic and stomachic. Used in atonic dyspepsia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

Nux Vomica and Pepsin, No. 2, also c. c.

Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.
Pepsin, 1:3000	1 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Opium and Lead Acetate, see Solvets, Page 114.

Outland, see Myalgic, Outland.

Ovarian Substance, 5 grs., c. c. only.

Used in the treatment of ovarian dysfunction, as amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, infantilism, obesity, vomiting of pregnancy and nervous disturbances affecting menopause. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

See also Ovarian Substance, Page 190.

Ox Gall, Extract, 1 gr.; 1 gr., c. c.; 2 grs.; 5 grs., c. c. only.

Cholagogue and intestinal antiseptic. Used in jaundice, indigestion and catarrhal conditions of the biliary tract associated with constipation and flatulence. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Ox Gall, Compound, also c. c.

Ext. Ox Gall	1 gr.
Pancreatin	1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound	1/4 gr.
Quinine Hydrochloride	1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.
Ext. Taraxacum	1 gr.

Digestant, cholagogue, laxative and tonic. Used in dyspepsia and atonic constipation with hepatic torpor. Dose—1 or 2 tablets one-half hour before meals.

Ox Gall and Ginger, c. c. only.

Ext. Ox Gall	2 grs.
Ginger	1 gr.

Cholagogue and stomachic. Used in indigestion and biliousness. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Ox Gall, Pepsin and Pancreatin, c. c. only.

Ext. Ox Gall	2 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000	2 grs.
Pancreatin	2 grs.

Cholagogue and digestant. Used in indigestion accompanied by deficient biliary secretion. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Pancreatin, 5 grs.

Proteolytic and amylolytic digestant. Used in indigestion, lienteric diarrhea, malnutrition and in convalescence from acute diseases. Dose—1 or 2 tablets immediately after meals.

Papain, Compound.

Papain	3/4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1/2 gr.
Charcoal	1/3 gr.
Oil Wintergreen	q. s.

Digestant, antacid and absorbent. Used in gastric indigestion with hyperacidity. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

Papain, Compound, with Charcoal.

Papain	1/2 gr.
Pepsin, 1:3000	1/2 gr.
Pancreatin	1/2 gr.
Charcoal	2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 1/2 grs.
Oil Wintergreen	q. s.

Digestant, absorbent and antacid. Used in indigestion with hyperacidity. Dose—1 to 3 tablets immediately after meals.

Pepsin, 1:3000, 1 gr.; 1 gr., s. c. white; 2 grs.; 2 grs., c. c.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.; 5 grs., s. c. white; also supplied 1 gr., s. c. in flasks of 75; 2 grs., c. c. in flasks of 40.

Proteolytic digestant. Used to aid the digestion of proteins where the gastric secretion is deficient. Dose—1 to 15 grs.

Pepsin, Lactated, 5 grs.

Contains, in addition to pepsin, lactic and hydrochloric acid and pancreatin. Digestant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Pepsin, Saccharated, 5 grs.

This pepsin has been combined with milk sugar in such proportions that one part by weight of the finished preparation will digest three hundred parts by weight of albumen. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Pepsin and Bismuth, No. 1.

Pepsin, Saccharated	3 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate	3 grs.

Digestant and gastric sedative. Used in gastritis, gastralgia or irritative conditions of the gastrointestinal tract. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Pepsin and Bismuth, No. 2.

Pepsin, 1:3000	2 1/2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate	2 1/2 grs.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal.

Pepsin, 1:3000	2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate	2 grs.
Charcoal	2 grs.

Digestant, sedative and absorbent. Used in indigestion with gastric irritability and acid eructations. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Pepsin, Bismuth and Hydrastis, Compound.

Pepsin, 1:3000	1/2 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate	2 grs.
Hydrastis	2 1/2 grs.
Cubeb	1/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.

Digestant, sedative and tonic. Used in gastric and intestinal atony with relaxed or congested mucous membranes. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.

Pepsin, 1:3000	1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate	2 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.

Digestant, gastric sedative and tonic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Pepsin and Capsicum, Compound.

Pepsin, 1:3000	1/8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.
Capsicum	1/10 gr.
Ipecac	1/20 gr.

Digestant and stomachic. Used in atonic dyspepsia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

Pepsin and Charcoal.

Also supplied in flasks of 40 tablets.

Pepsin, 1:3000	1/4 gr.
Charcoal	1 gr.

Digestant and absorbent. Used in flatulent dyspepsia and gastralgia. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Pepsin, Charcoal, Magnesia and Ginger.

Pepsin, Saccharated	2 grs.
Charcoal	3 grs.
Magnesia	2 grs.
Ginger	1 gr.

Digestant, absorbent, antacid and stomachic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

Pepsin and Pancreatin, No. 1.

Pepsin, 1:3000	1/4 gr.
Pancreatin	1/4 gr.

Proteolytic and amylolytic digestant. Dose—1 to 4 tablets immediately after meals.

Pepsin and Pancreatin, No. 2.

Pepsin, 1:3000	2 grs.
Pancreatin	3 grs.

Dose—1 to 3 tablets immediately after meals.

Pepsin and Pancreatin, Compound.

Pepsin, 1:3000	1 gr.
Pancreatin	1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.
Oleoresin Ginger	1/16 min.

Digestant, stimulant and stomachic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Peptonizing, Improved.

Pancreatin	2 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	9 1/2 grs.

For preparing peptonized milk, gruel or other peptonized foods. Two tablets dissolved in four ounces of water are sufficient to peptonize one pint of milk.

Phenacetin (Acetphenetidin), 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 2 1/2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in febrile affections, migraine, neuralgia, influenza, tonsillitis, colds and rheumatism. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Phenacetin, Compound, Smith.

Phenacetin	1 2/3 grs.
Salol	1 gr.
Quinine Bisulphate	1 1/4 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated	1/6 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in colds, influenza, rheumatism, neuralgia and headaches. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Phenacetin and Caffeine.

Phenacetin	2 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated	1 1/2 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Phenacetin-Caffeine, Compound.

Phenacetin	3 1/2 grs.
Caffeine	1 gr.
Sodium Bromide	7 1/2 grs.

Antipyretic, sedative and analgesic. Used in migraine and nervous headache. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Phenacetin and Quinine.

Phenacetin	2 1/2 grs.
Quinine Sulphate	2 1/2 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in migraine, influenza, tonsillitis and neuralgia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Phenacetin and Salol.

Phenacetin.....2 1/2 grs.
Salol.....2 1/2 grs.

Antipyretic, analgesic and intestinal antiseptic. Used in acute rheumatism, myalgia, influenza and neuralgia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Phenasbic, s. c. pink only.

Phenolphthalein..... 1/2 gr.
Aloin..... 1/4 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Ipecac.....1/16 gr.
Calomel..... 1/5 gr.

Laxative and cathartic. Used in chronic constipation, torpid liver, colds, indigestion, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Phenolphthalein, 1/4 gr.; 1 gr.; 1 gr., c. c., s. c. pink; 2 grs.; 2 grs., c. c., s. c. pink; 3 grs.; 3 grs., s. c. pink; 5 grs.

A mild but effective non-habit-forming laxative and cathartic. Used as a corrective in habitual constipation. Dose—1 to 5 grs. as a laxative. Larger doses may be given.

Phenolphthalein, with Chocolate, see Coco Tablets.

Phenolphthalein, Palatable, Aromatic, pink: 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.; 1 1/2 grs.; 2 grs.; 5 grs.

Made palatable by the addition of flavoring agents. Dose—1 to 5 grs. as a laxative.

Phenolphthalein, Compound, No. 1, also c. c.

Phenolphthalein..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/500 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/100 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Phenolphthalein, Compound, No. 2, also c. c.

Phenolphthalein..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves .....1/16 gr.
Ipecac.....1/16 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/16 gr.

Laxative and cathartic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Phosphorus, see Pills, Page 103.

Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana, c. c.; s. c. white.

Phosphorus.....1/30 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica ..... 1/4 gr.
Ext. Damiana ..... 2 grs.

Nerve stimulant, tonic and aphrodisiac. Used in impotence, nervous exhaustion, debility, etc. Dose—1 tablet.

Physostigmine Salicylate, 1/100 gr.

Action and use same as Physostigma, Extract. See also Hypodermatic Tablets, Page 165. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 1/100 gr.; 1/20 gr.; 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.

Powerful diaphoretic and sialagogue. Used in bronchial and asthmatic affections, renal dropsy and uremia. Dose—1/100 to 1/4 gr.

Pituitary Body (Anterior Lobe) 2 1/2 grs.

Used in the later stages of acromegaly, certain cases of obesity and in dystrophia adiposo-genitalis. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Placebo, see Blank Tablets.

Plasma, Nasal, McFarlane.

Sodium Chloride.....5 1/2 grs.
Sodium Sulphate.....1 1/2 grs.
Sodium Phosphate..... 1/4 gr.
Potassium Chloride..... 2/5 gr.
Potassium Sulphate..... 1/4 gr.
Potassium Phosphate ..... 1/3 gr.
Menthol..... 1/15 gr.

Dissolve 1 tablet in two ounces of warm water and use whenever an effective cleansing and stimulating nasal douche is required. See also Solvets, Page 114.

Podophyllin, 1/20 gr.; 1/10 gr.; 1/10 gr., c. c.; 1/8 gr.; 1/8 gr., c. c.; 1/4 gr.; 1/4 gr., c. c., s. c. white; 1/2 gr.; 1/2 gr., c. c.; 1 gr.; 1 gr., c. c.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Used in hepatic congestion, jaundice and constipation. Full doses may cause griping. Dose—1/20 to 1 gr.

Podophyllin, Compound, Janeway, see Pills, Page 103.

Podophyllin, Compound.

Podophyllin..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/16 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1/8 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Does not debilitate nor cause griping. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Podophyllin and Leptandrin, also c. c.

Podophyllin.....1/8 gr.
Leptandrin.....1/4 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Used in hepatic derangements and constipation. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

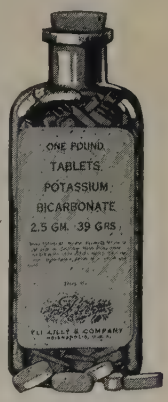
Pope, see Antacid, Pope.

Potassium Arsenite, Solution (Fowler's Solution), 2 mins.; 3 mins.; 5 mins.

Antiperiodic, alterative and tonic. Used in chorea, neuralgia, anemia, chlorosis, malaria, syphilis and certain skin diseases. Dose—2 to 5 mins.

Potassium Arsenite (Veterinary).

For preparing Fowler's Solution without the Tincture Lavender, Compound. One tablet dissolved in one fluid ounce of water will make a solution of the same arsenic strength as Fowler's Solution, U. S. P.



Potassium Bicarbonate, 3 grs.; 5 grs.; 10 grs.

Antilithic, antacid and diuretic. Used in dyspepsia, hyperacidity, dropsy, hepatic torpor and to render the urine alkaline. Dose—3 to 30 grs.

Potassium Bicarbonate, 2.5 Gm. (39 grs.) Also supplied in pound and 5-pound bottles.

For use in preparing Solution Magnesium Citrate. Made of such shape as to go conveniently into mouth of bottle.

Potassium Bromide, 5 grs.; 10 grs.

Sedative and hypnotic. Used in neurasthenia, epilepsy, chorea, hysteria, delirium tremens, insomnia, nervous headache, etc. Dose—5 to 15 grs.

Potassium Chlorate, 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.; also supplied 3 grs. in pound bottles; 5 grs. in pound boxes, pound bottles and in flasks of 50 tablets.

Used in inflammation or ulceration of the mouth and throat and by public speakers to overcome huskiness of the voice. Dose—Allow 1 tablet to dissolve in the mouth.

Potassium Chlorate and Borax.

Potassium Chlorate.....2 1/2 grs.
Sodium Borate.....2 1/2 grs.

Also supplied in pound bottles and in flasks of 40 tablets. For a more conveniently shaped tablet for making solutions, see Solvets, Page 114.

Used in ulceration or inflammation of the mouth or throat. Dose—1 tablet allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

Potassium Citrate, 5 grs.

Refrigerant, diaphoretic and diuretic. Used in uric acid diathesis, rheumatism and fevers. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Potassium Iodide, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.

Alterative. Used in conjunction with mercury in treatment of syphilis and in pleuritis, pneumonia, asthma, rheumatism and diseases of the glandular system. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Potassium Permanganate, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.; 1 gr., c. c., s. c. white; 2 grs.; 2 grs., c. c., s. c. white; 3 grs.; 4 grs.; 5 grs.; 10 grs.

Antiseptic and deodorant. Used externally in solutions of 1 to 500 or 1 to 1000 as a wash for ulcers, wounds, abscesses, etc., and in strengths of 1 to 1000 up to 1 to 10,000 as an injection or irrigation in urethritis, cystitis and vaginitis; also used in saturated solution as a disinfectant for the hands. In making solutions warm water should be used as potassium permanganate dissolves slowly in cold water. Used internally in amenorrhea and in morphine and other alkaloidal poisoning. Dose—1/4 to 5 grs. given with a glass of water. See also Solvets, Page 114.

Quinilid.

Quinine Sulphate.....2 1/2 grs.
Acetanilid.....2 1/2 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in migraine, influenza and neuralgia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Quinine Bisulphate.

1 gr., g. c., s. c. white	3 grs., c. c.
2 grs.	3 grs., s. c. white.
2 grs., c. c.	4 grs.
2 grs., s. c. white.	5 grs.
2 grs., s. c. pink.	5 grs., c. c.
3 grs.	5 grs., s. c. white.

Antipyretic, antiperiodic and tonic. Used to combat fevers, especially malaria. A more soluble salt than the sulphate. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Quinine Bisulphate, Compound, Improved, Kier, s. c. pink only.

Quinine Bisulphate.....3 grs.
Capsicum.....1/4 gr.

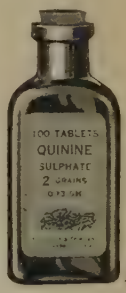
Antipyretic, tonic and stomachic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Quinine Hydrobromide, 2 grs.; 2 grs., c. c.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.; 5 grs., c. c.

Antipyretic, antiperiodic and tonic. Used similarly to the sulphate. Dose—2 to 5 grs.

Quinine Sulphate.

1/2 gr.	3 grs. white or pink
1/2 gr., c. c.; s. c. pink	3 grs., c. c.
1 gr.	3 grs., s. c. white
1 gr., c. c.	3 grs., s. c. pink
1 gr., s. c. pink	4 grs.
1 gr., s. c. white	4 grs., c. c.
2 grs.	4 grs., s. c. white
2 grs., c. c.	5 grs.
2 grs., s. c white	5 grs., c. c.
2 grs., s. c. pink	5 grs., s. c. white
2 grs., s. c. red	5 grs., s. c. pink
2 grs., s. c. yellow	



Antipyretic, antiperiodic and tonic. Specific in malarial fevers; employed in other fevers and as a bitter tonic. Dose—1/2 to 10 grs., repeated at frequent intervals; larger doses may be employed.

Quinine Sulphate, Citrated, 2 grs., g. c. only; 3 grs., g. c. only; 5 grs., g. c. only.

Antipyretic, antiperiodic and tonic. These tablets dissolve more rapidly due to the presence of citric acid. Dose—2 to 10 grs.

Quinine and Capsicum, No. 2, also c. c.

Quinine Sulphate.....2 grs.
Capsicum.....1/4 gr.

Antipyretic, tonic and stomachic. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Quinine, Iron and Strychnine, see Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerates, c. c., also s. c. white.

Quinine Valerate.....1 gr.
Iron Valerate.....1 gr.
Zinc Valerate.....1 gr.

Tonic, alterative and nerve sedative. Used in nervousness, insomnia, hysteria, anemia and general debility. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Quinine and Salol, also c. c.

Quinine Sulphate.....2 1/2 grs.
Salol.....2 1/2 grs.

Antipyretic, intestinal antiseptic and analgesic. Used in rheumatism, neuralgia, acute infections and intestinal disturbances. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Red Gum, see Lozenges, Page 85.

Rennin, 1 gr.

Used to coagulate milk, forming junket and whey, thereby making this food more agreeable to and readily assimilable by the sick. Each tablet will curdle one quart of milk.

Resorcin, Compound, North.

Resorcin.....5 grs.
Sodium Borate.....2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....2 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic and antacid. Used in diarrhea and gastrointestinal fermentation. Dose—1 tablet.

Rheumalgine (Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound).

Strontium Salicylate .....5 grs.
Hexamethylenetetramine.....2 grs.
Colchicine.....1/200 gr.

Antirheumatic, antipyretic, urinary antiseptic and uric acid eliminant. Used in acute articular rheumatism, colds, influenza, tonsillitis, muscular rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and gout. Dose—In acute conditions, 2 to 4 tablets every four hours; in chronic conditions, 1 to 3 tablets daily. See also Liquids, Page 81.

Rheumatic, also c. c.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....1 1/2 grs.
Ext. Colchicum Corm..... 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1/3 gr.
Calomel..... 1/3 gr.

Cathartic and alterative. Used in rheumatism, gout, lumbago and sciatica. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Rheumatic, No. 4, also c. c.

Lithium Salicylate..... 5 grs.
Cimicifugin..... 1/4 gr.
Phytolaccin..... 1/8 gr.
Colchicine.....1/150 gr.

Antirheumatic and alterative. Used in rheumatism, gout, lumbago and sciatica. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Rheumatic, without Mercury.

Ext. Colocynth.....1 1/2 grs.
Ext. Colchicum Corm..... 1/2 gr.
Podophyllin..... 1/4 gr.
Capsicum..... 1/4 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/10 gr.

Cathartic and alterative. Used in rheumatism, gout, lumbago and sciatica. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Rhinitis, No. 1, also c. c.; s. c. white.

Camphor.....1/2 gr.
Fl. Ext. Belladonna Root....1/4 min.
Quinine Sulphate.....1/2 gr.

Used to check the nasal secretions and to allay the discomfort of acute rhinitis or coryza. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every hour until dryness of the throat appears and then at longer intervals.

Rhinitis, No. 2, Half Strength, also c. c.; s. c. white.

Formula one-half strength of preceding. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every half hour for four or five doses, then at longer intervals.

Rhubarb, Powdered, 5 grs.

Laxative, astringent, tonic and stomachic. Used in atonic dyspepsia, habitual constipation and as a corrective in diarrhea. Does not cause griping or diarrhea. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Rhubarb, Compound.

Rhubarb..... 5/32 gr.
Myrrh..... 5/46 gr.
Aloes.....15/92 gr.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

Cathartic, astringent and tonic. Used in chronic indigestion with constipation. Dose—1 to 4 tablets after meals.

Rhubarb, Compound, U. S. P., also c. c.; s. c. white.

Rhubarb..... 2 grs.
Aloes.....1 1/2 grs.
Myrrh..... 1 gr.
Oil Peppermint..... 1/13 gr.

Cathartic, astringent and tonic. Used in chronic indigestion with constipation. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Rhubarb and Ipecac, Compound, Goodkind, also c. c.

Rhubarb..... 1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 5 grs.
Ipecac.....1/8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/4 gr.
Fl. Ext. Cascara..... 5 mins.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

Laxative, antacid and tonic. Used in atonic indigestion with loss of appetite, headache, constipation, flatulence, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets before meals.

Rhubarb and Ipecac, Compound, No. 1 (Roosevelt Hospital), also c. c.

Rhubarb..... 1 gr.
Ipecac.....1/8 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 5 grs.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

Antacid, stomachic and mild laxative. Used in indigestion to correct hyperacidity and costiveness and to improve the appetite. Dose—1 tablet after meals.

Rhubarb and Ipecac, Compound, No. 2 (Roosevelt Hospital).

Rhubarb..... 2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 5 grs.
Ipecac.....1/8 gr.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

Dose—1 tablet after meals.

Rhubarb and Ipecac, Compound, No. 3 (Roosevelt Hospital).

Rhubarb..... 2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 5 grs.
Ipecac.....1/4 gr.
Tr. Nux Vomica..... 5 mins.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

Dose—1 tablet after meals.

Rhubarb and Magnesia.

Rhubarb.....2 grs.
Magnesia.....2 grs.

Antacid, stomachic and mild laxative. Used in dyspepsia with hyperacidity, flatulence and constipation. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Rhubarb and Soda, No. 1.

Rhubarb.....1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....1/2 gr.

Antacid, stomachic and mild laxative. Used in indigestion, eructations, constipation with headache, etc. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Rhubarb and Soda, No. 2, also c. c.

Rhubarb.....1 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....1 1/2 grs.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Rhubarb and Soda, Compound, A, c. c. only.

Rhubarb.....1 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....2 3/4 grs.

Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Rhubarb and Soda, Compound, B, c. c. only.

Rhubarb	2 3/8 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	5 1/2 grs.
Oil Peppermint	q. s.

Antacid, stomachic and laxative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Rhubarb and Soda, Compound, D, c. c. only.

Rhubarb	2 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	5 grs.
Ipecac	1/4 gr.
Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.
Oil Peppermint	q. s.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Rhubarb and Soda, Compound, G, c. c. only.

Rhubarb	2 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	5 grs.
Aloes	1/2 gr.
Ipecac	1/4 gr.
Oil Peppermint	q. s.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Rhubarb and Soda, Compound, H, c. c. only.

Rhubarb	2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	5 grs.
Ipecac	1/4 gr.
Aloes	1/2 gr.
Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.
Oil Peppermint	q. s.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Rhubarb and Soda, Compound, I, c. c. only.

Rhubarb	2 1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 1/2 grs.
Aloin	1/2 gr.
Cascarin	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin	1/3 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1/8 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Rhubarb and Soda, Compound, K, c. c. only.

Rhubarb	1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 1/2 grs.
Ipecac	1/8 gr.
Aloes	1/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/16 gr.
Oil Peppermint	q. s.

Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Saccharin, Soluble, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.; 2 grs.

Employed in the place of sugar as a sweetening agent in diabetes and obesity, and also to disguise bitter or other unpleasant tastes. Dose—1/4 to 2 grs., according to the sweetness desired.

NOTE—Saccharin, Soluble Tablets suitable for sweetening one cup of coffee are supplied in convenient pocket-flasks containing 100 tablets.

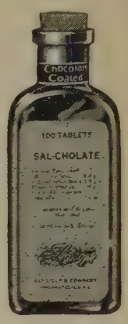
Saccharin, with Soda, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Employed similarly to Saccharin, Soluble.

Sal-Cholate, c. c.; also s. c. pink

Sodium Tauro- and Glyco-cholate	3/4 gr.
Sodium Salicylate	1 1/2 grs.
Phenolphthalein	1/6 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1/2 gr.

Cathartic, cholagogue and intestinal antiseptic. Used in chronic constipation, indigestion, jaundice, deficient biliary flow, infections of the gall bladder and ducts, and in intestinal stasis with autointoxication. Dose—1 or 2 tablets at night are sufficient as a laxative and mild hepatic stimulant. In treating chronic constipation and hepatic insufficiency best results will be obtained by giving 1 or 2 tablets after each meal for several days, gradually lowering the daily dose. For attacks of biliousness, sick-headache or dizziness, 2 to 4 tablets may be given.



Salicin, 5 grs.

Antirheumatic, antipyretic and tonic.

Used in arthritis, myalgia, tonsillitis and influenza. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Salicylic Acid, 1 gr.; 5 grs.

Antiseptic, antirheumatic and antipyretic. Used chiefly in rheumatism and gouty conditions; also in fevers, neuralgia, pleurisy, tonsillitis, colds, etc. Dose—1 to 15 grs.

Saline Chalybeate Tonic, Flint, c. c. only.

Sodium Chloride	3 grs.
Potassium Chloride	3/20 gr.
Potassium Sulphate	1/10 gr.
Potassium Carbonate	1/20 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	3/5 gr.
Magnesium Carbonate	1/20 gr.
Calcium Phosphate, Precip.	1/2 gr.
Calcium Carbonate	1/20 gr.
Reduced Iron	9/20 gr.
Iron Carbonate	1/20 gr.

Chalybeate tonic and restorative in debilitated conditions. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Salol, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 2 1/2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.; 5 grs., c. c.

Intestinal antiseptic, antipyretic and antirheumatic. It decomposes in the intestine into salicylic acid and phenol. Used in rheumatism, fevers, colds, diarrhea, cholera, typhoid and urinary infections. Dose—1 to 15 grs.

Salol, Compound.

Salol	1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate	1 gr.
Camphor	1/80 gr.
Oil Peppermint	1/40 min.

Intestinal antiseptic, carminative and sedative. Used in intestinal indigestion, fermentation and diarrhea. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Salol and Quinine, see Quinine and Salol.

Salophen, 5 grs.

Antirheumatic and intestinal antiseptic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Salt Solution, Normal, see Normal Salt.

Santonin, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Anthelmintic. Used chiefly for the expulsion of round worms. Dose—1/4 to 2 grs.; children, 1/4 to 1/2 gr., followed by a suitable purgative.

Santonin and Calomel, No. 1.

Santonin.....1/2 gr.
Calomel.....1/2 gr.

Vermifuge and cathartic. Dose—1 tablet every two hours for not more than four doses; followed if necessary by castor oil or a saline cathartic.

Santonin and Calomel, No. 2.

Santonin.....1/4 gr.
Calomel.....1/8 gr.

Dose—For children, 1 tablet repeated in two hours and followed by a cathartic if necessary.

Santonin and Calomel, No. 3.

Santonin.....1 gr.
Calomel.....1 gr.

Dose—For adults, 1 tablet repeated after two hours if necessary.

Santonin and Calomel, No. 4.

Santonin.....1/2 gr.
Calomel.....1/4 gr.

Dose—For adults, 1 to 4 tablets; for children, 1 tablet.

Santonin and Calomel, No. 5.

Santonin.....1/4 gr.
Calomel.....1/4 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets, according to age.

Santonin and Calomel, No. 6.

Santonin.....1/10 gr.
Calomel.....1/10 gr.

Dose—1 to 5 tablets, according to age.

Santonin, Calomel, and Phenolphthalein, see Anthelmintic, Special.

Santonin, Calomel and Podophyllin.

Santonin..... 1/2 gr.
Calomel..... 1/2 gr.
Podophyllin.....1/20 gr.

Anthelmintic and cathartic. Dose—1 to 4 tablets, according to age.

Saw Palmetto, Compound.

Ext. Saw Palmetto..... 3 grs.
Tr. Cantharides..... 2 mins.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves..... 2 mins.
Ext. Corn Silk.....1/2 gr.

Aphrodisiac, diuretic and genitourinary tonic. Used principally as a tonic to the reproductive organs. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Sciatica, Metcalf.

Tr. Aconite Root.....3/4 min.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves.....3/4 min.
Tr. Colchicum Seed.....3/4 min.
Tr. Cimicifuga.....3/4 min.
U. S. P. 1890 Tinctures.

Nerve sedative. Used in neuralgia, sciatica, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Sedative, Baer, also c. c.; s. c. white.

Ext. Valerian.....1 gr.
Ext. Sumbul.....1 gr.
Asafetida.....1 gr.

Antispasmodic and sedative. Used in hysterical manifestations, melancholia and other nervous disorders; also in intestinal indigestion accompanied by flatulence. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Sedative, Compound, c. c. only.

Ferrous Sulphate, Exsic..... 1 gr.
Ext. Valerian..... 1 gr.
Ext. Sumbul..... 1 gr.
Asafetida..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/60 gr.

Nerve sedative and tonic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Sedative, Modified, c. c. only.

Ext. Valerian..... 1 gr.
Ext. Sumbul..... 1 gr.
Ext. Cannabis.....1/10 gr.
Asafetida..... 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1/4 gr.

Antispasmodic, sedative and anodyne. Used in hysteria, insomnia, nervous excitement and mania. Dose—1 to 3 tablets three or four times daily.

Silver Nitrate, see Solvets, Page 114.

Skiff, see Nux Vomica and Pepsin.

Slippery Elm, see Lozenges, Elm, Page 84.

Smith, see Coryza, Smith; also Phenacetin, Compound, Smith.

Soda Mint, 5 grs.

Sodium Bicarbonate with Oil Peppermint. Also supplied in pound bottles and in pocket flasks of 40 tablets.

Antacid, stomachic and carminative. Used in indigestion, nausea, flatulency and hyperacidity. Dose—1 or 2 tablets allowed to dissolve in the mouth or taken with a little water.

Soda Mint and Charcoal.

Sodium Bicarbonate.....4 grs.
Charcoal.....1 gr.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

Also supplied in pocket flasks of 25 tablets. Antacid, absorbent and stomachic. Used in indigestion with hyperacidity. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Soda Mint and Pepsin.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....4 grs.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

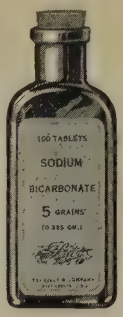
Also supplied in pound bottles and in pocket flasks of 35 tablets. Antacid, stomachic and digestant. Used in indigestion with hyperacidity, eructations, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Sodium Benzoate, 5 grs.

Antiseptic, antirheumatic and antipyretic. Used in treatment of rheumatic and gouty affections, lithemia, cystitis, urethritis, etc. Dose—5 to 15 grs.

Sodium Bicarbonate, 5 grs.; 10 grs.; also supplied 5 grs. in pound bottles and in pocket flasks of 40 tablets.

Antacid. Used in gastric hyperacidity with heartburn, acid eructations, etc. Dose—5 to 10 grs.



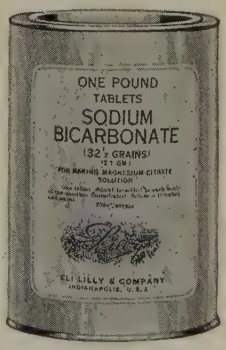
Sodium Bicarbonate, 32 1/2 grs. (2.1 Gm.) For making Magnesium Citrate Solution.

One tablet should be added to each bottle, 12 1/2 fluid ounces (350 c. c.) of the solution, immediately before it is corked and sealed.

Sodium Bromide, 5 grs.; 10 grs.

Sedative and somnifacient. Used in nervousness, hysteria, delirium tremens, neurasthenia, headache, insomnia, chorea and epilepsy. Dose—5 to 30 grs.

Sodium Chloride, for Making Salt Solutions, see Normal Salt.



Sodium Citrate, see Solvets, Page 114.

Sodium Iodide, 5 grs.

Alterative and sialagogue. Used in syphilis, glandular disease, asthma, rheumatism and to promote absorption of exudates. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Sodium Nitrate, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Diuretic and diaphoretic. Used in dropsy and locally in sore throat. Dose—1/2 to 5 grs.

Sodium Nitrite, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.; 2 grs.

Vaso-dilator. Used in the treatment of angina pectoris, arterial spasm and hypertension, migraine and epilepsy. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs.

Sodium Phenolsuphonate, see Sodium Sulphocarbolate.

Sodium Phosphate, 5 grs.; 10 grs.

Laxative. Used extensively in chronic constipation associated with hepatic insufficiency and jaundice. Dose—5 to 30 grs. dissolved in a glass of warm water and taken before breakfast.

Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent.

Also supplied in screw-capped bottles of 40 tablets. Each tablet contains 14 grains of granular effervescent sodium phosphate. The effervescence produced on dissolving these tablets makes the solution much more pleasant to take. Dose—2 or 3 tablets dissolved in a glass of moderately cool water and taken before breakfast.

Sodium Salicylate, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 2 1/2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs.; 5 grs., Wintergreen flavor; 5 grs., s. c. white; c. c.; 10 grs.

Antipyretic, antirheumatic, antiseptic and uric acid eliminant. Used in rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sciatica, migraine, tonsillitis and in fevers. Dose—5 to 15 grs. for adults.

Sodium Salicylate, from Natural Acid, 5 grs.; 10 grs.

Made from the natural oils of birch and wintergreen, and preferred to the synthetic product by some physicians. Dose—5 to 15 grs.

Sodium Salicylate, Compound.

Sodium Salicylate	3 grs.
Ext. Colchicum Corm	1/2 gr.
Tr. Digitalis	1 min.

Antipyretic, antirheumatic and uric acid eliminant. Used in rheumatism and gout. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Sodium Succinate, 2 1/2 grs.; 5 grs.

Tonic and alterative. Used in catarrhal jaundice. Dose—2 1/2 to 15 grs. every three or four hours.

Sodium Succinate and Ox Gall, Compound, c. c. only.

Sodium Succinate	1 1/2 grs.
Sodium Salicylate	1 1/2 grs.
Powdered Ox Gall	2 grs.

Hepatic stimulant and gall bladder antiseptic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Sodium Sulphite, 2 grs.

Antiseptic and antifermentative. Used internally in cases of yeasty vomiting and in treatment of skin diseases; used locally in aphthous sore mouth. Dose—1 to 5 tablets.

Sodium Sulphocarbolate, 1 gr.; 5 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic. Used in the treatment of flatulence, dysentery, dyspepsia and intestinal fermentation. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Sourwood, Compound, c. c. only.

Ext. Sourwood Leaves	2 grs.
Ext. Elder Flowers	2 grs.
Ext. Squill	1/4 gr.

Diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Used in the treatment of dropsy. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Sparteine Sulphate, 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.; 2 grs.

Diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Used in cardiac disease, especially when accompanied by dropsy. Dose—1/10 to 2 grs.

Stomachic, North, also c. c.

Pepsin, 1:3000	1/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.
Charcoal	1/4 gr.
Capsicum	1/4 gr.

Digestant and stomachic. Used in gastric indigestion. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

Strontium Bromide, 5 grs.

Antispasmodic, sedative and somnifacient. Used in epilepsy, hysteria, nervousness, gastric spasm, headache, insomnia, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Strontium Salicylate, 2 1/2 grs.; 5 grs.

Antirheumatic, antipyretic and intestinal antiseptic. Is said to be less disturbing to the digestion than other salicylates. Dose—2 1/2 to 5 grs.

Strophanthin, Amorphous, 1/200 gr.

Cardiac stimulant. Used in various forms of heart disease; its action is more rapid but less persistent than that of digitalis. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Strophanthus, Tincture, U. S. P., 2 mins.; 5 mins.

Cardiac stimulant. Used similarly to digitalis in heart disease. Dose—2 to 15 mins.

Strophanthus, Compound, also c. c.

Tr. Strophanthus.....2 mins.
Tr. Digitalis.....3 mins.

Cardiac stimulant and diuretic. A valuable combination in the treatment of heart disease. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Strychnine Alkaloid, 1/60 gr.; 1/40 gr.; 1/30 gr.

Stimulant, nerve tonic, stomachic and motor excitant. Used in anorexia, general debility, atonic dyspepsia, neurasthenia, cardiac weakness, etc. Dose—1/100 to 1/20 gr.

Strychnine Arsenate, 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/40 gr.; 1/30 gr.

Nerve tonic and alterative. Used in malarial fevers, anemia and as a general tonic. Dose—1/100 to 1/30 gr.

Strychnine Arsenite, 1/100 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/40 gr.; 1/30 gr.

Used similarly to the arsenate. Dose—1/100 to 1/30 gr.

Strychnine Nitrate, 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/60 gr., c. c., s. c. red; 1/50 gr.; 1/40 gr.; 1/40 gr., c. c., s. c. red; 1/30 gr.; 1/30 gr., c. c., s. c. red; 1/20 gr.

For action and uses, see Strychnine Alkaloid. Dose—1/100 to 1/20 gr.

Strychnine Phosphate, 1/60 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/30 gr.

Dose—1/100 to 1/20 gr.

Strychnine Sulphate, 1/200 gr.; 1/150 gr.; 1/120 gr.; 1/100 gr.; 1/100 gr., c. c., s. c. red; 1/80 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/60 gr., c. c., s. c. red; 1/50 gr.; 1/50 gr., c. c., s. c. red; 1/40 gr.; 1/40 gr., c. c., s. c. red; 1/30 gr.; 1/30 gr., c. c., s. c. red; 1/20 gr.; 1/20 gr., c. c., s. c. red; 1/16 gr.

Dose—1/100 to 1/16 gr. for adults.

Sullivan, see Diarrhea, No. 3.

Sulphocarbolates, Compound, also c. c.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate.....1 gr.
Sodium Sulphocarbolate.....2 grs.
Calcium Sulphocarbolate.....2 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Used in intestinal catarrh, flatulence, fermentation or infection, as in typhoid and tuberculous enteritis. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Sulphocarbolates, Compound, with Bismuth, c. c. only.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate..... 1/2 gr.
Calcium Sulphocarbolate..... 1 gr.
Sodium Sulphocarbolate.....2 1/2 grs.
Bismuth Salicylate..... 1/4 gr.
Menthol..... 1/15 gr.

Gastrointestinal sedative, astringent and antiseptic. Used in diarrhea, flatulence, intestinal fermentation and in typhoid fever. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

•Narcotic order required.

Sulphonal, 5 grs.

Sedative and hypnotic. Used in nervous insomnia and the insomnia of insanity, excitement and delirium. Dose—2 to 4 tablets with a glass of hot water on retiring; or 1 tablet every hour for three or four hours before retiring.

Sulphonethylmethane, see Trional.

Sulphonmethane, see Sulphonal.

Sulphur, 5 grs.

Alterative and laxative. Used in treatment of constipation, chronic rheumatism, furunculosis, acne and scaly skin diseases. Dose—3 to 5 tablets.

Sulphur, Compound, c. c. only.

Sulphur..... 5 grs.
Cream Tartar..... 2 grs.
Ext. Ipecac..... 1/100 gr.
Ext. Capsicum..... 1/500 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/1000 gr.
Sodium Benzoate..... 1/16 gr.

Alterative and laxative. Used in scaly skin diseases, acne, and furunculosis induced by intestinal stasis and autointoxication. Dose—1 tablet three or four times daily.

Sulphur and Cream Tartar.

Sulphur, Sublimed.....4 grs.
Cream Tartar.....2 grs.

Laxative and alterative. Used in constipation, especially when accompanied by cutaneous manifestations. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Sumbul, Compound, Goodell, c. c., also s. c. white.

Ext. Sumbul..... 1 gr.
Asafetida..... 2 grs
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/40 gr.

Tonic and antispasmodic. Used in hysteria, nervous exhaustion, anemia and chlorosis. Dose—1 tablet after meals.

Sumbul, Tonic, c. c. only.

Ext. Sumbul..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Turnera..... 1 gr.
Iron Carbonate, Vallet's..... 1 gr.
Asafetida..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/10 gr.
Phosphorus.....1/100 gr.

Tonic, antispasmodic and stimulant. Used in anemia accompanied by hysteria and nervous disorders. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

•**Sun Cholera,** also c. c.

Tr. Opium.....3 mins.
Tr. Rhubarb.....3 mins.
Tr. Capsicum, U. S. P., 1890.....3 mins.
Spirit Camphor.....3 mins.
Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

Sedative, anodyne and carminative. Used in diarrhea, accompanied by colic and cramps. Dose—2 tablets for first dose, followed by 1 tablet after each bowel movement until diarrhea is checked.

Tartar Emetic, 1/100 gr.; 1/4 gr.

Expectorant, emetic and circulatory depressant. Used in bronchitis, sthenic fevers, colds, and to produce emesis. Dose—As a circulatory depressant, 1/100 to 1/10 gr. every three hours; as an emetic, 1/4 to 1 gr.

Tartar Emetic and Ipecac.

Tartar Emetic.....1/100 gr.
Ipecac.....1/100 gr.

Expectorant, emetic and diaphoretic. Used in the early stages of bronchitis where there is fever, scanty secretion and dry, hard cough. Dose—1 tablet frequently repeated to the point of nauseating.

Terpin Hydrate, 2 grs.; 3 grs.

Expectorant and antiseptic. Used in subacute or chronic bronchitis where increased secretion is desired. Dose—1 to 5 grs. three or four times daily.

Terpin Hydrate and Heroin, see Heroin and Terpin Hydrate.

Three Iodides, also c. c.

Mercury Biniodide.....1/30 gr.
Arsenic Iodide.....1/40 gr.
Ferrous Iodide.....1/12 gr.

Alterative and tonic. Used in scaly skin diseases, chronic rheumatism and tertiary syphilis. Dose—1 tablet three or four times daily.

Three Valerates, see Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerates.

Throat, see also Guaiac and Hydrastis.

Throat, Mentholated, Modified.

Menthol.....1/35 gr.
Oil Anise.....1/80 gr.
Benzoic Acid.....1/12 gr.
Eucalyptol.....1/16 gr.
Sugar..... 5 grs.

Also supplied in flasks of 30 tablets. A non-narcotic expectorant and antiseptic. Used in inflammation of the throat to relieve cough. Dose—1 tablet allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth and repeated as desired.

Thyroid, see Thyroid Glands, Page 196.

Tilley, see Mercury and Charcoal, Tilley.

Tonga, Compound.

Tonga..... 1/4 gr.
Cimicifuga..... 2 1/2 grs.
Sodium Salicylate..... 5 grs.
Pilocarpine..... 1/200 gr.
Colchicine.....1/1000 gr.
Acetanilid..... 1/2 gr.

Analgesic, diaphoretic and antipyretic. Used in neuralgia, chronic rheumatism and gout. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Tonic, Aiken, also c. c.; s. c. red or white.

Quinine Sulphate..... 1 gr.
Reduced Iron..... 2/3 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/50 gr.
Strychnine.....1/50 gr.
Ext. Gentian..... 1/4 gr.

Tonic and alterative. Used in anemia, convalescence and debility. Dose—1 tablet three times daily.

Tonic, Laxative, also c. c.; s. c. pink.

Reduced Iron..... 1/2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/100 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada..... 2 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/100 gr.

Tonic, alterative and laxative. Used as a general tonic where there is constipation. Dose—1 or 2 tablets three times daily before meals.

Tonsillitis, also c. c.; also see Follicular Tonsillitis.

Tr. Aconite..... 1/5 min.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/10 min.
Tr. Bryonia..... 1/10 min.
Mercury Biniodide.....1/100 gr.

Sedative, diaphoretic and antipyretic. Used in the early stages of tonsillitis to reduce the fever and lessen the inflammation. Dose—1 tablet allowed to dissolve on the tongue every twenty minutes for three or four doses, then one every hour until relieved.

Trifolium, Compound, also c. c.

Ext. Trifolium.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Stillingia.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Xanthoxylum.....1/8 gr.
Ext. Lappa.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Phytolacca.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Iris.....1/4 gr.

Alterative. A vegetable alterative compound used in the treatment of syphilis and chronic rheumatism. Dose—1 or 2 tablets three or four times daily.

Trional, 5 grs.

Sedative and hypnotic. Used for the relief of insomnia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets at bed time; or 1 tablet every hour for two or three hours before retiring, preferably given with hot water or milk.

Triple Arsenates, c. c. only.

Iron Arsenate.....1/30 gr.
Quinine Arsenate.....1/30 gr.
Strychnine Arsenate.....1/60 gr.

Tonic, alterative and antiperiodic. Used in malaria, tuberculosis, anemia and general debility. Dose—1 tablet three or four times daily.

Triple Bromides, No. 1.

Sodium Bromide.....2 1/2 grs.
Potassium Bromide.....2 1/2 grs.
Ammonium Bromide.....2 1/2 grs.

Nerve sedative and somnifacient. Used in insomnia, nervousness, delirium tremens, hysteria, chorea and epilepsy. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Triple Bromides, No. 2.

Sodium Bromide.....5 grs.
Potassium Bromide.....5 grs.
Ammonium Bromide.....5 grs.

Formula twice the strength of the preceding. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Triplex, c. c. only.

Aloes..... 2 grs.
Podophyllin.....1/4 gr.
Blue Mass..... 1 gr.

Purgative. Used in constipation with deficient biliary flow. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Typhoid Fever, No. 1, Woodbridge.

Podophyllin.....1/960 gr.
Calomel..... 1/16 gr.
Guaiacol Carbonate..... 1/16 gr.
Menthol..... q. s.
Eucalyptol..... q. s.

Laxative and intestinal antiseptic. Used in typhoid fever when constipation is present, particularly if this is accompanied by tympanites. Dose—1 tablet every fifteen minutes during the first twenty-four hours while the patient is awake, unless bowel movement becomes too frequent.

In ordering preparations listed in the Lilly Hand Book always specify "Lilly."

SHAKE WELL
COCO-QUININE
LILLY
ELI LILLY & COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.
SHAKE WELL
COCO-EMULSION
OF COD LIVER OIL
SHAKE WELL
COCO
IRON QUININE
AND
STRYCHNINE
LILLY
ELI LILLY & COMPANY
1000
COCO-TABLETS
CALOMEL
AND SODA
1-2
1000
COCO-TABLETS
CALOMEL
1-10
SHAKE WELL
ONE PINT
COCO-SANTAL
COMPOUND
LILLY
SHAKE WELL
ONE PINT
COCOPAIBA
COMPOUND
SHAKE WELL BEFORE TAKING
SHAKE WELL
ONE PINT
COCO-EMULSION
COD LIVER OIL
HYPOPHOSPHITES
LILLY

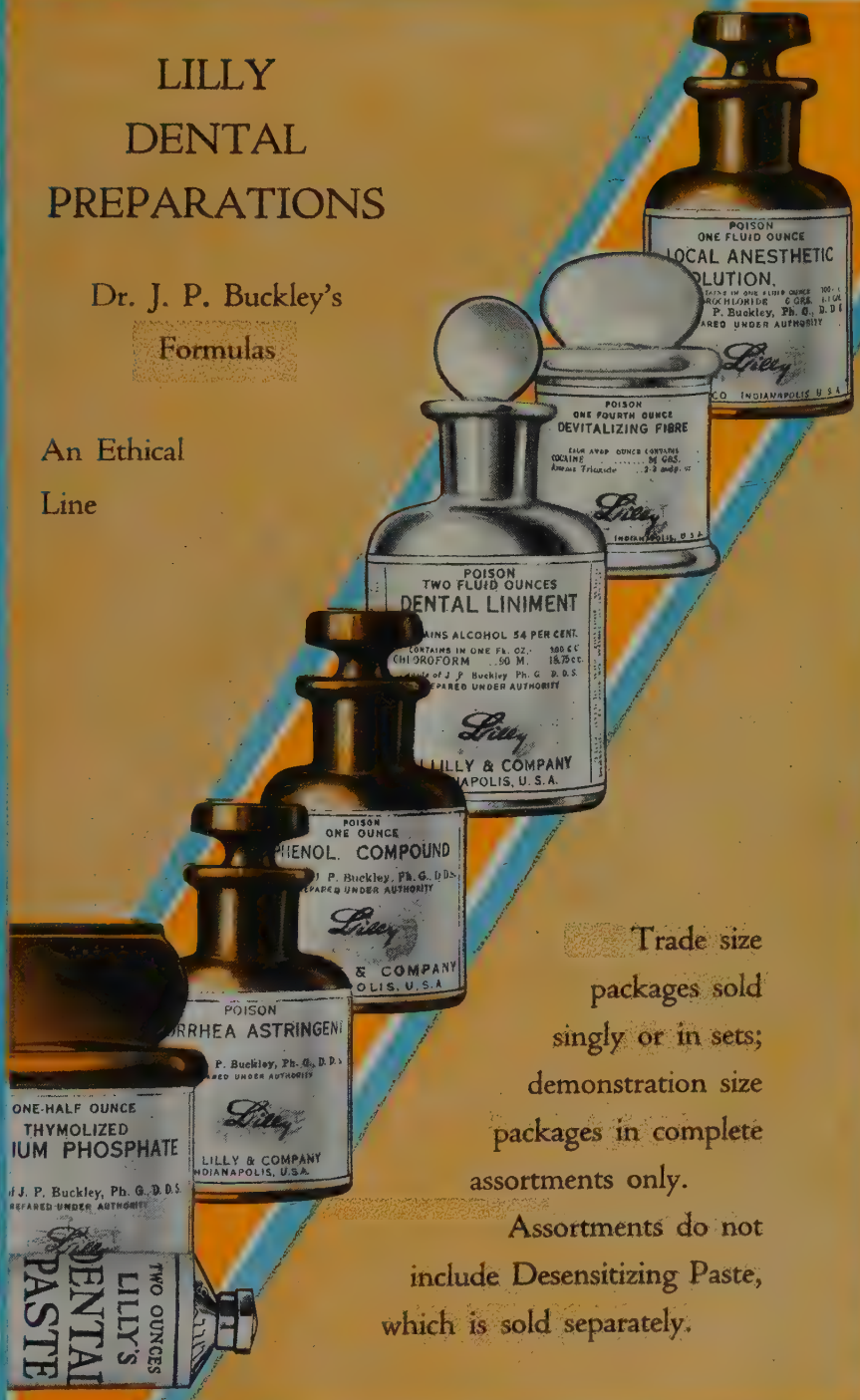
LILLY
DENTAL
PREPARATIONS
Meet Practically
Every Dental
Therapeutic
Requirement
See text
for further
information
of this line.
A comprehensive
pamphlet on dental
therapeutics with special
mention of these formulas
will be sent on request.
POISON
ONE OUNCE
FORMOCRESOL
ONE OUNCE
EUCAPERCHA
Formula of J. P. Buckley, Ph. G., D.D.S.
PREPARED UNDER AUTHORITY
ELI LILLY & COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.
POISON
ONE OUNCE
REFRIGERANT
COUNTERIRRITANT
CONTAINS ALCOHOL 56 PER
Formula of J. P. Buckley, Ph. G.
PREPARED UNDER AUTHORITY
ELI LILLY & CO.
INDIANAPOLIS
POISON
ONE FLUID OUNCE
ACID PHENOLSULPHONIC
Formula of J. P. Buckley, Ph. G.
PREPARED UNDER AUTHORITY
ELI LILLY & CO., INDIANAPOLIS
ONE FLUID OUNCE
EUCALYPTOL
(MODIFIED EUCALYPTOL)
Formula of J. P. Buckley, Ph. G.
PREPARED UNDER AUTHORITY
ELI LILLY & CO. INDIANAPOLIS
ONE OUNCE
EUROFORM
Formula of J. P. Buckley, Ph. G.
PREPARED UNDER AUTHORITY
POISON
100
COCAINE
POINTS
PRESS FROM BOTTOM
FOLD OVER AS USED
ELI LILLY & COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

LILLY DENTAL PREPARATIONS

Dr. J. P. Buckley's

Formulas

An Ethical Line



Trade size packages sold singly or in sets; demonstration size packages in complete assortments only.

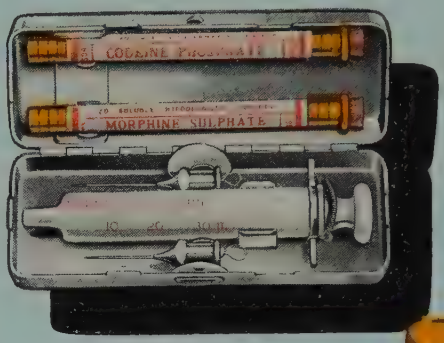
Assortments do not include Desensitizing Paste, which is sold separately.

CASCARA COMP.
QUININE SULPHATE 2 GR.
ALOIN, STRYCHNINE AND BELLADONNA
A.S.A. (ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID) 5 GR.
CALCIUM LACTATE 5 GR.
Pulvules, Lilly
A Welcome Departure from Tablet and Pill Medication
IN dry powder form, enclosed in thin-walled, quickly-soluble Lilly New Process Capsules, Pulvules carry a strong appeal for the physician to prescribe by number and the druggist to dispense without loss of time to his customers or himself.
No. 100 61
PULVULES
(FILLED CAPSULES)
BLAUD, NUX VOMICA AND ARSENIC
ELI LILLY & COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

Sieu

ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES *for* PHYSICIANS

LILLY ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES



No. 20

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—
1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe.
2 Standard Needles.
1 Adapter Butt.
2 Vials Hypodermatic Tablets.*

Price, $3.00 Each.

No. 21

GOLD-PLATED

Contents same as No. 20.*

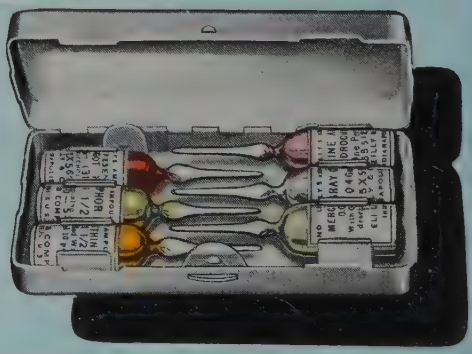
Price, $4.00 Each.

No. 23

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—
12 Tubes Hypodermatic Tablets, assorted.*

Price, $2.50 Each.



No. 26

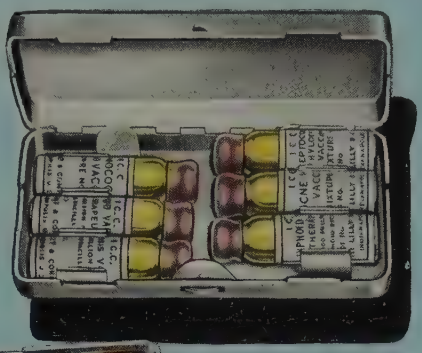
NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—
Six 1 c. c. Ampoules, assorted.*

Price, $2.50 Each.

*These illustrations do not represent the assortments supplied on unspecified orders. See Standard Assortments.

LILLY ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES



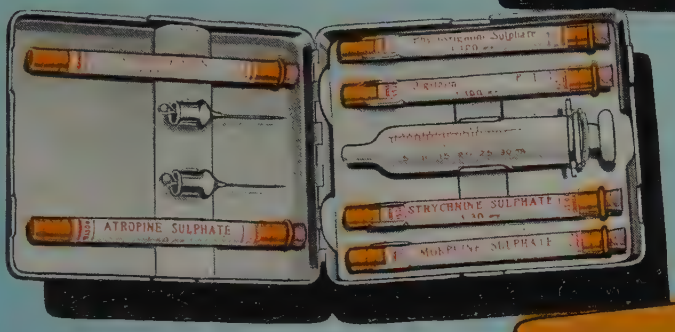
No. 29

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

Six 1 c. c. Ampoule Vials Bacterial Vaccines, assorted.*

Price, $2.50 Each.



No. 32

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe.

2 Standard Needles.

1 Adapter Butt.

6 Vials Hypodermatic Tablets, assorted.*

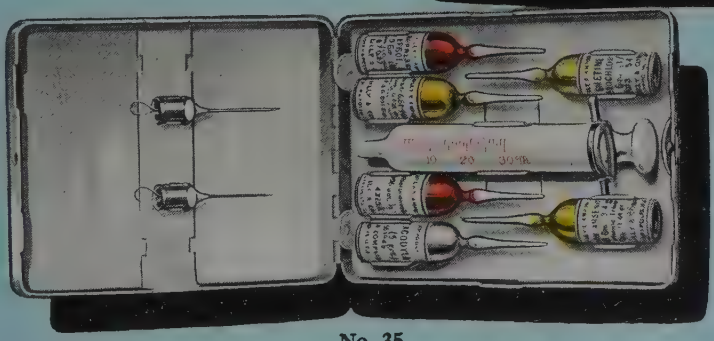
Price, $4.00 Each.

No. 33

GOLD-PLATED

Contents same as No. 32.*

Price, $6.00 Each.



No. 35

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe.

1 Adapter Butt.

2 Standard Needles.

Six 1 c. c. Ampoules, assorted.*

Price, $4.00 Each.

*These illustrations do not represent the assortments supplied on unspecified orders. See Standard Assortments.

LILLY ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES

No. 38

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe.

1 Adapter Butt.

2 Standard Needles.

Six 1 c. c. Ampoules.

Price, $4.00 Each.

No. 39

GOLD-PLATED

Contents same as No. 38.*

Price, $6.00 Each.

No. 36

GOLD-PLATED

Contents same as No. 35.*

Price, $6.00 Each.

No. 41

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

Twelve 1 c. c. Ampoules, assorted.*

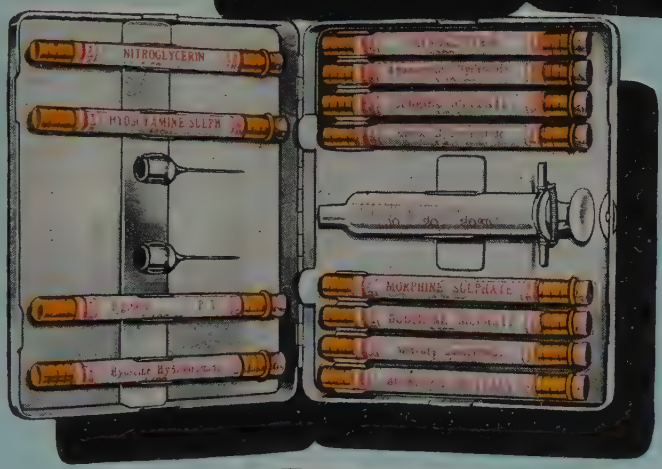
Price, $4.00 Each.

*These illustrations do not represent the assortments supplied on unspecified orders. See Standard Assortments.

LILLY ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES

No. 44
NICKEL-PLATED
Contains—
Twelve 1 c. c. Ampoule Vials Bacterial Vaccines, assorted.*

Price, $4.00 Each.



No. 47
NICKEL-PLATED
Contains—
1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe.
1 Adapter Butt.
2 Standard Needles.
12 Tubes Hypodermatic Tablets, assorted.*

Price, $5.00 Each.

No. 50
NICKEL-PLATED
Contains—
1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe.
2 Standard Needles.
1 Adapter Butt.
Twelve 1 c. c. Ampoules, assorted.*

Price, $5.00 Each.

*These illustrations do not represent the assortments supplied on unspecified orders. See Standard Assortments.

LILLY ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES

No. 53

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

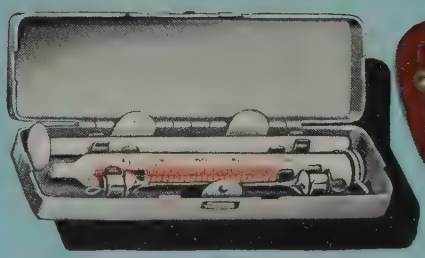
1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe.

2 Standard Needles.

1 Adapter Butt.

Twelve 1 c. c. Ampoule Vials Bacterial Vaccines, assorted.*

Price, $5.00 Each.



No. 56

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Tuberculin Syringe.

2 Standard Needles.

Price, $2.50 Each.

No. 60

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

One 10 c. c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe.

2 Standard Antitoxin Needles.

Price, $4.25 Each.

*These illustrations do not represent the assortments supplied on unspecified orders. See Standard Assortments.

Aspirol Ammonia Aromatic

Aspirol Amyl Nitrite

THE ampoule marks a notable advance in the refinement of methods of administering therapeutic agents, and the growing demand for ampoules attests their usefulness.

The largest American line bears the Lilly label. Lilly Ampoules are made of the finest materials, under strict scientific supervision. In specifying "Lilly" you are designating the best.

Lilly Ampoules meet a wide range of therapeutic needs. Their use means more definite medication and better control of the patient.

Send for Lilly's Vest Pocket Ampoule Catalog, giving formulas, therapeutic notes, and other information

Eli Lilly & Company
Indianapolis, U.S.A.

Typhoid Fever, No. 2, Woodbridge.

Podophyllin	1/960 gr.
Calomel	1/16 gr.
Guaiacol Carbonate	1/4 gr.
Menthol	1/16 gr.
Thymol	1/16 gr.
Eucalyptol	q. s.

Dose—Same as for No. 1.

Typhoid Fever, No. 4, Woodbridge.

Podophyllin	1/960 gr.
Calomel	1/16 gr.
Guaiacol Carbonate	1/8 gr.
Menthol	1/96 gr.
Eucalyptol	q. s.

Dose—Same as for No. 1.

Uterine Astringent and Antiseptic.

Alum	3 grs.
Zinc Sulphate	2 grs.
Hydrastine Sulphate	1/60 gr.
Tannic Acid	2 grs.
Boric Acid	6 grs.

For a more conveniently shaped tablet for making solutions, see Solvets, Page 115. Antiseptic and astringent. Used in treatment of catarrhal conditions of the vaginal mucous membrane with inflammation, congestion and excessive discharge. Directions—Dissolve 2 tablets in one quart of hot water and use as vaginal douche.

Uterine, Tonic, Boskowitz.

Dioscorein	1/6 gr.
Helonin	1/6 gr.
Viburnin	1/6 gr.
Gelsemin	1/10 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1/10 gr.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in atonic conditions of the uterus, dysmenorrhea and ovarian neuralgia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets three or four times daily.

Uterine, Tonic, see Viburnum, Compound.

Valerian, Tincture, 10 mins.

Nervine and antispasmodic. Used in hysteria and functional nervous disorders. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Viburnum, Compound, Uterine Tonic, also c. c.

Ext. Viburnum Prunifolium	1 gr.
Ext. Cramp Bark	1 gr.
Ext. Aletris	1/2 gr.
Ext. Helonias	1/2 gr.
Ext. Mitchella Repens	1/2 gr.
Caulophyllin	1/4 gr.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used to prevent or relieve painful menstruation. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every three hours, beginning treatment if possible two or three days before expected period.

Vichy, Artificial, Effervescent, also in screw-capped bottles of 40 tablets.

Made from the Artificial Vichy Salt of the National Formulary and similar to Vichy water (Grande Grille Spring) in its main constituents. Antacid, mild aperient and diuretic. Used in gastric hyperacidity, hepatic disorders, lithaemia and gout; and together with Kissingen Salts in the treatment of obesity. (See under Kissingen). Dose—1 to 3 tablets dissolved in a glass of moderately cool water and taken while effervescing.

Warburg's Tincture, 1 dr.; 1 dr., c. c., s. c. white.

Antiperiodic, laxative and diaphoretic. Used in the treatment of malaria. Dose—1 or 2 tablets three or four times daily, having preceded this treatment with a saline purge.

Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes, 1 dr.; 1 dr., c. c., s. c. white.

To be substituted for Warburg's Tincture where the laxative effect is too severe.

Waugh, see Anodyne, Infant; also Anticonstipation, Waugh.

Westbrook, see Nerve Tonic.

Woodbridge, see Typhoid Fever.

Zinc Phenolsulphonate, see Zinc Sulphocarbolate.

Zinc Phosphide, 1/10 gr.

Nerve stimulant. Used in sexual debility, mania, nervousness and as an alterative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Zinc Phosphide and Nux Vomica, also c. c.

Zinc Phosphide	1/10 gr.
Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.

Stimulant and nerve tonic. Used in impotence, melancholia and nervous exhaustion. Dose—1 tablet.

Zinc Sulphate, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Astringent and antiseptic. Used in solution for its local astringent and antiseptic effect. Dose—For use as an eye wash or as a urethral injection dissolve 1/2 to 2 grs. in one fluid ounce of distilled water.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 2 1/2 grs.; 5 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Used in typhoid fever, tuberculous diarrhea or intestinal fermentation with flatulence. Dose—1/5 to 5 grs.

No concern spends as much, proportionately, on scientific supervision; no producer makes greater effort to keep abreast with the latest developments in science than does Eli Lilly & Company. To be certain of obtaining the high quality and great purity that are associated with products bearing the Lilly Label always specify when ordering.

Tablets, Dispensing

These tablets are especially designed to meet the pharmacists' requirements for the more powerful drugs in such grainage as to render them convenient, and at the same time accurate, for sub-division.

As each tablet exhibits the medicament in a poisonous dose, great care should be observed to guard against any possible misconception of its strength or purpose. To avoid mistakes, Lilly Dispensing Tablets are of a different shape from ordinary tablets and are put up in diamond-shaped bottles, with corrugated edges. The word POISON is conspicuous on both label and bottle. These characteristics at once indicate the nature of the tablets.

Supplied in bottles of 25, 100 and 1,000 tablets only.

Arsenous Acid, 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/6 gr.; 1/5 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/3 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Atropine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.; 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.;1 gr.

Belladonna Leaves, Extract, 1 gr.

•Codeine Sulphate, 1 gr.

Copper Arsenate, 1/4 gr.

Corrosive Sublimate, 1/8 gr.; 1/5 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/3 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Digitalin, 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.

Elaterium, Clutterbuck, 1 gr.

•Heroin Hydrochloride, 1 gr.

Hyoscyamus, Extract, 1 gr.

Mercury Biniodide, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

•Narcotic order required.

•Morphine Sulphate, 1 gr.

Nux Vomica, Extract, 1 gr.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 1 gr.

Podophyllin, 1 gr.

Sodium Arsenate, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Strychnine Alkaloid, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Strychnine Arsenate, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.

Strychnine Nitrate, 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/3 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Strychnine Phosphate, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.

Strychnine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.; 1/6 gr.; 1/5 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/3 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Tartar Emetic, 1 gr.

Tablets, Hypodermatic

Lilly Aseptic Hypodermatic Tablets are accurate in dosage, uniform in size, quickly and completely soluble.

Great care and cleanliness are observed in the manufacture of these tablets. The materials from which they are made undergo strict chemical examination and wherever possible are standardized either by chemical or physiological assay.

Hypodermatic Tablets are supplied in single tubes of twenty each and in boxes containing one hundred tablets in five tubes; also in bottles of one hundred tablets. Bottles of more than one hundred tablets are supplied on special orders only.

Lilly Hypodermatic tubes are of standard gauge, and fit the syringe case perfectly. They protect the tablets from damage and permit their ready removal in an aseptic condition.

Attention is directed to the unusual line of Aseptic Metal Pocket Cases, arranged for tubes of hypodermatic tablets. See Page 193.

Aconitine, Crystals, 1/200 gr.; 1/100 gr.

Anodyne and sedative. Chiefly used for its influence as a cardiac and circulatory sedative; for its effect on the peripheral sensory nervous system, as in vomiting of pregnancy, and where the nervous system needs a sedative which will, at the same time, reduce arterial tension. It is also given in neuralgia, acute and chronic rheumatism, pleurisy, pneumonia, pericarditis, tonsillitis, asthma and migraine.

Adrenalin Combinations, see Page 173.

Anesthesia, Local, see Local Anesthesia, Special.

Anesthetic, see Cocaine; Local Anesthesia, Special; and Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride.

•**Apomorphine Hydrochloride,** 1/20 gr.; 1/10 gr.

Emetic and sedative expectorant. As an emetic it stimulates the vomiting center, acting rapidly and with very little nausea. It has a sedative effect on the nervous system.

Used principally to empty the stomach quickly in cases of poisoning and acute indigestion, and as a sedative expectorant in suffocative catarrh to free the passages from excessive mucus; also in capillary bronchitis and croup to produce relaxation and increased secretion. About 1/20 of a grain given hypodermatically has met with asserted success in producing nervous quiet in alcoholic excitement and delirium tremens.

NOTE—These tablets should be protected from light and kept in closely corked bottles. Owing to the change incident to age the manufacturer is not responsible for the unavoidable deterioration.

Atropine Crystals, 1/150 gr.

Narcotic poison, mydriatic, antispasmodic, and anodyne. In small doses it acts as a cardiac, respiratory and spinal stimulant. Large doses paralyze the cardiac and respiratory centers, spinal cord, motor centers, and involuntary muscles. Large doses also produce powerful excitation of the brain, followed by sleep. The pulse is quickened and arterial pressure increased. All secretions except the urine, are decreased.

Atropine is used as a respiratory stimulant, as in general anesthesia, pneumonia, or collapse from narcotic drugs. It is also used to diminish excessive secretions, as in the night sweats of tuberculosis, and to relax muscle spasm, as in spasmodic asthma, lead colic, biliary colic, renal colic, and spasmodic dysmenorrhea; also in treating mushroom poisoning, and to relieve the bradycardia following digitalis medication.

Atropine Sulphate, 1/500 gr.; 1/250 gr.; 1/200 gr.; 1/150 gr.; 1/120 gr.; 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/40 gr. For properties and uses see under Atropine Crystals.

Atropine Sulphate is much more soluble than the alkaloid.

Atropine and Strychnine, see Strychnine and Atropine.

Blank (Placebo).

These tablets are not medicated.

Caffeine, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.

Cerebral and cardiac stimulant, tonic, and diuretic. A powerful stimulant to the cerebral cortex, exciting the higher intellectual functions and increasing nervous activity.

Used as a cerebral stimulant to produce wakefulness in undue somnolence, nervous headache and narcotism; as a cardiac stimulant in any form of heart failure; as a diuretic in the treatment of cardiac dropsy. It is often useful in chronic Bright's disease where there is no irritation of the kidneys; also used in migraine. It is a valuable antidote in morphine poisoning.

Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate is much more soluble than the alkaloid caffeine and is to be preferred for hypodermatic injection.

Also see Ampoules, Page 21.

Calomel, see Ampoules, Page 22.

Camphor, see Ampoules, Page 22.

Cardiac.

Digitalin	1/100 gr.
Nitroglycerin	1/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/30 gr.
Atropine Sulphate	1/250 gr.

Powerful cardiac stimulant and tonic.

Used as a cardiac stimulant and tonic in cases of heart failure due to shock, in palpitation, collapse, angina, etc.

•Narcotic order required.

•Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.

For larger Cocaine tablets for making solutions, see Solvets, Page 113.

Local anesthetic. It paralyzes the peripheral sensory nerves and the nerve trunk. It is a cerebral stimulant and causes great mental excitement. The heart is stimulated, both the rate and force of pulsation being increased. Cocaine acts as a poison to muscles, first stimulating and then depressing their functional activity. Used principally as a local anesthetic in minor surgery, especially in genito-urinary, nasal, ophthalmic, and oral operations of minor character.

•Codeine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.

Colchicine, 1/100 gr.; 1/30 gr.

Narcotic poison, sedative and analgesic in gout.

Principally employed in gouty and rheumatic affections to reduce pain and to stimulate the excretions. It should be used with caution, as large doses are toxic, producing severe gastrointestinal irritation.

Corrosive Sublimate, 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/30 gr.

Alterative, antisyphilitic and corrosive poison.

Corrosive sublimate is valued in syphilis, especially when it is not advisable to administer mercury by the mouth. It may be injected deeply into the muscular tissues every second or third day to bring the patient rapidly under mercurial influence.

•Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride, 1/12 gr.; 1/6 gr.

Antispasmodic and cough sedative. Greatly resembles morphine in its general action. Acts more strongly on the respiration and less on the cerebral functions, and is a respiratory depressant. It seems to deserve a place between morphine and codeine.

Used principally to check excessive cough in phthisis, bronchitis, etc.

Digitalin, 1/200 gr.; 1/150 gr.; 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/40 gr.; 1/30 gr.; 1/20 gr.; 1/10 gr.; 1/4 gr.

The Digitalin used in these tablets is the water-soluble glucosides from digitalis seed. This product is made in our laboratories and is assayed by physiological methods.

Cardiac tonic and stimulant; indirectly diuretic. Digitalin directly stimulates the vagus nerves and the heart muscle itself, the rate of beat being decreased and the force increased.

Used as a tonic in diseases of the heart. Also used in pulmonary edema, dropsy, auricular fibrillation, acute dilatation, cardiac weakness from collapse, poisoning, or shock.

Digitalin, Compound.

Digitalin.....1/100 gr.
Nitroglycerin.....1/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/50 gr.

Powerful cardiac stimulant and tonic. Used as a stimulant in diseases of the heart such as failure due to shock, nervous excitement and allied conditions.

Digitalin and Strychnine.

Digitalin.....1/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.

Cardiac stimulant and tonic.

•Narcotic order required.

Duboisine Hydrochloride, 1/100 gr.

Sedative, hypnotic and mydriatic. Similar in action to atropine. Used as a hypnotic and sedative in insanity and epilepsy. Its other uses are similar to those of atropine.

Drop a Lilly Hypodermatic Tablet in water; watch it disappear

Duboisine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.

Emetine Hydrochloride, 1/4 gr.; 1/3 gr.; 1/2 gr.

Amebicide, irritant to mucous surfaces, anti-hemorrhagic, expectorant and emetic. Emetine Hydrochloride is a specific for amebic dysentery, and in doses of from 1/3 to 1/2 gr. two or three times a day, repeated for three or four days, will usually cause cessation of diarrhea and disappearance of blood and mucus from the stools. If, after three or four days' treatment, the diarrhea is not checked, it is safe to assume that the dysentery is of the bacillary type or due to causes other than endamebas. It is, therefore, valuable as a diagnostic agent. It has been administered hypodermatically in single doses of three grains, and in doses of one grain three times a day without producing vomiting or nausea. In amebic dysentery the usually accepted dose is 1/2 grain twice daily for twelve days.

For the hypodermatic administration of emetine in the treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris, Drs. Bass and Johns recommended daily injections of Emetine Hydrochloride 1/2 gr. for a period of six days. The injection is usually made in the arm at the insertion of the deltoid muscle, using right and left arm alternately.

Care should be taken that the solution is injected deeply, as the deeper the drug is placed the less the local reaction.

NOTE—Physicians desiring additional information on the treatment of pyorrhea or amebic dysentery are requested to write for special literature.

Emetine is also being used with success in pulmonary, nasal, intestinal and uterine hemorrhages and in purpura hemorrhagica. Dose—1/2 to 1 gr. per day until bleeding has entirely ceased.

Ergotin, 1/10 gr. Also see Ampoule, Ergot, Page 23.

Physiologically tested. Uterine and vaso-motor stimulant and hemostatic.

Ergotin stimulates the smooth muscle fibers of the uterus, producing powerful contraction in the parturient womb. Ordinary doses usually increase the blood pressure. Ergotin acts as a stimulant to all unstriped muscle fibers. The principal uses of ergotin are to increase uterine contractions, to prevent or check postpartum hemorrhages, to check menorrhagia, and to overcome subinvolution of the uterus.

Eserine, see Physostigmine.

Gelseminine Hydrochloride, 1/50 gr.

Motor depressant, sedative, and antispasmodic. The sensory area of the spinal cord and the respiratory centers are depressed. The circulatory system is unaffected by moderate doses; larger doses are depressant. It causes muscular relaxation, reduces the frequency and force of the pulse, and the frequency of respiration. Used as a sedative and motor depressant in hysteria, tetanus and fevers; also in neuralgia, migraine, early stages of pneumonia and pleurisy, and as a substitute for aconitine in asthma, nervous cough and laryngitis.

•Heroin Hydrochloride, 1/24 gr.; 1/12 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr. Also see Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride.

Antispasmodic, narcotic and cough sedative. Its action resembles that of morphine excepting that it is less anodyne and is freer from constipating tendencies. It is depressant to the respiratory center, respiration being slowed and deepened. Used principally to control excessive cough in bronchitis, laryngitis, etc.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 1/200 gr.; 1/150 gr.; 1/100 gr.; 1/50 gr.

Sedative, anodyne, hypnotic, mydriatic, and narcotic poison. Its peripheral action is similar to that of atropine, but it is depressant to the central nervous system. It is a powerful nerve sedative, quiets the cerebrum and produces deep sleep. Used as a hypnotic in acute and alcoholic mania, also in hysteria. Used as a preliminary to general anesthesia and in conjunction with morphine in producing "twilight-sleep." It is used in spermatorrhea and nocturnal emissions. Also in insomnia, laryngitis and cough. Children are very easily affected by hyoscine.

•Hyoscine, Compound.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide.....1/100 gr.
Atropine Sulphate.....1/200 gr.
Morphine Sulphate..... 1/4 gr.

Powerful sedative and hypnotic. Used in the treatment of insomnia, mania, nervousness, etc.

Hyoscyamine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.; 1/50 gr.

Narcotic poison, mydriatic, anodyne, and sedative. Hyoscyamine acts upon the nervous system, the heart and vaso-motor system very much the same as atropine. It is more depressant to the central nervous system than atropine and acts more strongly upon the heart and secretory glands. Used in asthma, neuralgia and nervous troubles of an alcoholic origin, mania and insomnia.

Iron Arsenite, see Ampoules, Page 23.

Iron Arsenite and Strychnine, see Ampoules, Page 23.

•Narcotic order required.

Local Anesthesia, Special.

Procaine..... 1/3 gr.
Adrenalin.....1/1300 gr.
Potassium Chloride..... 1/10 gr.

Non-narcotic and comparatively non-toxic local anesthetic. One tablet dissolved in 1 c. c. of distilled water makes a 2 per cent. isotonic solution of procaine. Potassium Chloride increases the anesthesia and Adrenalin localizes and prolongs the effect.

Mercury Succinimide, 1/10 gr.; 1/5 gr.

Alterative and antisyphilitic. Mercury Succinimide is used in the treatment of tuberculosis, syphilis and pyorrhea alveolaris. It is one of the best soluble salts of mercury for hypodermatic use, as it seldom causes local irritation.

Morphine, Diacetyl, see Diacetylmorphine.

•Morphine Sulphate, 1/12 gr.; 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/6 gr.; 1/5 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr., see Veterinary Hypodermatic Tablets, Page 166.

These tablets are supplied in bottles of 1000 when so specified.

•Morphine and Atropine, No. 2.

Morphine Sulphate..... 1/4 gr.
Atropine Sulphate.....1/150 gr.

Also supplied in bottles of 1,000.

Atropine combined with morphine prevents depression, and in most instances the combination of the two is freer from untoward effects and safer than morphine given alone. The combinations of morphine and atropine are extensively used preceding ether anesthesia. They stimulate the respiratory center, check excessive secretion and allay nervous excitement.

•Morphine and Atropine, No. 4.

Morphine Sulphate..... 1/8 gr.
Atropine Sulphate.....1/150 gr.

Also supplied in bottles of 1,000.

•Morphine and Atropine, No. 14.

Morphine Sulphate..... 1/6 gr.
Atropine Sulphate.....1/150 gr.

Also supplied in bottles of 1,000.

•Morphine and Atropine, No. 16.

Morphine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate.....1/150 gr.

•Morphine and Hyoscine.

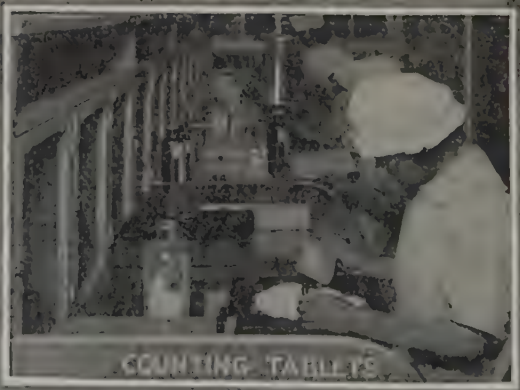
Morphine Hydrobromide..... 1/4 gr.
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.....1/100 gr.

Antispasmodic somnifacient and anodyne. Used to produce general anesthesia and as an adjunct to other anesthetics; also to produce amnesia and analgesia during labor. Used in cases of extreme nervousness, insanity, etc.

Views in the Hypodermatic Tablet Department—

TABLE IN MOLDING DEPARTMENT

LABELING AND PACKING



COUNTING TABLETS

Nitroglycerin. 1/200 gr.; 1/150 gr.; 1/100 gr.; 1/50 gr.

Nitroglycerin dilates the arterioles. It differs from amyl nitrite in that the action is slower and more prolonged. Nitroglycerin is useful when a rapid powerful effect is to be exercised over the vascular system. It is employed in angina pectoris to relax the blood vessels when they are in spasm; also in heart failure due to high arterial tension associated with disease of the heart muscle and valves. Nitroglycerin is given in some cases of chorea, migraine, asthma, eclampsia, epilepsy, and nephritis.

•Nitroglycerin, Compound.

Nitroglycerin..... 1/50 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate..... 1/50 gr.
Morphine Nitrate..... 1/20 gr.

Vaso-motor relaxant and nerve stimulant. Used principally in angina pectoris and heart diseases accompanied by pain or high blood pressure.

Nitroglycerin and Digitalin.

Nitroglycerin.....1/100 gr.
Digitalin.....1/100 gr.

Cardiac stimulant and tonic. Used in diseases of the heart, as angina pectoris or any disease accompanied by vascular spasm. These drugs are synergistic in their general effect and are widely used in this combination.

Nitroglycerin, Digitalin and Strychnine, see Digitalin, Compound.

Nitroglycerin and Strychnine, No. 1.

Nitroglycerin.....1/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/50 gr.

Vascular relaxant and spinal stimulant. This combination dilates the peripheral vessels, equalizing the circulation and preventing local congestion. Used in acute diseases of the respiratory tract as coryza, pharyngitis, laryngitis, and bronchitis.

Nitroglycerin and Strychnine, No. 2.

Nitroglycerin.....1/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/100 gr.

Novocain, 1/3 gr.

Physostigmine (Eserine) Salicylate, 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/40 gr.

Sedative, peristalic and myotic. Physostigmine depresses the motor centers of the spinal cord, also the respiratory centers, and causes rise of blood pressure. Ordinary doses increase intestinal peristalsis by acting directly on the nerve endings. Toxic doses cause tetanic contraction of the intestinal musculature. Physostigmine is a physiological antagonist of atropine. It is sometimes employed in tetanus and other convulsive disorders, as hydrophobia, etc. It is administered in asthmatic troubles to aid in the expulsion of mucus, in intestinal atony to increase peristalsis, and in neuralgia, phantom tumor, chronic bronchitis and migraine. In eye practice it is employed as a myotic, and to reduce intraocular pressure in glaucoma.

Physostigmine (Eserine) Sulphate, 1/100 gr.; 1/50 gr.

Properties and uses same as those of Physostigmine Salicylate.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 1/100 gr.; 1/20 gr.; 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/6 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.

Diaphoretic, sialagogue and indirect diuretic. Pilocarpine stimulates secretion of the sweat, salivary and other glands and the muscular coat of the intestines. It increases the pulse rate and large doses depress the respiratory center. Owing to its diaphoretic properties, pilocarpine hydrochloride is widely used in the treatment of dropsy, uremic convulsions, rheumatism, acute and chronic Bright's disease, coryza and influenza. It is also employed in laryngitis, bronchitis, tonsillitis, asthma and croup. It is contraindicated in heart failure and pulmonary disease, particularly in elderly patients. It is an antidote to atropine.

Procaine, 1/3 gr.

Non-narcotic and comparatively non-toxic local anesthetic. One tablet in 1 c. c. makes a 2 per cent. solution.

Procaine and Adrenalin, see Page 173.

Quinine Dihydrochloride, see Ampoules, Page 25.

Quinine Hydrochlorosulphate, 1/2 gr.

This is one of the least irritating of the quinine salts and is suitable for subcutaneous injection. It is used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1 gr.; 2 grs.; 3 grs.; 5 grs. Also see Ampoules, Page 25.

For local anesthesia or injected intramuscularly for systemic effects. Antimalarial, antipyretic and local anesthetic. Quinine and urea hydrochloride has the systemic action of quinine. It is not painful when injected hypodermatically, but for systemic effect should be injected intramuscularly. It exerts an anesthetic action which lasts several hours, is safe, excepting in cases of quinine idiosyncrasy, causes no after pain and has the advantage of being hemostatic. It is widely employed in the treatment of malaria. As a local anesthetic it is used in 1/4, 1/2 and 1 per cent. solutions, being an excellent substitute for cocaine. It has been used successfully in many surgical operations, and, owing to the prolonged duration of the anesthesia, but little postoperative pain is experienced.

Ringer's Solution.

Each tablet contains Sodium, Potassium and Calcium Chloride in the proper amount to make 10 c. c. of Ringer's solution. Physicians and dentists will find these tablets of value in preparing isotonic solutions of local anesthetics.

Scopolamine Hydrobromide., 1/400 gr.; 1/130 gr.; 1/100 gr.

Sedative, anodyne, hypnotic, mydriatic and narcotic poison. The sedative action of scopolamine is similar to that of morphine, while its mydriatic properties resemble those of atropine. Used principally to produce profound sleep in alcoholics and the insane. Also used as a general anesthetic or as a preliminary to general anesthesia. Has been widely used for producing "twilight sleep" during confinement. Operations have been performed very successfully under the influence of scopolamine, owing to the long duration of its anodyne and hypnotic effect.

Sparteine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.; 1/30 gr.; 1/10 gr.; 1/8 gr.; 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Heart stimulant and diuretic. Sparteine sulphate increases the frequency of the pulse and respiration, and stimulates the heart and central nervous system. Untoward effects on respiration occur only after large doses. Its action is more rapid than that of digitalis but is less persistent, its effect wearing off in five or six hours. Used in all diseases of the heart where digitalis is of service.

Strophanthin, Amorphous. Physiologically tested. 1/120 gr.; 1/100 gr.

Powerful cardiac stimulant and tonic and indirectly diuretic. Uses—See Digitalin. Should not be given to patients who have been receiving digitalis preparations within two days. Injections should be made deeply and not repeated within twelve hours. Crystalline Strophanthin is listed as Ouabain and supplied in Ampoules only, see Page 24.

Strychnine Nitrate, 1/100 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/40 gr.; 1/30 gr.; 1/20 gr.

Motor stimulant and tonic. Strychnine exerts its chief influence on the nervous system, exciting the spinal centers. It is also one of the most constant and powerful stimulants to the respiratory center. The vaso-motor center is likewise stimulated.

Principally used for its tonic effect in general debility, nervous instability, etc. It is also employed in collapse, in paralysis, muscular atrophy, neuritis, chronic alcoholism, insomnia from mental overwork, vomiting and gastralgia. As a respiratory and cardiac stimulant, it is very useful in subacute and chronic bronchitis, influenza and pneumonia. It is an antidote to chloroform, morphine and chloral poisoning.

Strychnine Sulphate, 1/200 gr.; 1/150 gr.; 1/120 gr.; 1/100 gr.; 1/80 gr.; 1/60 gr.; 1/50 gr.; 1/40 gr.; 1/32 gr.; 1/30 gr.; 1/20 gr.; 1/16 gr.

Properties and uses—Same as those of Strychnine Nitrate.

Strychnine and Atropine.

Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/50 gr.
Atropine Sulphate.....1/150 gr.

Used principally in the treatment of asthma of a spasmodic nature and in diseases of similar character.

Tablets, Hypodermatic Veterinary

Supplied in tubes containing 12 tablets.

Arecoline Hydrobromide, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

Anthelmintic, myotic and cathartic. Arecoline increases peristalsis and stimulates the salivary glands. It slightly depresses the cardiac and respiratory centers.

Used in veterinary practice almost exclusively for the relief of colic and to increase peristalsis.

Atropine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.

For properties and uses see Hypodermatic Tablets, Page 161.

Digitalin, 1/4 gr.

Physiologically tested. For properties, uses and description see Hypodermatic Tablets, Page 162.

Eserine, see Physostigmine.

•Narcotic order required.

•Morphine Sulphate, 1 gr.

For properties and uses see Hypodermatic Tablets, Page 163.

Nitroglycerin, 1/5 gr.

For properties and uses see Hypodermatic Tablets, Page 165.

Physostigmine Salicylate, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

For properties and uses see Hypodermatic Tablets, Page 165.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

For properties and uses see Hypodermatic Tablets. Page 165.

Strychnine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.; 1/2 gr.; 1 gr.

For properties and uses see Hypodermatic Tablets, Page 166.

Tablets, Medicated Vaginal

These tablets disintegrate rapidly; they are of special shape and are intended for local use only. Unless otherwise stated they are supplied in bottles of 40 tablets and in pound bottles.

No. 1 Antiseptic.

Boric Acid.....12 grs.
Acetanilid..... 3 grs.
Sodium Benzoate..... 1 gr.

A non-irritating, healing antiseptic, useful in catarrhal and inflamed conditions of the vaginal and cervical mucous surfaces.

No. 2 Antiseptic Astringent.

Alum..... 3 grs.
Corrosive Sublimate.....1/20 gr.

Combines the astringent and tonic effect of the alum, with the antiseptic action of corrosive sublimate.

No. 3 Antiseptic, Compound.

Boric Acid..... 5 grs.
Acetanilid..... 2 grs.
Sodium Benzoate..... 1 gr.
Zinc Sulphate.....1/2 gr.
Hydrastine to represent Fl. Ext. Hydrastis, Non-alcoholic, 5 mins., with Thymol, Menthol, Eucalyptol and Oil Wintergreen.

An efficient antiseptic and astringent, useful in leucorrhea, pruritus, vaginal catarrh, inflammation of the genital organs and for diminishing excessive vaginal secretion.

"If It Bears a Red Lilly It's Right" is the Lilly slogan. Insure the quality of what you order by specifying.

No. 4 Astringent.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....3 grs.
Boric Acid.....5 grs.
Tannic Acid.....2 grs.

Astringent and antiseptic, useful in inflamed and irritated conditions of the vagina and surrounding parts.

Supplied in bottles of 35 tablets and pound bottles.

No. 7 Leucorrhea, Improved.

Boric Acid..... 3 grs.
Alum..... 3 grs.
Tannic Acid..... 2 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1 gr.
Ext. Hamamelis..... 1 gr.
Ext. Helonias..... 1/2 gr.
Myrrh..... 1/2 gr.
Resorcin..... 1/2 gr.
Thymol.....1/16 gr.
Eucalyptol..... 1/8 min.

Antiseptic, astringent, sedative and tonic to mucous surfaces. Designed especially for use in leucorrhea.

Supplied in bottles of 35 tablets and pound bottles.

No. 10 Tonic Astringent.

Boric Acid.....6 grs.
Alum.....3 grs.
Ext. Hamamelis.....2 grs.
Zinc Sulphate.....1 gr.

A vaginal astringent and tonic to the mucous surfaces.

Tablets, Ophthalmic

Ophthalmic Tablets are convenient for making solutions for ophthalmic use. The medicament is associated with C. P. Boric Acid where necessary, to make the tablet of convenient size. Some Solvet formulas will also be found applicable. See Solvets, Page 113.

Atropine Sulphate, 1 gr.

Mydriatic. To prepare a 1 per cent. solution, dissolve one tablet in 105 mins. (6.5 c. c.) of water.

Supplied in tubes of 25 only.

Boric Acid, 5 gr.

Antiseptic. To prepare a saturated solution, dissolve one tablet in 100 mins. (6 c. c.) of water.

Supplied in bottles of 100, 500 and 1,000.

Conjunctivitis. See Tablets, Page 137.

Homatropine Hydrobromide, 1/2 gr.

Mydriatic like atropine but effects are milder and wear off more quickly. To prepare a 2 per cent. solution, dissolve one tablet in 25 mins. (1.5 c. c.) of water

Supplied in tubes of 10 only.

Zinc Sulphate, 1 gr.

Astringent and stimulant. Usually employed one or two grains to each fluid ounce (30 c. c.) of water, or about 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. solution.

Supplied in bottles of 100, 500 and 1,000.

Tinctures

(ASSAYED AND STANDARDIZED)

There is a growing demand by physicians for this form of medication and we offer in the following line those tinctures which are most frequently used, the majority being official in the U. S. Pharmacopœia or the National Formulary. The manufacture of these is carried out with the same scrupulous care and close supervision that characterizes the production of all Lilly Pharmaceuticals.

So far as practicable these preparations are standardized by chemical assay or physiological test. These standards are given below and also upon the labels. For tinctures which are not standardized by assay we state, as a matter of information, the proportion of drug which is represented. For description of the drug used and its action and uses see the corresponding fluid extract.

Tinctures are stocked in quarter pint and pint bottles, also in gallons. Larger packages are supplied on special orders.

Aconite, U. S. P.

Standard—0.045 Gm. to 0.055 Gm. ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c. c., also physiologically tested. The minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.0004 c. c. for each gram of body weight of guinea-pig. Dose—1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.6 c. c.)

Aloes, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
10 Gm.	Aloes	46 grs.
20 Gm.	Glycyrrhiza	91 grs.

Dose—As a laxative, 30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.); as a purgative, 2 to 4 fluid drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Aloes and Myrrh, N. F.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
10 Gm.	Aloes	46 grs.
10 Gm.	Myrrh	46 grs.
10 Gm.	Glycyrrhiza	46 grs.

Laxative, tonic and emmenagogue. Employed in chlorosis and amenorrhea when there is constipation. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c. c.)

Antiperiodic, see Warburg's.

Arnica, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Local stimulant and counterirritant. Chiefly used externally in sprains, bruises, etc. Rarely used internally as the effects are uncertain and sometimes dangerous. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Asafetida, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Avena Sativa.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—2 to 4 fluid drams (8 to 15 c. c.)

Belladonna Leaves, U. S. P.

Standard—0.027 Gm. to 0.033 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Belladonna Root.

Standard—0.036 Gm. to 0.044 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.)

Benzoin, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Benzoin, Compound, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
10 Gm.	Benzoin	46 grs.
2 Gm.	Aloes	9 grs.
8 Gm.	Storax	36 grs.
4 Gm.	Balsam of Tolu	18 grs.

Used as a protective and antiseptic application to minor wounds, indolent ulcers, fissures, chapped hands, etc. Frequently employed as an inhalant in croup and acute laryngitis by adding a tablespoonful to a vessel of hot water and breathing the vapor. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Black Cohosh, see Cimicifuga.

Bryonia, N. F.

100 c. c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Buchu.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c. c.)

Calabar Bean, see Physostigma.

Calumba, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Cannabis, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested. Tincture Cannabis produces incoordination when administered to dogs in a dose of not more than 0.3 c. c. per kilogram of body weight. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.) increased until the desired effect is produced.

Cantharides, U. S. P. (Spanish Flies). The dried beetles Cantharis vesicatoria (L.) De Geer.

100 c. c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Irritant poison, rubefacient and vesicant. Used internally as a stimulant to the genitourinary system. Frequently employed in hair tonics to stimulate circulation in the scalp. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c. c.)

Capsicum, U. S. P. (Cayenne Pepper).

100 c. c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.), well diluted.

Capsicum and Myrrh, N. F. (Number Six, Hot Drops).

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
3 Gm	Capsicum	14 grs.
12 Gm	Myrrh	55 grs.

Gastric stimulant and carminative. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Catechu.

100 c. c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c. c.)

Catechu, Compound.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
10 Gm	Catechu	46 grs.
5 Gm	Cinnamon	23 grs.

Aromatic astringent. Dose—1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c. c.)

Cimicifuga, N. F. (Black Cohosh).

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 4 fluid drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Cinchona, U. S. P.

Standard—0.8 Gm. to 1 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Cinchona, Compound, U. S. P.

Standard—0.4 Gm. to 0.5 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c. c.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
10 Gm	Red Cinchona	46 grs.
8 Gm	Bitter Orange Peel	36 grs.
2 Gm	Serpentaria	9 grs.

Stomachic, tonic and antiperiodic. Dose—1 to 4 fluid drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Colchicum Corm (Colchicum Root).

Standard—0.032 Gm. to 0.038 Gm. colchicine per 100 c. c. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Colchicum Seed, U. S. P.

Standard—0.036 Gm. to 0.044 Gm. colchicine per 100 c. c. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Cubeb, N. F.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c. c.)

Cudbear, N. F.

100 c. c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Used as a coloring for liquids where a bright red color is desired. It is particularly suitable for acidulous liquids.

Digitalis, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested, the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.006 c. c., or the equivalent in tincture of 0.0000005 Gm. of ouabain for each gram of body weight of frog. The high potency of digitalis makes the tincture particularly desirable as an aid to securing accuracy of dosage. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.) See Dropules, Page 183.

Digitalis, Dropules.

Tincture Digitalis, U. S. P., is offered in a specially designed dropper vial, as a convenient means of securing uniformity and accuracy of dosage. The Dropule also protects the contents from undue exposure to air, dirt or moisture. See Page 183.

Digitalis, Fat Free.

Physiologically tested. Prepared from drug which has had the natural fats removed by treatment with an appropriate solvent. Its potency is the same as that of Tincture Digitalis, U. S. P., and it has the advantage of being less disturbing to the stomach. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Echinacea, Concentrated.

100 c. c. represent 50 c. c. of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Ferric Chloride, see Iron Chloride.

Ferric Citro-Chloride, N. F. (Tasteless Tincture of Iron).

100 c. c. represent 35 Gm. of Solution Ferric Chloride. Tonic alterative, diuretic and astringent. Dose —5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Gambir, Compound, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
5 Gm	Gambir	23 grs.
2.5 Gm	Saigon Cinnamon	11 grs.

Aromatic astringent. Used in diarrhea and as a gargle in sore throat. Dose—1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c. c.)

Gelsemium, U. S. P.

Standard—0.045 Gm. or 0.055 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.)

Gentian.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c. c.)

Gentian, Compound, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
10 Gm	Gentian	46 grs.
4 Gm	Bitter Orange Peel	18 grs.
1 Gm	Cardamom Seed	4.5 grs.

Bitter tonic and adjuvant. Used in anorexia, atonic dyspepsia and as an adjuvant to other tonics. Dose —1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c. c.)

Ginger, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—15 to 120 mins. (1 to 8 c. c.)

Golden Seal, see Hydrastis.

Green Soap (Liniment Soft Soap, U. S. P.)

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
65 Gm	Soft Soap	297 grs.
2 c. c	Oil Lavender	10 mins.
	Alcohol	q. s.

Antiseptic, detergent and stimulant. Especially adapted to the use of dermatologists, gynecologists and surgeons.

Green Soap, Compound, N. F. (Compound Liniment Soft Soap, N. F.)

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents
15 Gm. . Soft Soap . . . . . 68 grs.
2 c. c. . Oil Cade . . . . . 10 mins.
Alcohol . . . . . q. s.

Antiseptic, detergent and stimulant.

Guaiac, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Guaiac, Ammoniated, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Hydrastis, U. S. P. (Golden Seal).

Standard—0.36 Gm. to 0.44 Gm. ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c. c. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Hyoscyamus, U. S. P.

Standard—0.0055 Gm. to 0.0075 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.)

Indian Cannabis, see Cannabis.

Iodine, U. S. P.

Standard—6.5 Gm. to 7.5 Gm. of iodine and 4.5 Gm. to 5.5 Gm. of potassium iodide in 100 c. c. Antiseptic and counterirritant. Seldom used for internal administration. Iodine is powerfully antiseptic and the tincture in recent years has been largely used in the treatment of wounds and for sterilizing the skin previous to operation. Lilly's Iodine Tubes and Ampoules offer this tincture in most convenient form for application. See Index.

Iron Chloride, U. S. P. (Ferric Chloride, U. S. P.)

100 c. c. represent 35 c. c. Solution Ferric Chloride. Tonic, alterative, diuretic and astringent. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Iron Citro-Chloride, see Ferric Citro-Chloride, N. F.

Kino, U. S. P. The spontaneously dried juice of Pterocarpus Marsupium Roxburgh.

100 c. c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. A powerful astringent, its action and uses being the same as those of catechu. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Krameria, N. F. (Rhatany).

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Lactucarium, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent 50 Gm. of drug. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Larkspur, N. F. (Tinctura Delphinii).

100 c. c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Poisonous. Used externally as a parasiticide.

Lobelia, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Myrrh and Capsicum, see Capsicum and Myrrh.

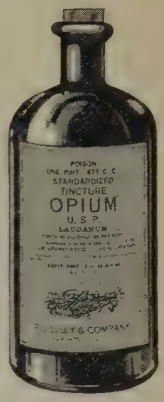
•Narcotic order required.
*Federal record of sales required.

Nux Vomica, U. S. P.

Standard—0.237 Gm. to 0.263 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

•Opium, U. S. P. (Laudanum).

Standard—0.95 Gm. to 1.05 Gm. anhydrous morphine per 100 c. c. Narcotic poison. Analgesic, hypnotic and sedative. Used chiefly to relieve pain, and inflammation of serous membranes. Often applied externally in combination with solution of lead acetate in the treatment of sprains and bruises. As opium is a habit-forming drug it should be used with great caution and only under the direction of a physician. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.)



***Opium, Camphorated, U. S. P.**

Standard—0.04 Gm. to 0.042 Gm. anhydrous morphine per 100 c. c.

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents
0.4 Gm. . . . . Powdered Opium . . . . . 1.8 grs.
0.4 Gm. . . . . Benzoic Acid . . . . . 1.8 grs.
0.4 Gm. . . . . Camphor . . . . . 1.8 grs.
0.4 c. c. . . . . Oil Anise . . . . . 1.9 mins.

Anodyne, antispasmodic and diaphoretic. Used to allay cough, check diarrhea and to relieve pain in the stomach and bowels. Dose—For infants, 5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c. c.); for adults, 1 to 4 fluid drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

•Opium, Deodorized, U. S. P.

Standard—0.95 Gm. to 1.05 Gm. anhydrous morphine per 100 c. c. In the preparation of this tincture the narcotine with other objectionable constituents of opium is removed thus overcoming to a large extent the disagreeable effects often following the administration of opium. Uses and dose the same as Tincture Opium, U. S. P.

Passion Flower, N. F.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Physostigma, U. S. P. (Calabar Bean).

Standard—0.013 Gm. to 0.017 Gm. alkaloids per 100 c. c. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Quassia, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.)

Rhubarb, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents
20 Gm. . . . Rhubarb . . . . 91 grs.
3 Gm. . Cardamom Seed . 14 grs.

Dose—As a laxative, 15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.); as a cathartic, 1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

In ordering products listed in the Lilly Hand Book always specify "Lilly."

Rhubarb, Aromatic, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents

20 Gm	Rhubarb	91 grs.
4 Gm	Saigon Cinnamon	18 grs.
4 Gm	Cloves	18 grs.
2 Gm	Nutmeg	9 grs.

Dose—As a laxative, 15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.); as a cathartic, 1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Sanguinaria, U. S. P.

Standard—0.225 Gm. to 0.275 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Soap, see Green Soap.

Squill, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested, the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.006 c. c., or the equivalent in tincture of 0.0000005 Gm. of ouabain for each gram of body weight of frog. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c. c.)

Stramonium, U. S. P.

Standard—0.225 Gm. to 0.0275 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Strophanthus, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested, the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.00006 c. c., or the equivalent in tincture of 0.0000005 Gm. of ouabain for each gram of body weight of frog. Cardiac stimulant and tonic. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.)

Valerian, U. S. P.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Valerian, Ammoniated, U. S. P.

100 represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Vanilla, N. F.

This tincture is a pure vanilla product prepared from vanilla beans of the finest quality. Used as a flavoring agent. See also Vanilla Extract, Pure, Page 197.

Veratrum Viride, U. S. P. (American Hellebore).

Standard—0.09 Gm. to 0.11 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c. c. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.)

Viburnum, Compound, N. F.

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents

3.5 Gm	Viburnum Opulus	16 grs.
3.5 Gm	Dioscorea	16 grs.
1 Gm	Scutellaria	4.5 grs.
5 Gm	Cloves	23 grs.
6.5 Gm	Saigon Cinnamon	30 grs.

Nervine and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea, hysteria, colic and other spasmodic conditions. Dose—1 to 4 fluid drams (4 to 15 c. c.)

Viburnum Opulus.

100 c. c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Warburg's, N. F. (Antiperiodic Tincture).

100 c. c. represent — One fluid ounce represents

2 Gm	Quinine Bisulphate	9 grs.
1.75 Gm	Ext. Aloes	8 grs.
0.8 Gm	Rhubarb	3.6 grs.
	Aromatics, etc.	

Diaphoretic and antimalarial. This tincture has been found remarkably effective in the treatment of severe remittent and malignant malarial fevers in India and other tropical countries. Dose—1 to 4 fluid drams (4 to 15 c. c.). Usually given, after freely opening the bowels, in two doses of 4 fluid drams each at an interval of three hours.

Warburg's, without Aloes, N. F. (Antiperiodic Tincture without Aloes).

Properties and dose the same as Warburg's Tincture.

Wines, Medicated

The quantity of ingredients is given for one fluid ounce unless otherwise stated. Supplied in pint and gallon bottles. Larger packages upon special orders.

Antimony, N. F.

100 c. c. contain 1 fluid ounce contains
0.4 Gm. . . . Antimony and Potassium Tartrate . . . . . 1.8 grs.

Expectorant and emetic. Dose—Expectorant, 10 to 30 drops; emetic for adults, 2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.); emetic for children, 1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.) As an emetic it should be used with caution because of its depressant effect.

Cod Liver Oil Extract, with Cherry and Hypophosphites.

Cod Liver Oil Extract, 2 mins.; Strychnine Hypophosphite, 1/512 gr.; with Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and Quinine, Liquid Diastase and Wild Cherry. Nutritive, stimulant and tonic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.) three or four times daily.

Cod Liver Oil Extract, with Cherry, Hypophosphites, Creosote and Guaiacol, see Cloetonic, Page 179.

Lilly distribution provides for quick service, Lilly quality for pleased customers; to insure both specify "Lilly" on all orders for pharmaceutical and biological products.

Colchicum Corm, N. F.

Standard—100 c. c. yield not less than 0.126 Gm. nor more than 0.154 Gm. of Colchicine. Antirheumatic, antipodagric, alterative, diaphoretic and diuretic. Used chiefly in the treatment of gout. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c. c.)

Colchicum Seed, N. F.

Standard—100 c. c. yield not less than 0.036 Gm. nor more than 0.044 Gm. of Colchicine. Physiological action and uses similar to Wine Colchicum Corm, N. F. Dose—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.5 c. c.)

Ipecac, N. F.

Standard—100 c. c. yield not less than 0.18 Gm. nor more than 0.22 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids. Expectorant, diaphoretic and emetic. Dose—As an expectorant, 5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c. c.); as an emetic, 1/2 to 1 fl. oz. (15 to 30 c. c.)

Iron, Bitter, N. F.

100 c. c. contain 1 fluid ounce contains
5 Gm. . . Iron and Quinine Citrate . . . . . 22 grs.

Ferruginous tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Tar, N. F.

Stimulant, expectorant and diuretic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Therapeutic statements concerning Lilly Products are based on laboratory tests and on clinical observations and experiences. In ordering your best interests will be served by specifying "Lilly."

Miscellaneous Pharmaceuticals and Specialized Products

The ingredients of liquid preparations are given in quantities per fluid ounce unless otherwise noted.

Acetoform, Lilly (trichlor-tertiary-butyl alcohol).

Acetoform is a product of the reaction of chloroform with acetone in the presence of caustic alkali. It is a white crystalline compound volatile at ordinary temperature and having a camphoraceous odor and taste. It is slightly soluble in water (about 1 per cent.) and readily soluble in alcohol, ether, glycerin and oils.

Acetoform is a safe and dependable hypnotic and sedative. It does not materially affect the circulation, disturb the digestion nor lead to habit-formation, but produces a deep natural sleep. It is indicated in all forms of insomnia not due to pain, in doses of 5 to 20 grains. It is used as a preliminary to ether anesthesia, 15 grains being given one-half hour before the anesthetic is started; less ether is required; there is less preanesthetic excitement and less post-operative vomiting. It is very effective as a sedative in acute gastritis, gastric ulcer, gastric carcinoma, and in the vomiting of pregnancy. Combined with caffeine, to overcome cerebral anemia, it is used as a preventive and curative agent for seasickness, trainsickness and nausea due to motion. (See Pulvules Acetoform, Compound, Page 107.)

Locally, Acetoform is a mild anesthetic. It is used in solution or as a powder for dressing wounds, burns, ulcers, etc. A saturated, aqueous solution may be used to anesthetize the urethra before passing instruments. Oily solutions are used as sedatives to the mucous membranes of the nose, throat and larynx. The powder may be applied by insufflation in tuberculous laryngitis. Literature sent on request.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. (0.325 to 1.3 Gm.) preferably given in capsules, and followed by a glassful of water.

Supplied in ounce bottles; also in capsules. See Pulvules Acetoform and Acetoform, Compound, Page 107.

For Acetoform, Compound, Inhalant, see Page 78.

Acid, Salicylic, from the Natural Oil.

This product is made in our laboratories from oil of birch or wintergreen.

Salicylic Acid is antirheumatic, antipyretic and antiseptic. It is used internally in acute rheumatic fever, chronic muscular rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, tonsillitis, influenza, migraine and diabetes. It is frequently used as an antiseptic especially in gastrointestinal disorders. Salicylic Acid is some times used in obstructive jaundice and biliary colic and to promote the elimination of uric acid. Contra-indicated in nephritis and gastritis. Dose—5 to 20 grs. (0.325 to 1.3 Gm.) every two to four hours.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles, also in 5-grain tablets, see Tablets, Page 154.

For intravenous use, see Ampoule Sodium Salicylate, Page 26.

The formulas of all preparations listed in the Lilly Hand Book are published. Your safeguard in ordering is to specify "Lilly."

•Narcotic order required.

ADRENALIN PREPARATIONS

•Adrenalin and Cocaine Hypodermatic Tablets, No. 1.

Adrenalin.....1/1300 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochloride..... 1/6 gr.

Local anesthetic. One tablet in 1 c. c. makes a 1 per cent. solution of cocaine in Adrenalin Solution 1/20000.

In vials of 25.

•Adrenalin and Cocaine Hypodermatic Tablets No. 4.

Adrenalin.....1/1300 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochloride..... 1/12 gr.

Local anesthetic. One tablet in 1 c. c. makes a 1/2 per cent. solution of cocaine in Adrenalin Solution 1/20000.

Adrenalin and Procaine.

Procaine ..... 1/3 gr.
Adrenalin.....1-1300 gr.

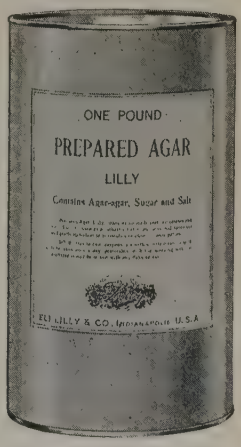
Local anesthetic. One tablet dissolved in 1 c. c. (16 mins.) of water makes a 2 per cent. solution containing sufficient adrenalin to produce local vasoconstriction, which intensifies and prolongs the anesthesia.

Procaine and Adrenalin Ampoules, see Ampoules, Page 25.

Procaine and Adrenalin Solvets, see Solvets, Page 114.

Agar, Prepared.

Agar, or agar-agar, is a form of hemi-cellulose obtained from sea-weed. It has the property of absorbing and retaining considerable water and of swelling to several times its original volume. When mixed with the intestinal contents it prevents the feces from becoming dry and hard, lubricates the intestine and mechanically stimulates peristalsis. Agar is only slightly acted upon by the digestive juices and is in no sense a food.



Plain agar is tough, insipid and difficult to eat, but the addition of salt and sugar and the unique process employed in manufacturing, renders Prepared Agar quite different. Prepared Agar is crisp, palatable and pleasant to take. It closely resembles flake cereal both in appearance and taste. It may be eaten dry or with a little cream or milk, or added to any cereal food.

Prepared Agar contains no added laxative and is intended solely as an intestinal lubricant and gentle stimulant to peristalsis in chronic constipation.

Dose—1 to 2 tablespoonfuls to be taken once a day, preferably with the morning meal.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound packages.

ALCRESTA PREPARATIONS

Alcresta Cresol.

A mixture of ortho-, meta- and paracresols.

Alcresta Cresol meets all the requirements for Cresol, U. S. P., but owing to the special process used in its manufacture it is of much higher purity than required by the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. It may be used wherever cresol is employed but is especially desirable for all purposes requiring a cresol of exceptional purity.

A powerful antiseptic and disinfectant.

Supplied in pint bottles.

Alcresta Nasal Ointment.

Contains Menthol, Phenol and Eucalyptol with aromatic oils in a suitable ointment base.

Antiseptic, sedative and deodorant. Used in acute and chronic catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat. A small portion of Alcresta Nasal Ointment worked well into the nostrils three or four times a day lessens congestion and relieves irritation of the nasal mucous membrane.

Supplied in ounce collapsible tubes with nasal tip.

Alcresta Powder of Ipecac.

Each grain of Alcresta Powder of Ipecac holds in adsorption with Lloyd's Reagent the alkaloids from two grains of Ipecac, U. S. P. Large doses may be taken without producing nausea or emesis. It is convenient for dispensing in capsules or as powders.

For properties and uses, see Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac. Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.) three times daily.

Supplied in 1/2-ounce and 4-ounce bottles.

Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac.

Each tablet contains the alkaloids from 10 grains of Ipecac, U. S. P., adsorbed with Lloyd's Reagent. This adsorption compound prevents the action of the alkaloids in the acid media of the stomach and liberates them in the intestinal secretions. These tablets enable one to give large doses of ipecac orally without producing nausea or vomiting, hence they are particularly indicated in the treatment of endamebic dysentery and pyorrhea where the systemic action of the ipecac alkaloids and their endamebicidal effect is desired. Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac are also used in chronic constipation, mucous colitis, typhoid fever, arthritis, tonsillitis, bronchitis and other infections. The dose is 1 to 3 tablets three times daily. Literature will be sent on request.

Supplied in bottles of 40 and 500 tablets.

ALKALOIDS

Atropine.

Atropine is a respiratory stimulant, mydriatic, sedative, narcotic and anhidrotic.

It is a valuable respiratory stimulant in general anesthesia, pneumonia and collapse from narcotic drugs. It is used to diminish excessive secretions in coryza, gastric hyperacidity, excessive lactation and in the night sweats of tuberculosis; and to relax muscle spasm, as in spasmodic asthma, whooping cough, lead colic, biliary colic, renal colic and spasmodic dysmenorrhea. Also used in treating mushroom poisoning and to relieve the bradycardia following digitalis medication.

Atropine is frequently used in ophthalmic practice in a 1/2 to 1 per cent. solution to paralyze accommodation while fitting glasses, to give rest to the iris and the ciliary muscle during inflammations and to prevent adhesions to the lens or cornea in iritis. Atropine is contraindicated in glaucoma. Dose—1/150 to 1/50 gr. (0.0004 to 0.0013 Gm.)

Supplied in 5-grain, 15-grain, 1/8-ounce and ounce vials.

Atropine Sulphate.

For action, use and dose, see Atropine.

Supplied in 5-grain, 15-grain, 1/8-ounce and ounce vials.

Berberine Hydrochloride (From Hydrastis).

Tonic, alterative, stomachic and antiperiodic. Employed in intestinal catarrh, anorexia, stomatitis, atonic dyspepsia and splenic enlargements due to malarial infection. Dose—Stomachic tonic, 1/2 to 1 gr. (0.03 to 0.065 Gm.) three times a day; antiperiodic, 8 to 15 grs. (0.5 to 1 Gm.)

Supplied in 1/4-ounce and ounce bottles.

Berberine Sulphate (From Hydrastis).

For action, use and dose, see Berberine Hydrochloride.

Supplied in 1/4-ounce and ounce bottles.

Cephaeline Hydrochloride.

Expectorant, emetic and amebicide. Cephaeline is the chief emetic principle of ipecac, possessing about twice the emetic power of emetine. It is an effective expectorant and is exhibited in the following forms: Tablets Emetic, Syrup Emetic and Syrup Cephaeline, Compound. It is also amebicidal but is too irritating for use hypodermatically. Dose—As an expectorant, 1/150 to 1/100 gr. (0.0004 to 0.0006 Gm.); as an emetic for children, 1/20 gr. (0.003 Gm.); as an emetic for adults, 1/6 gr. (0.01 Gm.)

Supplied in 15-grain vials.

Colchicine.

Cathartic, emetic and alterative. Employed chiefly to relieve the acute attack in rheumatism and gout. Dose—1/200 to 1/60 gr. (0.0003 to 0.001 Gm.)

Supplied in 15-grain and 1/8-ounce vials.

Emetine Hydrochloride.

Amebicide, expectorant and emetic. Emetine is the chief amebicidal principle of ipecac. It may be given hypodermatically in doses of 1/3 to 1 grain daily. Used principally in amebic dysentery and pyorrhea. Also used with success in checking hemorrhages from the lungs, intestines and uterus. It may be used as a prophylactic against hemorrhage in operations on the nose and throat. Frequently administered in typhoid in which infection it appears to shorten the duration of the disease, especially if used early. Dose—1/3 to 1 gr. (0.02 to 0.065 Gm.)

Supplied in 15-grain and 1/8-ounce vials.

See also Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac.

Hydrastine.

Astringent, alterative and tonic. Employed chiefly in the treatment of inflammation and catarrhal conditions of mucous membranes, such as conjunctivitis, stomatitis, pharyngitis, gastritis, enteritis, specific urethritis and in uterine hemorrhage. Used both locally and internally. Dose—1/16 to 1/4 gr. (0.004 to 0.016 Gm.)

Supplied in 15-grain and 1/8-ounce vials.

Hydrastine Hydrochloride.

For action, use and dose, see Hydrastine.

Supplied in 15-grain and 1/8-ounce vials.

Hydrastine Sulphate.

For action, use and dose, see Hydrastine.

Supplied in 15-grain and 1/8-ounce vials.

Sanguinarine Nitrate.

Alterative, stimulant, expectorant and emetic. Employed as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis, asthma and croup. Dose—As an expectorant, 1/12 to 1/8 gr. (0.005 to 0.008 Gm.); as an emetic, 1/2 to 1 gr. (0.03 to 0.065 Gm.)

Supplied in 1/4-ounce and ounce bottles.

Aloin.

A mixture of anthracene derivatives obtained from aloes. Laxative, cathartic and emmenagogue. Used extensively in the treatment of chronic constipation, hepatic derangements, etc. Aloin does not lose its efficiency on repeated dosage. Dose—1/10 to 2 grs. (0.006 to 0.13 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

AMPOULE ASSORTMENTS

No. 2—Handsome leather, plush lined case, containing fourteen ampoules assorted.

No. 11—Cloth covered slide case, containing two dozen ampoules assorted.

No. 12—Cloth covered slide case, containing five dozen ampoules assorted among those more frequently used. Designed for retail druggists or physicians who may desire a fair assortment without investing in a full box of each.

Amylopsin (Animal Diastase).

The starch converting ferment of the pancreatic gland. One grain will convert 50 grains of starch into water-soluble substances in five minutes according to the U. S. P. test for pancreatin, or about 1,000 grains in three hours.

Amylopsin is used in the treatment of amylaceous dyspepsia and to predigest starchy foods. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.) during or immediately after meals.

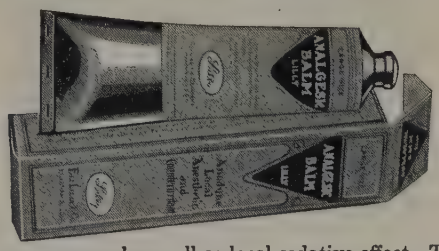
Supplied in ounce and pound bottles.

Analgesic Balm.

Contains 15 per cent. each of Menthol and Methyl Salicylate in a suitable base.

This ointment is designed for the treatment of painful affections where no raw surface exists. The anesthetic and cooling effects of Menthol applied locally

are well known, while Methyl Salicylate, so applied, has a well-deserved reputation for relieving pain, especially of the rheumatic type. Analgesic Balm is of considerable value in the treatment of neuralgic conditions, acute articular and muscular rheumatism, myalgias the result of colds, tonsillitis and acute lymphadenitis. Thorough application with friction, where the surface will permit, is always desirable, as absorption of Methyl Salicylate pro-



duces a general as well as local sedative effect. The use of Analgesic Balm will often obviate the necessity of administering opiates or other sedatives to relieve pain. For a non-greasy Analgesic Balm, see Cremalgine.

Supplied in collapsible tubes of two sizes, large and small, and also in pound containers.

Apiol, Green.

This oleoresin of parsley (Apium petroselinum L.) is a product of our own laboratories and is rich in Apiol. It is employed as a stimulant and emmena-

gogue in amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea. It is more especially indicated in amenorrhea due to anemia in which case it is well to prescribe it with iron. Dose—3 to 15 grs. (0.2 to 1 Gm.) given preferably in capsules.

Aseptic Metal Pocket Cases, see Page 193.

ASPIROLS

Aspirols are sealed glass containers wrapped with absorbent material and covered with a silken mesh. They contain volatile liquid medicaments intended for administration by inhalation. They are convenient to carry and safe to use, and their contents are protected from deterioration.

Aspirol Ammonia.

Ammonia is a rapid diffusible stimulant, useful in sudden cardiac failure, in syncope or sudden collapse due to fright or injury; in asphyxiation, fainting during minor surgical operations, dental operations, sick headaches, nausea, fatigue, carsickess, etc.

The stem of this Aspirol is covered with an absorbent material. To use, break the stem between the fingers at the point indicated by the red cord, shake the ammonia into the absorbent material, hold to the nostrils and inhale. If only sufficient ammonia is shaken into the stem as desired, a single ampoule can be used over a considerable period of time. Dentists and physicians find these Aspirols especially serviceable.

Supplied in boxes containing six 5 c. c. Aspirols.

Aspirol Ammonia, Aromatic.

Aromatic Ammonia is a rapid diffusible stimulant acting reflexly through the nasal branches of the fifth nerve to stimulate the vasomotor and respiratory centers. The readiness with which it may be administered, together with its prompt action and safety, make it a valuable emergency remedy. Indicated in acute cardiac failure in diphtheria, pneumonia and during anesthesia; in prevention and relief of nervous headaches, carsickness and indispositions caused by impure air, unpleasant odors, etc.

These Aspirols offer an ideal means for the prompt administration of Aromatic Ammonia. They are ready for instant use, can be carried without inconvenience, are easily administered and perfectly safe to use.

Directions—Crush the Aspirol and inhale; repeat when necessary.

Supplied in boxes of twelve Aspirols.

Aspirol Amyl Nitrite, 3 and 5 mins.

Amyl Nitrite when inhaled causes dilation of the vessels of the skin, brain and splanchnic area, but constricts the pulmonary vessels. It is employed chiefly for its vasodilator action to relieve arterial spasm,

as in angina pectoris, asthma, some forms of migraine, cold extremities, etc.; in the early stages of arteriosclerosis to lessen the resistance to the work of the heart; in pulmonary hemorrhage; in some forms of epilepsy, eclampsia, etc.

Directions—Crush the Aspirol and inhale; repeat when necessary.

Supplied in boxes of twelve Aspirols.

Bipp (Bismuth, Iodoform, Paraffin Paste).

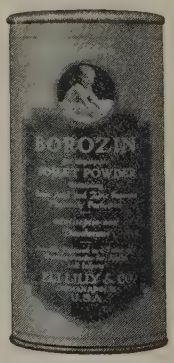
Contains in a troy ounce:

Bismuth Subnitrate . 120 grs.
Iodoform . . . . . 240 grs.
Soft Paraffin (B. P.) . 120 grs.

Introduced during the war by Prof. Rutherford Morison as a treatment for war wounds. Bipp is now being employed for the treatment of wounds, compound fractures, infected joints, abscesses, sinuses, etc. Its use shortens the period of healing, obviates frequent dressing of wounds and gives better results. Literature on request.

Supplied in ounce collapsible tubes only.

Borozin.



Borozin is a delicately perfumed, impalpable powder consisting of Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid, specially prepared for use as a toilet and dusting powder. It possesses all the advantages of the finest talcum powder, is mildly antiseptic and soothing to tender surfaces and in addition is not affected by perspiration or other moisture.

It may be used as a dusting powder on irritated or abraded surfaces, or to relieve prickly heat, chafing, sunburn, rashes and the irritation and discomfort due to excessive perspiration.

Borozin will be found particularly useful as a baby powder to prevent and relieve irritation and chafing by protecting the skin from irritating discharges.

Supplied in ounce sprinkler-top containers only.

Boroglycerin Solution, see Glycerite Boroglycerin, Page 77.

Bromo-Solanum.

Solanum Carolinense (Fresh Horse Nettle Berries) ..... 1/2 av. oz.
Strontium Bromide ..... 80 grs.
Calumba ..... 14 grs.
Aromatics.

Bromo-Solanum is an efficacious therapeutic agent in the treatment of epilepsy and other spasmodic nervous affections. It is a valuable nerve sedative wherever the bromides are indicated, but possesses the advantage of being less likely to produce gastric irritation, disturbances of metabolism, rashes and other symptoms of bromism so commonly met with during the free administration of bromides.

It is a dependable nerve sedative in the highly nervous states attending menstruation and frequently encountered in the pregnant, such as vomiting, nervous headaches, insomnia and hysteria. Bromo-Solanum has also proven useful in whooping cough, acute bronchitis and neurasthenia.

Dose—1 to 3 drams (4 to 12 c. c.) night and morning in confirmed epilepsy. When there is a warning of an epileptic attack it is advisable to give 2 drams immediately and repeat with 1 or 2 drams every hour for three or four doses if required. In other nervous affections the dose is 1 or 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) after meals or every three or four hours. Literature sent on request.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Brom-Viburnum, Compound (Femagen).

Viburnum Prunifolium ..... 24 grs.
Viburnum Opulus ..... 16 grs.
Cimicifuga ..... 16 grs.
Solanum Carolinense, Green ..... 16 grs.
Cascara Sagrada ..... 16 grs.
Strontium Bromide ..... 16 grs.

Brom-Viburnum, Compound, meets the general indications for a uterine and ovarian sedative and tonic preparation. It is indicated in dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, menorrhagia, uterine and ovarian neuralgia and congestion.

Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) in half a glass of hot water and repeated in one or two hours if necessary.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Brom-Vitellin, Lilly.

Brom-Vitellin is a compound of Bromine with Vitellin, a protein prepared from the yolks of fresh eggs, and contains approximately 16.5 per cent. of bromine. It is a yellow powder, with little odor, and a taste faintly suggestive of bromine. That the Bromine is intimately combined with the Vitellin is shown by the failure of the Bromine to respond to ordinary tests. Brom-Vitellin is insoluble in water and acids, but is readily soluble in alkalies. Not being acted upon by acids, this compound passes unchanged through the stomach, to be broken down in the intestines. The frequent intolerance of the stomach for bromides is thereby avoided without any diminution in the therapeutic effects.

Brom-Vitellin is especially indicated in all conditions which require the sedative effects of bromides, as in epilepsy, neurasthenia, hysteria, neuralgia, headaches, insomnia, alcoholism, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia and other conditions characterized by great nervous excitability such as the sleeplessness of typhoid fever and delirium tremens. Literature sent on request.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. (0.325 to 1.3 Gm.) in capsules taken after meals.

Supplied in ounce bottles; also in 5-grain (0.325 Gm.) capsules, see Pulvules, Page 108.

***Bronchial Sedative, Palmer.**

Ammonium Chloride ..... 30 grs.
Fluid Tolu, Soluble ..... 8 mins.
Fl. Ext. Opium, Camphorated ..... 4 mins.
Elixir Licorice, Aromatic ..... q .s.

Demulcent, sedative and expectorant. Dose—Adults, 1 dram (4 c. c.)

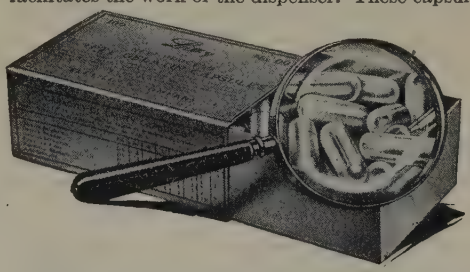
Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Calomel Unctules, see Unctules, Page 196.

Campholyptol, see Inhalants, Page 78.

Capsules, Empty, Gelatin.

Lilly Gelatin Capsules are distinguished by their high quality. They are uniform in size and perfect in physical and mechanical details. The edges are cleancut and true. They facilitate rapid filling and joining. The quality of the gelatin is assured by thorough analytical tests which insure perfectly clear, firm, thin and readily soluble walls, which not only add to the high quality of the capsules but also facilitates the work of the dispenser. These capsules



are made by automatic machinery in the largest and most modern plant for such purpose in the world. They are formed, joined, counted and packed without being touched by hands; they reach the dispenser in perfect condition. In addition to their principal use—the encapsulating of medicinal preparations—they are often employed as containers for small quantities of sachet powder, breath perfumes, laxative tablets, etc.

Lilly Gelatin Capsules are manufactured in the following sizes: Nos. 000, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. They are furnished pink when specified.

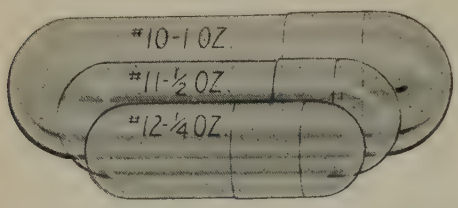
Supplied in boxes of 100, 1,000 and 5,000.

In ordering products listed in the Lilly Hand Book it is important that "Lilly" be specified. It is your guarantee of quality and reliability.

*Federal record of sales required.

Capsules, Veterinary.

No. 10—(1 oz. capacity).
No. 11—(1/2 oz. capacity).
No. 12—(1/4 oz. capacity).



Supplied in boxes of 10, 100 and 1,000. Furnished pink when specified.

Cas-Cathartic.

A palatable and active preparation of Cascara Sagrada representing the full laxative properties of the drug free from bitterness. Cas-Cathartic is not intended to operate as a purgative or powerful cathartic, but as a corrective in habitual or chronic constipation and to follow purgatives to prevent after-constipation. Literature on request.

Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c. c.) two or three times a day, according to the effect desired. Best given in a glass of water.

Supplied in 1/4-pint, 1/2-pint, pint and gallon bottles.

Castor Oil, Aromatic.

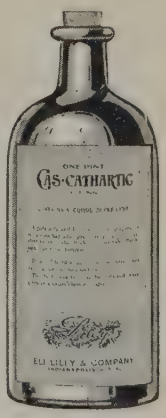
This product is made from prime cold-pressed oil of Ricinis Communis L. which has been sweetened and aromatized.

The nauseous taste and smell, which are the chief objections to ordinary castor oil, have been largely overcome in Aromatic Castor Oil. It is palatable, and retains the valued properties of the natural oil. It is especially adapted for children and pregnant or puerperal women and in hemorrhoidal affections, diarrhea, dysentery and obstinate constipation.

Supplied red when specified.

Dose—Adults, 1/2 to 1 ounce (15 to 30 c. c.); children, 1/2 to 4 drams (2 to 15 c. c.) according to age. May be suspended in cold wine, soda water, orange or lemon juice, etc.

Supplied in 1/4-pint, pint and gallon bottles.



Chaulmugra Oil (Chaulmoogra Oil, Gyncardia Oil).

A fixed oil expressed from the seeds of Taraktogenos Kurzii King (Synonym, Hydnocarpus Kurzii Wrby.)

Dr. Victor G. Heiser states that Chaulmugra Oil gives better results in leprosy than any other remedy known. It is combined with resorcin and camphorated oil and injected intramuscularly or into the leprous deposits.

The oil has been used for many years in treating rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, sciatica, sprains, eczema and psoriasis with reported good results, being thus used both externally and internally.

Dose—5 mins. (0.3 c. c.) gradually increased to 60 mins. (4 c. c.) administered in milk, castor oil, or in capsules, and always given after meals.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

•Narcotic order required.

•Chlorodyne.

Morphine Sulphate	3 grs.
Fl. Ext. Cannabis	60 mins.
Chloroform	45 mins.
Oil Peppermint	4 mins.
Tr. Capsicum	6 mins.

Anodyne, antispasmodic and sedative. An effective remedy for the relief of neuralgia, cholera morbus, colic, spasmodic pains, etc.

Dose—Adults, 20 drops; children, 3 to 8 drops, according to age. The dose may be repeated in half an hour if relief is not obtained, but any decided increase in dosage should be made with caution.

Supplied in ounce, 1/4-pint, 1/2-pint and pint bottles.

Chloroform Trochets.

Each trochet when made contains Chloroform 1/2 gr. with Cubeb, Capsicum, Linseed, Anise and Peppermint.

Chloroform Throat Lozenges have attained a wide use, due to their efficacy in coughs, sore throat and hoarseness. Chloroform Trochets are made by an improved formula and are of unique cylindrical shape, dissolving more slowly in the mouth and thus prolonging their effect.

Supplied in boxes of 60 trochets each, packed one dozen in a carton convenient for display.

Chloroxyl.

Phenylcinchoninic acid hydrochloride or the hydrochloride of 2-phenylquinolin 4-carboxylic acid. A lemon yellow powder practically insoluble in water and dilute acids, but soluble in dilute alkalies.

Chloroxyl is a powerful uric acid eliminant and is indicated in gout, rheumatism and allied conditions in which there is an excess of uric acid in the blood and tissues. It has anodyne and antirheumatic properties and has proven of much value in chronic rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis and neuritis. Also

effective as an antipyretic and analgesic in tonsillitis and influenza.

Dose—In acute conditions, 10 to 15 grs. (2 or 3 tablets) three times a day. In chronic affections such as gout, muscular rheumatism and neuritis, 5 to 10 grs. (1 or 2 tablets) after meals. In very chronic cases in patients having a gouty or rheumatic tendency, Chloroxyl for one week in a month over a period of several months often proves effective in warding off acute exacerbations.

Supplied in ounce bottles and 5-grain tablets in tubes of 20 and bottles of 100.

Cloetonic.

Cod Liver Oil Extract	2 mins.
Creosote, Beechwood	2 mins.
Guaiacol	1 min.
Strychnine Hypophosphite	1/512 gr.

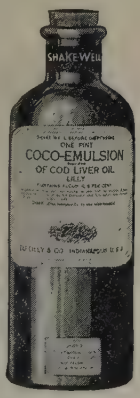
With Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and Quinine Hypophosphites and Wild Cherry, Liquid Diastase and Aromatics.

Reconstructive tonic and bronchial antiseptic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) three or four times a day.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

COCO-PREPARATIONS

The following Coco-Preparations are original with, and manufactured only by Eli Lilly & Company. The use of chocolate with aromatics adds pleasant flavor and greatly assists in rendering palatable various nauseous, bitter or disagreeable medicaments.



Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

A palatable emulsion containing 50 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, flavored with chocolate and aromatics and free from fishy odor and taste.

This emulsion is not only more nutritious than ordinary cod liver oil emulsions, but is easily digested and tolerated by patients who cannot use other oil combinations. It contains the same proportion of cod liver oil as the official emulsion. It is an effective alterative and reconstructive; indicated in diseases in which there is marked chronicity and wasting, as rachitis, anemia, protracted colds, enlarged glands, tuberculosis, chronic rheumatism, etc. This chocolate flavored emulsion is particularly useful for poorly nourished children. Dose—1 teaspoonful to 1 tablespoonful after meals.

Supplied in 1/2-pint and pint bottles.

Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

Formula the same as Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with the addition of 2 per cent. of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium and Potassium as prescribed in the emulsion of the National Formulary. The added tonic and alterative action of the hypophosphites makes this preparation more desirable than the simple emulsion in certain cases.

The dosage and indications for use are the same as given under Coco-Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.

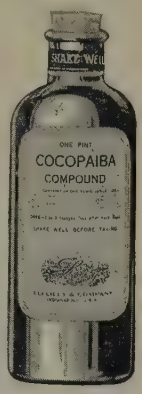
Supplied in 1/2-pint and pint bottles.

Coco-Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

Each average teaspoonful (96 mins.) contains:

Ferric Phosphate	1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/64 gr.

A stimulating reconstructive tonic, possessing the great advantage over other liquid forms of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, of being palatable and easily administered, even to the smallest children. The unchanged quinine sulphate crystals are held in suspension by the chocolate flavored syrupy medium, thereby masking their bitterness; the strychnine is in solution, rendering over-doses through unequal distribution impossible. Dose—Adults, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls; children according to age.



Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Cocopaiba, Compound.

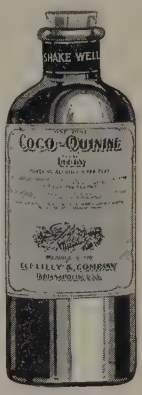
Oleoresin Cubeb	2 mins.
Copaiba	24 mins.
Sodium Salicylate	8 grs.
Uva Ursi	8 grs.
Chocolate and Aromatics.	

Genitourinary antiseptic and diuretic. The addition of chocolate to this well-known combination of genitourinary antiseptics masks its disagreeable odor and taste. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) after meals.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Coco-Quinine, Lilly.

Each average teaspoonful (96 mins.) contains 2 grains of the unchanged crystals of Quinine Sulphate.



This preparation affords an ideal means for the exhibition of quinine in a palatable and highly efficient form. The Quinine Sulphate crystals are suspended in a bland chocolate-flavored syrupy medium, which disguises their taste, yet permits solution in the acid juices of the stomach as soon as swallowed. Absorption is rapid and complete and a prompt quinine effect is assured. Coco-Quinine is to be preferred to pills, tablets, capsules, etc. Children will take Coco-Quinine, Lilly, without objection as it is free from the intense bitterness which characterizes other quinine preparations. It is indicated especially for children and whenever it is desired to obtain promptly the full effect of quinine. Literature sent on request.

Dose—1 to 2 teaspoonfuls, increased or decreased according to amount of quinine desired.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Coco-Santal, Compound.

Salol	8 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000	4 grs.
Oil Santal, E. I.	8 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb	2 mins.
Uva Ursi	8 grs.
Copaiba	16 mins.
Chocolate and Aromatics.	q. s.

Genitourinary antiseptic, stimulant and diuretic. The unpleasant odor and taste of copaiba, santal and cubeb are effectively masked in Coco-Santal, Compound, Lilly.

Patients who cannot tolerate well the ordinary forms of santal compound will find this preparation palatable, easily assimilable, and prompt in action. Being in the form of an emulsion it possesses a decided advantage over pills, tablets and elastic filled capsules which may remain in concentrated form in contact with the gastric mucosa for a considerable time and thus produce irritation.

Coco-Santal, Compound, is especially indicated in the treatment of specific urethritis of either sex, although it may be used to advantage in other infections and irritations of the genitourinary tract. It alleviates distressing local symptoms, tends to prevent complications and shorten the course of the disease.

Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.) after meals and at bedtime, increasing the dose to 2 drams (8 c. c.) after meals if indicated and well tolerated.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Coco-Santal Oil.

A palatable and easily assimilated preparation containing in each average teaspoonful (96 mins.) 10 mins. of East Indian Santal Oil with Chocolate and Aromatics.

Used mainly as a urinary antiseptic in chronic gonorrhea, but is applicable in all cases where santal oil is indicated. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c. c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Coco-Tablets Calomel, see Tablets, Page 136.

Coco-Tablets Calomel and Soda, see Tablets, Page 136.

Coco-Tablets Phenolphthalein, 1 gr., see Tablets, Page 136.

Cod Liver Oil, U. S. P., American.

A pure American oil made from fresh cod livers. Comparatively free from odor and taste. The equal in every way of the Norwegian Oil. Cod Liver Oil is an easily digestable fat, rich in food value and contains the accessory food substance or vitamine known as Fat-Soluble A. It is said to favor growth more than any other fat. Employed as an alterative and nutritive in tuberculosis, rickets, diabetes and other wasting diseases. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.) two hours after meals.

Supplied in 1/2-pint and pint bottles.

Cod Liver Oil, U. S. P., Norwegian.

A pure Norwegian oil, made from fresh cod livers. For action and dosage see Cod Liver Oil, American.

Supplied in 1/2-pint and pint bottles.

Cold Cream.

Lilly's Cold Cream is a popular and pleasant emollient, prepared from the best of materials. It will not become rancid. It is perfectly smooth, delight-

fully fragrant, and of a consistency well adapted for application. It is an excellent lubricant and is an effective preparation where the skin has become rough, tanned or discolored. It softens the skin and acts as a soothing protective to tender and inflamed surfaces.

Supplied in handsomely lithographed ounce tubes in 2-ounce opal jars and in 1/2 and pound lithographed cans, and 5-pound tins.

Cold Cream, Mentholated.

The addition of Menthol to Cold Cream produces a preparation which serves as an agreeable, cooling application to irritated and inflamed skin surfaces. Mentholated Cold Cream may be used in practically all conditions where plain Cold Cream is used, but is especially indicated where raw surfaces exist as in chapped or blistered lips and excoriations about the nostrils. Applied in the nasal passages it frequently gives relief in catarrhal conditions, especially when the mucous membranes are congested and inflamed. Rubbed on the forehead it gives relief in some forms of headache.

Supplied in ounce tubes and pound cans.

Cold Cream, Vanishing, see Vanishing Cream, Page 197.

Colorless Mineral Oil.

A pure hydrocarbon oil for internal administration as a lubricant and laxative in intestinal stasis. This is an American oil which will be found equal in every way to the Russian oil. Also adapted for use in atomizers or nebulizers designed for oily liquids.

Dose—Adults, 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls; children in proportion.

Supplied in pint bottles and gallon cans.

Colorless Mineral Oil, Aromatized.

The product is a Colorless Mineral Oil, to which aromatics have been added to render it more palatable. It is intended for use in the same manner and for the same purposes as Colorless Mineral Oil. See Colorless Mineral Oil.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Compound Cerebral Sedative, No. 2.

Chloral Hydrate	120 grs.
Potassium Bromide	120 grs.
Tr. Hyoscyamus, U. S. P., 1890	40 mins.
Fl. Ext. Gelsemium	25 mins.

Sedative, analgesic and hypnotic. Dose—Adults, 1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c. c.); children, 2 to 12 mins. (0.12 to 0.75 c. c.)
Supplied in pint bottles only.

CONFECTS

Confects represent a line of beautifully finished, flavored lozenges in which only the finest materials are employed. The name of the flavor is stamped upon each confect.
Supplied in pound glass-stoppered bottles and 5-pound jars unless otherwise specified.

Cloves.
Supplied also in pound and 5-pound tins.

Eucalyptus and Thymol, Compound.
A useful combination of antiseptics, employed for mitigating disagreeable breath and for a local sedative effect upon inflammation of the throat. Dose—1 or 2 dissolved slowly in the mouth, as required.

Mentholated Cough, see Lozenges, Page 84.

Mint.
Supplied also in pound and 5-pound tins.

Sassafras.
Supplied also in pound and 5-pound tins.

Spearmint.
Supplied also in pound and 5-pound tins.

Wintergreen.
Supplied also in pound and 5-pound tins.

Cremalgine (Greaseless Analgesic Balm).
Contains Menthol and Methyl Salicylate in a non-greasy base. Anodyne and mild counterirritant. Cremalgine is used for the same purpose as Analgesic Balm but has the decided advantage of being free from greasiness. It is easily rubbed into the skin and immediately exerts a local counterirritant effect. Rub in freely over the painful area. Do not apply to raw surfaces.
Supplied in ounce collapsible tubes.

*Narcotic order required.

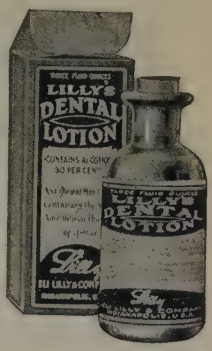
DENTAL PREPARATIONS

Full descriptive literature with indications and directions for use will be sent upon application.

Acid, Phenolsulphonic, Buckley.
Caustic, astringent, antiseptic and mild anesthetic.
Supplied in ounce bottles.

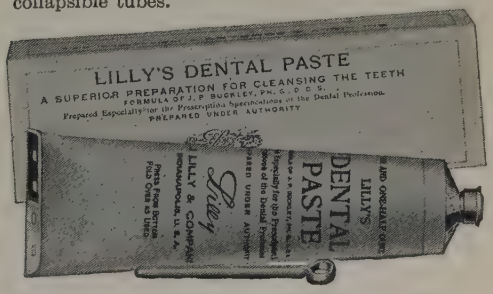
***Cocaine Points, Buckley.**
Each point contains 1/12 gr. Cocaine Hydrochloride. For pressure anesthesia.
Supplied in bottles containing 100 points.

Dental Liniment, Buckley.
Local sedative and analgesic in pericementitis and neuralgia.
Supplied in 2-ounce bottles.



Dental Lotion, Lilly.
Each fluid ounce contains Emetine, 1/10 gr.; with Benzoic Acid, Thymol, Eucalyptol and Aromatics.
Dental Lotion is an excellent mouth wash and gargle. It is used in the treatment of pyorrhea, stomatitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis and is particularly valuable as a prophylactic in these inflammations. It may be used as a mouth wash and gargle or as a pharyngeal or nasal spray. Dental Lotion is both antiseptic and amebicidal.
Supplied in 3-ounce and pint bottles.

Dental Paste, Lilly.
A pleasantly aromatized detergent and antiseptic tooth paste, prepared after the formula of Dr. J. P. Buckley especially for the prescription specification of the dental profession.
Dental Paste, Lilly, meets fully every requirement for cleaning the teeth and gums. It cuts the film which forms on the teeth and collects bacteria and food particles that if left undisturbed are the forerunners of decay. It imparts a polish to the teeth and leaves the mouth feeling clean and wholesome.
Supplied in 2-ounce and 4 1/2-ounce lithographed collapsible tubes.



Complete Assortment, Buckley Line of Dental Preparations. Each Case Contains One Trade Package of Each of the Buckley Specialties, Excepting Desensitizing Paste. See Descriptive Text, Page 181.

Demonstration Specimen Case Buckley Line of Dental Specialties. Each Case Contains a Trial Package of the Buckley Specialties, Excepting Desensitizing Paste. See Descriptive Text, Page 181.

Desensitizing Paste, Buckley.

For obtunding hypersensitive dentin.

Supplied in 1/8-av. oz. jars.

•Devitalizing Fibre, Buckley.

One-fourth avoirdupois ounce contains Cocaine, 13 1/2 grs., with Arsenic Trioxide, Thymol, etc.

Supplied in 1/4-av. ounce jars.

Eucalyptol, Compound, Buckley (Modified Eucalyptol).

Used as an antiseptic in the place of Eucalyptol; also used as a vehicle.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

Eucapercha, Compound, Buckley.

For filling root canals with gutta percha.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

Euroform Paste, Buckley.

Sedative and mild anesthetic. A specific for pain emanating from an abraded surface.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

Formocresol, Buckley.

A specific for putrescent pulps and uncomplicated dento-alveolar abscesses.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

•Local Anesthetic Solution, Buckley.

One fluid ounce contains 5 grs. Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Supplied in ounce and 4-ounce bottles.

Phenol, Compound, Buckley.

Antiseptic, anodyne and disinfectant.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

Pyorrhea Astringent, Buckley.

A powerful astringent, stimulant and bactericide.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

Refrigerant Counterirritant, Buckley.

Counterirritant and sedative.

Supplied in ounce and 4-ounce bottles.

Thymolized Calcium Phosphate, Buckley.

For pulp capping and filling fine and tortuous root canals.

Supplied in 1/2-ounce bottles.

•Complete Assortment Buckley Line.

This assortment is put up in a case containing one trade package of each of the Buckley specialties excepting Desensitizing Paste. Six 2-ounce tubes and two dozen samples Dental Paste, Lilly, are included.

•Demonstrating Specimen Case, Buckley Line.

This case contains a small package, sufficient for thorough trial, of each of the Buckley specialties excepting Desensitizing Paste. Two tubes of Dental Paste, Lilly, are included. Address the Home Office at Indianapolis for further information.

Dialyzed Iron, Glycerinated.

One fluid ounce contains 24 grs. Ferric Oxide.

An excellent preparation for the internal administration of iron. It does not disturb the digestion, cause constipation nor injure the teeth. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c. c.)

Supplied in pint bottles only.

•Narcotic order required.

Digestive Glycerophosphates.

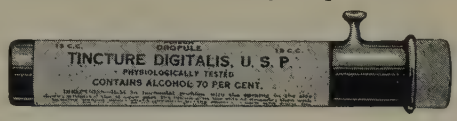
Calcium Glycerophosphate	4 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate	4 grs.
Potassium Glycerophosphate	2 grs.
Iron Glycerophosphate	2 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000	4 grs.
Diastase	1 gr.

Tonic, reconstructive and digestive. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Dropules Tincture Digitalis, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested. The Dropule is a glass vial equipped with a specially designed dropper attachment which permits the regulation of the flow of liquid with ease and accuracy. It provides the user



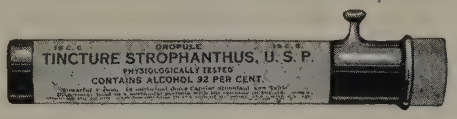
with a convenient package whose contents have not been exposed to evaporation or contamination, and the use of which insures exact dosage. Literature on request.

Cardiac stimulant and tonic and indirectly diuretic. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c. c.) or 10 to 40 drops.

Supplied in 15-c. c. dropper vials.

Dropules Tincture Strophanthus, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested. Cardiac stimulant and tonic. Decreases the frequency and increases the force of the heart's contractions. Indicated in cardiac con-



ditions with rapid pulse and low blood pressure; in auricular fibrillation, in uncompensated valvular lesions and the failing heart of pneumonia, diphtheria or other infectious diseases. Dose—1 to 8 mins. (0.06 to 0.5 c. c.) or 2 to 16 drops.

Supplied in 15-c. c. dropper vials.

DRUG COLLECTIONS AND BOTANICAL SUPPLIES

All of these supplies are prepared under the direct supervision of the Botanical Department. Every precaution is taken to make them absolutely reliable. They are designed to assist in the study and identification of crude and powdered drugs, foods, spices and starches, and are especially useful to pharmacists, physicians, food and drug inspectors and students of medicine and pharmacy. Special prices will be quoted to educational institutions on quantities of these products.

Literature will be sent on request.

Authentic Powdered Drugs and Spices.

An extensive list of powdered drugs and spices, with their adulterants, intended to serve as standards in microscopical examinations.

A list of Authentic Powdered Drugs and Spices will be sent on request.

Supplied in 7 1/2 dram screw-cap vials.

Authentic Starches.

Intended to prove of assistance in the microscopic examination of foods, drugs and spices.

A list of Authentic Starches will be sent on request.

Supplied in containers uniform with those used for the powdered drugs and spices.

Microscopic Slides of Drugs, Foods, Etc.

Lilly's Microscopic Slides are prepared by skilled workers and are of very superior quality.

A list of Microscopic Slides of Drugs, Foods, Etc., will be sent on request.

Student's Collection of Crude Official Drugs.

Designed to supply the needs of students who are preparing for examinations. Choice specimens of 221 of the important official drugs, including a limited number of unofficial drugs, are contained in 216 separate boxes. In five cartons different parts of the same or related plants are placed in the same container, although recognized as different drugs. The collection is packed in a handsome and convenient cabinet.

Student's Guide to the Organic Drugs of the Ninth Revision of the U. S. P., 1916, and the Third Revision of the N. F. (Fourth Edition).

Designed as a pocket ready reference for all students of materia medica. This booklet supplies in succinct form the scientific names and synonyms, the definition and standards, the range, habitat and constituents together with the therapeutic properties, average dose and preparations.

Supplied in flexible leather, 220 pages, at a nominal charge of 25 cents, which only partially covers the actual cost of paper, printing and binding.

The Pharmacology of Fluid Extracts and some of their important constituents.

A guide to the physiological action and dosage of these important drugs.

Specially designed for medical students and physicians.

A pocket reference of 225 pages, supplied at a nominal charge of 50 cents, which only partially covers the cost of paper, printing and binding.

Eczema Lotion.

Contains the essential antiseptic constituents of Wintergreen, Eucalyptus, Thyme, Peppermint and Benzoin, combined with Boric Acid and Glycerin with Mercuric Nitrate added in the proportion of 15 grs. to each pint.

For local use only.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Embrolin, see Liniments, Page 79.

Emulsion Petroleum with Hypophosphites.

Mineral Oil, Pure	160 mins.
Calcium Hypophosphite	8 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite	4 grs.

This is a very fine emulsion which will not separate on standing. Tonic and alterative. Used in rachitis, defective nutrition, wasting diseases, etc. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.) three or four times a day.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Ergotin, Bonjean.

Physiologically tested.

In the manufacture of Ergotin, Bonjean, the fixed oil is removed. This preparation will not become rancid.

Its therapeutic uses are the same as ergot. Dose—1 to 15 grs. (0.065 to 1 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pound jars.

Ergotin, Bonjean, Purified.

Physiologically tested.

This product is water-soluble and may be used to make solutions for hypodermatic use. Dose—1 to 8 grs. (0.065 to 0.5 Gm.) hypodermatically.

Supplied in ounce and pound jars.

ESSENCES

Lemon, for Flavoring.

Contains 5 per cent. Oil Lemon.

This extract is designed particularly for household use for flavoring creams, ices and pastry. It is free from artificial coloring or flavor.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Pancreatin.

One fluid ounce represents 16 grs. Pancreatin.

Contains amylolytic and proteolytic enzymes. An aromatized extract of pancreas of value as an aid to digestion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) immediately following meals.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Pepsin.

Each fluid dram of this essence contains 1 grain of Pepsin, 1:3000 U. S. P., and will curd a quart of fresh milk at 100°F. in a few minutes.

Widely used for the relief of gastric indigestion; for preparing junket and whey; for peptonizing milk for invalids, etc. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

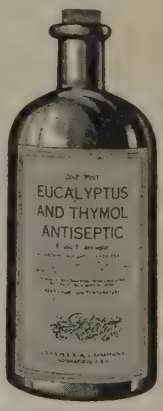
Supplied in 1/2-pint, pint and gallon bottles.

Pepsin, with Phenol.

Digestant and intestinal antiseptic. The Pepsin strength is the same as that of Essence of Pepsin. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Supplied in 1/2-pint, pint and gallon bottles.

Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic (E. and T. Antiseptic).



Contains Sodium Borate, Benzoic Acid, Boric Acid, Thymol, Oil Eucalyptus, Oil Wintergreen, Oil Thyme, Oil Peppermint, Fl. Ext. Wild Indigo.

An efficient aromatic antiseptic and deodorant for internal and external use. May be used undiluted for ulcers, sores, wounds and abscesses. Should be diluted when used as a gargle or spray for the mouth and throat. Used internally in 1 dram (4 c. c.) doses in gastrointestinal fermentation.

Supplied in 1/4-pint, pint and gallon bottles.

Formaseptol.

Contains 1/2 per cent. Solution Formaldehyde in combination with Cinnamic Aldehyde, Thymol, Menthol, Eucalyptol, Methyl Salicylate, Sodium Borate and Benzoic Acid.

An efficient, non-poisonous liquid antiseptic.

As a gargle or spray for treating septic conditions of the mouth, nose or throat, 1 teaspoonful of Formaseptol should be added to a half glass of warm water. For bites and stings of insects it may be used full strength. Not intended for internal administration.

Literature on request.

Supplied in 1/4-pint, pint and gallon bottles.

Gargle, Alkaline, No. 1.

Solution Formaldehyde	1/2 min.
Sodium Benzoate	8 grs.
Sodium Borate	32 grs.
Sodium Ghlorate	32 grs.
Menthol	1/2 gr.
Eucalyptol	1/2 min.
Oil Gaultheria	q. s.

Use full strength as a gargle. As a spray, dilute to 1/2 or 1/4 strength.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Gargle, Astringent, No. 2.

Hydrastine Hydrochloride	1/8 gr.
Sodium Chlorate	10 grs.
Solution Ferric Chloride	3 mins.
Tr. Aconite, U. S. P.	8 mins.
Alum	1 gr.
Glycerin	q. s.
Syrup Orange	q. s.

Use freely as a gargle in affections of the throat. May also be used internally in teaspoonful doses.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Glycerin Suppositories, U. S. P.

Composed of glycerin, with about 7 per cent. of sodium stearate. Used to relieve constipation due to rectal impaction.

Supplied in three sizes, in bottles of 6 and 12, for adults, children and infants.

Also see Glycones, which are glycerin suppositories with a covering of paraffin to protect the glycerin from the air and prevent absorption of moisture.

Glycero-Tonic, Compound.

Tr. Gentian	25 mins.
Tr. Taraxacum	60 mins.
Dil. Phosphoric Acid	40 mins.

With Glycerin, Sherry Wine and Carminatives.

Nutritive and tonic. Of value in dyspepsia, anorexia and debility. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c. c.) in water before meals.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Glyco-Ulmus (A Glycerin Elm Bark Poultice).

This preparation represents a decided advance in the preparation of glycerin poultices. The use of elm bark to replace the heavy kaolin base of the Cataplasma Kaolini type of poultice results in a light, uniform, easily spread poultice which yields the maximum glycerin effect and maintains its heat well. It is used in the same manner and for the same purposes as Cataplasma Kaolini. It is an effective antiphlogistic and anodyne and is especially useful for reducing local inflammations and congestion.

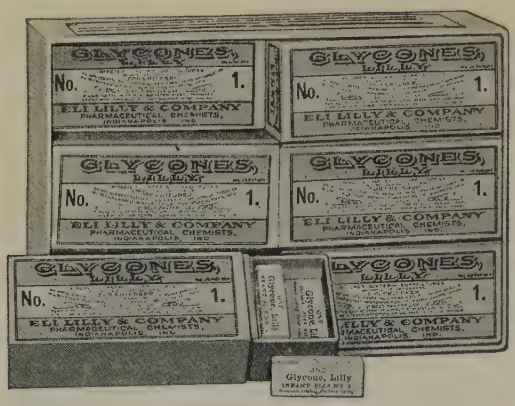
Supplied in 6-ounce and pound containers.

Glycones, Lilly.

For the immediate relief of constipation. Glycones are a product of the Lilly Laboratories and were designed to overcome the many objections to the use of ordinary glycerin suppositories.

Glycones are composed of 95 per cent. pure anhydrous glycerin and 5 per cent. of pure stearic acid soap. After being properly shaped in special molds, they are covered with a protective coating of paraffin which insures their permanence in any climate. The wax covering is easily and quickly removed by scoring with the thumb nail or any sharp object. After the covering is removed the Glycone is ready for immediate use. Each Glycone is contained in a separate carton and may be carried in the pocket safely and conveniently.

Supplied in three sizes: No. 1, for children; No. 2, for infants; No. 3, for adults; in packages of one dozen Glycones.



Hemagulen (Hem-ag -u-len).

Hemagulen is a physiological hemostatic containing the thromboplastic substance of fresh brain tissue suspended in physiological salt solution. It is sterile, preserved with .3 per cent. of cresol, and standardized by physiological methods. Hemagulen is rich in kephalin, a thromboplastic substance which hastens the production of blood clot. It checks hemorrhage by accelerating the formation of a normal clot and not by constricting the vessels or astringing the tissues. Consequently secondary hemorrhages are extremely rare following its use. Hemagulen is intended for local use and must be applied directly to the bleeding surface by means of a swab or tampon. Ear, nose and throat specialists and dentists will find Hemagulen especially useful in their work although it is of great value in genitourinary and gynecological surgery. In obstetrics, Hemagulen has proven effective in cases of melena neonatorum, bleeding from the cord, skin, mouth and vagina. It is valuable in the persistent hemorrhage following circumcisions and is considered practically a specific in hemophila and other hemorrhagic conditions.

Special literature sent on request.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

***Herotussin.**

Heroin Hydrochloride	1/8 gr.
Cephaeline Hydrochloride	1/30 gr.
Syrup Squill	48 mins.
Syrup Tar	60 mins.
Fl. Ext. Sanguinaria	4 mins.
Sodium Benzoate	4 grs.
Menthol	q. s.

•Narcotic order required.
*Federal record of sales required.

Sedative expectorant of pleasing taste. This is a very palatable and at the same time a very effective cough syrup. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

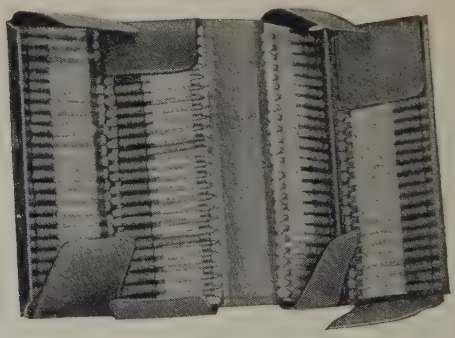
Hypodermatic Tablet Pocket Case, Leather, Empty.

A compact leather case of handsome appearance holding twelve hypodermatic tubes. It is flat and small, fits easily into the pocket, and is very convenient.

Hypodermatic Tablet Pocket Case, Leather, Filled.

The above case containing twelve tubes of Lilly's Hypodermatic Tablets, assorted, as follows:

Atropine Sulphate	1/60 gr.
Digitalin	1/100 gr.
Digitalin, Compound	
Nitroglycerin	1/100 gr.
Physostigmine Salicylate	1/100 gr.
Scopolamine Hydrobromide	1/400 gr.
Scopolamine Hydrobromide	1/130 gr.
Sparteine Sulphate	1/2 gr.
Strophanthin, Amorphous	1/120 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate	1/40 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/30 gr.



•Hypodermatic Tablet Portfolio, Filled.

This is a morocco covered case containing 100 tubes of Lilly's Hypodermatic Tablets, embracing 64 different formulas. It is designed to give the dealer a very complete line. This is our regular assortment. Special assortments selected by the customer will be permitted, provided the assortment consists of 100 tubes of a net value in excess of ten dollars and

embraces at least 25 different formulas. The portfolio filled with either our regular assortment or a special assortment will be supplied at current market rates for the tablets contained therein.

Special assortments must be ordered from Indianapolis.

Ichthyol-Iodine, Compound.

Ichthyol	30 grs.
Tr. Iodine	10 mins.
Glycerite Boroglycerin	100 mins.
Liquor Hydrastine	50 mins.
Phenol	15 grs.
Glycerin	q. s.

This preparation has met with great favor in the local treatment of chronic inflammatory conditions of the mucous membranes and adjacent tissues. It is especially indicated as a topical application in the treatment of pelvic inflammations: cervical and corporeal endometritis, perimetritis, oöphoritis, subinvolution, vaginitis, etc. It is usually applied by tampons.

Supplied in 1/4-pint, pint and gallon bottles.

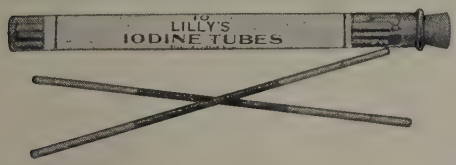
Iodo-Vitellin.

Contains approximately 22 per cent. of Iodine in combination with Vitellin, a protein obtained from the yolks of fresh eggs.

Iodo-Vitellin is a stable, reddish-brown powder, insoluble in water, acids and alcohol, but soluble in alkalies. It has a sweetish odor and a slightly metallic or astringent taste. It is scarcely acted upon in the stomach, but passes practically unchanged into the intestines, where it is acted upon by the alkaline secretions.

Iodo-Vitellin possesses all of the therapeutic properties of the inorganic iodides, without their disadvantages. It is indicated in those conditions where iodides are required, as in tertiary syphilis, general glandular enlargements, acute and chronic rheumatism, asthma, arteriosclerosis, etc. Dose—5 to 20 grs. (0.325 to 1.3 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce bottles; also in 5-grain capsules, see Pulvules, Page 109.



Iodine Tubes.

Lilly's Iodine Tubes are small capillary glass tubes containing a few drops of Tincture of Iodine, U. S. P. Where only a small quantity of iodine is required, as in preparing the skin for hypodermatic injections or in dressing small wounds, Iodine Tubes will be found both convenient and economical.

To use, break the tube at each end and touch one end to the skin.

Ten Iodine Tubes are supplied in the regular hypodermatic tablet vial which may be carried in the hypodermatic case along with the tablet vials.

Supplied in vials of 10 tubes each, and in packages containing 5 vials.

Iogen Oil.

Iogen is a compound of iodine with the anhydrid of phthalic acid. It has the property of liberating iodine when in contact with moisture.

Iogen Oil liberates iodine gradually when in contact with the moisture in wounds, ulcers, or on the skin and mucous membranes.

Iogen Oil may be used as a spray in catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. It is an excellent means of applying iodine to wounds, as the iodine is liberated gradually and the oil prevents the dressing from sticking to the wound.

Supplied in 2-ounce bottles.

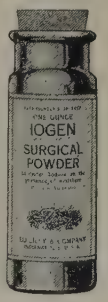
Iogen Ointment.

This ointment liberates iodine gradually when in contact with moisture, insuring prolonged iodine action without undue irritation. Iogen Ointment is a convenient form in which to use iodine in the treatment of skin diseases of parasitic origin and in some forms of chronic eczema and other affections of the cutaneous surfaces such as chronic ulcerations and pruritis.

Supplied in packages containing four 1/4-ounce jars; also in 2-ounce jars and pound packages (hospital size).

Iogen Surgical Powder.

This powder contains Iogen in such a combination that it will liberate iodine in the presence of moisture. As this liberation takes place gradually, a prolonged iodine action ensues, thereby stimulating tissue repair and disinfecting without undue irritation. When the liberation of iodine ceases, Iogen Surgical Powder acts as a simple dry dressing. It is a very effective antiseptic and is employed for dressing wounds, boils, abcesses, ulcers and abrasions where there is considerable moisture present and where the sterilizing and stimulating effects of iodine are desired.



Supplied in 1/4-ounce and ounce sprinkler top vials which permit the ready distribution of the powder to the affected parts.

Ipuanine (Cephaeline-iso-amyl-ether hydriodide).

This is a synthetic alkaloid derived from cephaeline, one of the ipecac alkaloids. It has been shown to possess marked relaxant action on smooth muscle similar to that of papaverine and benzyl benzoate. It is indicated in smooth muscle spasm, such as ureteral or biliary colic, enterospasm, asthma, dysmenorrhea, hiccough and pertussis. It is also amebicidal and may be given in place of emetine in amebic dysentery and pyorrhea.

Supplied in 1/2 gr. chocolate coated tablets; see Tablets Ipuanine, Page 144.

Kreseptol.

A cresol disinfectant more active than Solution Cresol, Compound, U. S. P., but made with a specially purified cresol and free from the objectionable impurities present in ordinary official cresol. The odor is not objectionable like that of the common coal tar disinfectants.

Kreseptol is a powerful antiseptic, germicide, disinfectant and deodorant. It is non-irritating and non-toxic when used in the dilution and manner directed; does not corrode instruments nor injure cloth or rubber goods.

It may be used for cleansing and disinfecting wounds or sores, for disinfecting the hands, surgical instruments, handkerchiefs, towels, bed-linen, sick-room utensils, closets, drains and excreta, such as sputum, urine or feces.

Particularly suitable for use by physicians, in hospitals and for all purposes where a soluble cresol disinfectant of exceptional quality is desired.

Supplied in 3-ounce and pint bottles, also in gallon tin containers.

Laxalithia.

A granular, non-effervescent combination of laxative salines containing lithium.

One teaspoonful (about 90 grs.) contains:

Lithium Citrate	5 grs.
Sodium Chloride	3 grs.
Sodium Sulphate	55 grs.
Sodium Citrate	60 grs.

Of value as a laxative, antirheumatic, antilithic and antiarthritic. Dose—1 teaspoonful dissolved in a cupful of hot water one-half to one hour before meals until the urine becomes neutral or alkaline. In chronic constipation one teaspoonful each morning.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Lecithin.

Lecithin is a phosphorus containing constituent of brain and nerve substance and is obtained commercially from the yolks of fresh eggs. It is efficient as a stimulant to the production of both red and white corpuscles and as an aid to nutritive processes and constructive metabolism. Lecithin is indicated in derangements of nutrition, in rachitis, tuberculosis, anemia, chlorosis, neurasthenia and other nervous disturbances and in convalescence from infectious diseases. It is to be preferred to the glycero-phosphates because of its more perfect assimilation.

Dose—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.)

Supplied in 1/2-ounce and ounce jars.

Lime, Lilly's.

This is a specially burned Calcium Oxide supplied in sealed vials. Each vial of Lilly's Lime will make one gallon of official Lime Water (Liquor Calcis, U. S. P.)

Lime Water may be prepared in one-half hour's time by the use of Lilly's Lime, instead of requiring twenty-four hours, as is necessary when ordinary lime is used, and the product will meet the requirements of all state and federal drug laws.

To make official Lime Water, empty the contents of one vial of Lilly's Lime into one gallon of cooled distilled water. Shake vigorously and repeat shaking several times during the half hour following. Allow the excess of lime to settle before dispensing.

Lilly's Lime saves time. It is dependable, economical, clean and convenient.

Literature on request.

Supplied in boxes containing twelve individual vials.

Liquid Shampoo.

A neutral soap, made from selected vegetable oils, colored green and faintly, though delicately, perfumed. Lilly's Liquid Shampoo is preferred by professional hair dressers. It is supplied in 4-ounce hour-glass shaped bottles that will not slip from the hand.

Lithium Salicylate, from Natural Acid.

This salt is especially recommended in those cases of gout and rheumatism where Lithium and the Salicylates are indicated. Dose—0.6 to 2 Gm. (10 to 30 grs.)

Supplied in ounce and 4-ounce bottles.

Lubricating Jelly.

Lubricating Jelly is a sterile, non-greasy, water-soluble compound, prepared especially for lubricating catheters, sounds, specula, colon tubes and for anointing the fingers before making digital examinations. It has the advantage over vaseline and other oily lubricants in that it can be easily removed by simply rinsing in water. This makes it easy to free the hands and instruments from all secretions and odors.

Lubricating Jelly will often relieve the itching so common in gout, rheumatism, diabetes and some forms of nephritis. It may be applied to advantage in some of the dry skin diseases, especially when these are accompanied by itching; in the eruptive fevers and also in the rashes due to certain foods and drugs. In fact, wherever a soothing and antiseptic application is required upon the skin to allay itching and promote healing this Lubricating Jelly can be used.

Supplied in 1 3/4-ounce collapsible tubes.

Lunargen.

A non-toxic and non-caustic astringent and antiseptic. Lunargen is a combination of silver with a vegetable protein. It occurs as a dark brown, granular, slightly hygroscopic powder containing approximately 20 per cent. of silver.

Lunargen is not precipitated by chlorides or alkalies. Tap water may be used for making solutions if distilled water is not available. It exhibits the germicidal properties of silver without being caustic and is not rendered inert by contact with body fluids, as are some of the silver compounds.

Supplied in powder form in ounce, 1/4-pound and pound packages and in bottles containing 50 Filled Capsules of six grains each. The capsules are very convenient for preparing solutions extemporaneously.

MALT EXTRACT COMBINATIONS

The Malt Extract which forms the basis of these preparations is highly concentrated and not only affords a very palatable vehicle for the administration of the various medicinal agents noted below, but is also highly nutritious.

All Malt Extract Combinations are supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Malt Extract, with Cascara Sagrada.

One fluid ounce contains 60 grs. Extract Cascara Sagrada.

Mild laxative and nutrient. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls. May be administered with water or milk.

Malt Extract, with Cod Liver Oil.

Contains 30 per cent. by volume of Cod Liver Oil.

Nutrient. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls. May be administered with water or milk.

Malt Extract, with Creosote.

One fluid ounce contains 4 mins. Beechwood Creosote.

Antiseptic and nutrient. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls. May be administered with water or milk.

Malt Extract, with Hypophosphites.

One fluid ounce contains:

Calcium Hypophosphite	1 1/2 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite	3 grs.
Iron Hypophosphite	2 grs.

Nutrient and tonic. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls. May be administered with water or milk.

Malt Extract, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

One fluid ounce contains:

Iron Pyrophosphate	4 grs.
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Strychnine	2/75 gr.

Nutrient and tonic. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls. May be administered with water or milk.

Malt Extract, with Pepsin and Pancreatin.

One fluid ounce contains:

Pepsin	4 grs.
Pancreatin	1 1/2 grs.

Digestant and nutrient. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls at meal time. May be administered with water or milk.

Malt Extract, with Yerba Santa.

One fluid ounce represents 30 grs. Yerba Santa.

Bronchial sedative, expectorant and tonic. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls. May be administered with water or milk.

Mentholated Expectorant.

Lobelia	4 1/2 grs.
Sanguinaria	3 1/2 grs.
Ipecac	2 grs.
Ammonium Chloride	8 grs.
Menthol	q. s.
Syrup Tolu	q. s.

A bronchial sedative and expectorant free from opiates.

Mentholated Expectorant incorporates ingredients of marked value in the early stages of bronchitis, tracheitis and laryngitis. Its wide application to all ages and physical states where an early distressing dry cough demands a stimulating and antispasmodic agent is at once apparent. The well-defined expectorant properties of Ipecac, Ammonium Chloride and Sanguinaria coupled with the expectorant and antispasmodic action of Lobelia, provide a combination whose therapeutic action is definite and desirable in the treatment of many incipient coughs. Sufficient Menthol is added to produce a slight cooling and anesthetic effect and to counteract the nausea that might otherwise arise from the continued administration of Ipecac, Lobelia and Sanguinaria.

Dose—Adults, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) every two or three hours, the interval between doses should be lengthened as improvement takes place. For children over one year, give 10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c. c.) according to age, every two to four hours.

Supplied in pint bottles, also 1 and 5-gallon containers.

Mercuric Salicylate Cream.

A very fine suspension in an absorbable base, each c. c. containing 0.1 Gm. (1 1/2 grs.) Mercuric Salicylate with 1/2 per cent. Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride which renders the injection practically painless. Injections are best made deeply into the gluteal muscles. The usual dose is 1/2 to 1 c. c. every 5 or 7 days.

Supplied in ounce glass stoppered bottles.

Milk of Bismuth.

This preparation contains the equivalent of 20 grains of bismuth subnitrate in each fluid ounce and will yield approximately 3.35 per cent. of Bismuth Oxide. It consists of finely divided precipitate suspended in distilled water and is free from gum, starch, emulsifying agents and preservatives.

The Bismuth precipitate is unusually light and bulky and of such a character as to give it exceptional coating power, making it a superior preparation for use as an astringent, antacid and gastric sedative.

Animal experimentation has shown that this Milk of Bismuth forms

a more uniform and perfect coating over the gastric and intestinal mucosa than preparations containing twice the amount of Bismuth, but in which the precipitate is less finely subdivided. This preparation is well tolerated by sensitive stomachs and will be found effective in the treatment of acute, subacute and chronic gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcers, enteritis, diarrheas, dysentery and other similar disorders. As an external application it has also been used advantageously in first and second degree burns.

Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c. c.) May be taken alone or diluted with water.

Supplied in 6-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.

Milk of Magnesia, Lilly (Hydrated Magnesia).

One fluid ounce contains 46 grs. Hydrated Magnesia suspended in distilled water, without the addition of preservatives or mucilaginous substances.

Antacid and mildly laxative. Indicated in gastric hyperacidity, constipation, sour stomach, etc. Also effective as an alkaline mouth and tooth wash. Convenient for making magnesium citrate solution and for the quick preparation of arsenic antidote. Directions for making these solutions appear on the label. Dose—1 to 4 drams (2 to 15 c. c.)

Supplied in 6-ounce, 8-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.

***Mixture Cholera Infantum.**

Zinc Sulphocarbolate	4/5 gr.
Salol	1 3/5 grs.
Bismuth Salicylate	1 3/5 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000	4 grs.
Tr. Opium, Camphorated	1 dram
Oil Wintergreen	q. s.

Dose—1/2 dram (2 c. c.) every ten minutes until five doses are given, then 1/2 dram at hourly intervals if needed.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

OLEORESINS

Only the official drugs of carefully selected quality are used in the manufacture of these products.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

Aspidium, U. S. P. (Oleoresin of Male Fern).

Taeniacide. Best given in capsules. Dose—1/4 to 1 fl. dram (1 to 4 c. c.) taken after fasting and to be followed two hours later by a full dose of Epsom salt.

Capsicum, U. S. P.

Internally—carminative and gastric stimulant; externally—rubefacient.

Dose—1/10 to 1 min. (0.006 to 0.06 c. c.) largely diluted, once or twice daily.

*Federal record of sales required.

Cubeb, U. S. P.

Expectorant, diuretic, stimulant and antiblennorrheic. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.) three or four times a day, usually given in pills or capsules.

Ginger, U. S. P.

Stimulant and carminative. Dose—1/4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.06 Gm.) diluted.

Osmosum, Lilly.

A glycerinated kaolin dressing composed of Aluminum Silicate and Glycerin, with Phenol and Aromatics.

Osmosum is a highly effective topical application for the relief of local inflammation and congestion. It exhibits decided antiphlogistic, anodyne and antiseptic action and meets every indication for a poultice.

Employed in the treatment of furuncles, local infections tending to suppuration, chronic ulcers, frostbites, scalds, burns, acute inflammation of the lymphatic glands, mastitis, orchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and arthritis. In brief, it is indicated in any local inflammation where the tissues are swollen and painful due to the accumulation of inflammatory products when drainage is not indicated, or where the sedative effect of heat is desired.

Supplied in 4-ounce, 8-ounce, pound, 2-pound and 5-pound containers.

Ovarian Substance, Desiccated, Powdered.

One grain represents 5 grains of fresh Ovarian Gland.

Ovarian Substance is very effective in relieving the hot flashes, headaches, dizziness and nervousness which so frequently attend the menopause, especially that following operative procedures. It is indicated in functional amenorrhea, and dysmenorrhea of ovarian origin and has also proved of considerable value in the vomiting of pregnancy. Combined with small doses of Thyroid it often acts very beneficially in the neurasthenic conditions of women whose health is below par.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.) one hour before meals. In menstrual disorders give for a few days before and during the menstrual period. During the menopause treatment should be prolonged.

Supplied in ounce bottles; also in 5-grain capsules, See Pulvules, Page 109.

Ovarian Substance, 5 grs. (0.325 Gm.) **Tablets.**

See under Ovarian Substance, Desiccated, Powdered. Supplied in bottles of 100.

Ox Gall, Inspissated.

Cholagogue, laxative and intestinal antiseptic. Dose—5 to 20 grs. (0.325 to 1.3 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce and 1/4-pound jars.

Ox Gall, U. S. P., Powdered Extract.

Cholagogue, laxative and intestinal antiseptic. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce and 1/4-pound bottles.

Oxyl-Iodide.

Oxyl-Iodide is the hydriodide of phenylcinchoninic acid (2-phenylquinolin 4-carboxylic acid). It is a yellow powder practically insoluble in water and weak acids, but is soluble in dilute alkalies.

Oxyl-Iodide is an alterative and uric acid eliminant. It is also analgesic and antipyretic. It exerts the alterative effect of the iodides without causing gastric disturbance.

It is particularly useful in arthritis, where the combined alterative, analgesic and uric acid eliminating effect is desired. It is also used in gout and neuritis and to replace the iodides in the treatment of certain luetic cases.

Dose—One to three tablets three times a day.

Supplied in ounce bottles and as 3-grain tablets in bottles of 40 and 100 each.

Pancreatin.

A mixture containing the enzymes found naturally in the pancreas of warm-blooded animals and consisting principally of amylopsin, trypsin and steapsin. Under proper conditions this preparation will convert twenty-five times its own weight of starch into water-soluble substances when tested by the official process. Five grains will peptonize one pint of milk. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Passolaria.

Scutellaria.....96 grs.
Passiflora.....96 grs.
Solanum Carolinense, Green Berries.....40 grs.
Aromatics.

Sedative, antispasmodic and mild hypnotic. A useful vegetable nervine.

Passolaria contains no opiates and may be given with perfect safety over a considerable period of time in such cases as chorea, epilepsy, hysteria and other nervous disorders. It relieves insomnia, causing restful natural sleep without ill effects. Especially valuable for its anodyne and sedative effects in the nervous irritability of pregnancy and the menopause.

Dose—In acute disorders, 1 dram (4. c. c.) every hour for three or four doses, then every four hours.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

PASTES, DERMATOLOGIC

These pastes are a form of ointment suggested by Lassar, and are employed in the treatment of various cutaneous affections. The composition will indicate the uses for which each is best adapted.

Mild Resorcin, Lassar.

One troy ounce contains:
Resorcinol..... 48 grs.
Zinc Oxide.....120 grs.
Starch.....120 grs.
Petrolatum.....192 grs.

Supplied in ounce tubes and pound containers.

Naphthol, Lassar.

One troy ounce contains:
Betanaphthol..... 48 grs.
Sulphur, Precipitated.....240 grs.
Petrolatum..... 96 grs.
Soft Soap..... 96 grs.

Supplied in ounce and pound jars.

Zinc-Salicyl, Lassar.

One troy ounce contains:
Salicylic Acid.....9 3/5 grs.
Zinc Oxide..... 115 grs.
Starch..... 115 grs.
White Petrolatum..... 240 grs.

Supplied in ounce tubes and pound containers.

PEPSIN AND PREPARATIONS

Pepsin, U. S. P., 1:3000.

In powdered or granular form. One grain will digest 3,000 grains of coagulated albumin by the official test.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Pepsin, Lactated.

Contains Pepsin, Pancreatin, Diastase, Lactic Acid, Hydrochloric Acid and Milk Sugar.

Digestant. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.) after meals.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Pepsin, Saccharated.

Digestant. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.) after meals.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Petrolatum, Sterile.

Especially serviceable for lubricating instruments, sounds, catheters, stomach and rectal tubes, hands or gloves. Useful as an ophthalmic ointment. Also used as a protective for inflamed or abraded surfaces.

Supplied in ounce tubes and dram pin-point tubes.

Phenolated Camphor.

Contains Phenol, 22 per cent.; Camphor, 66 per cent.

A liquid antiseptic preparation in which the caustic action of phenol is modified by camphor.

It is used as an antiseptic and healing agent in the treatment of bruises, cuts, burns and wounds, and is for external use only.

It may be used full strength or diluted with olive oil.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 1/2-pint, pint and gallon bottles.

Phenylcinchoninic Acid.

Phenylcinchoninic Acid is an analgesic, antipyretic, antipodagric and uric acid eliminant. It is used in gout and arthritis. Dose—5 to 15 grains three or four times a day.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

Phenylcinchoninic Acid Tablets, 7 1/2 grs.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets taken with a glass of water after meals.

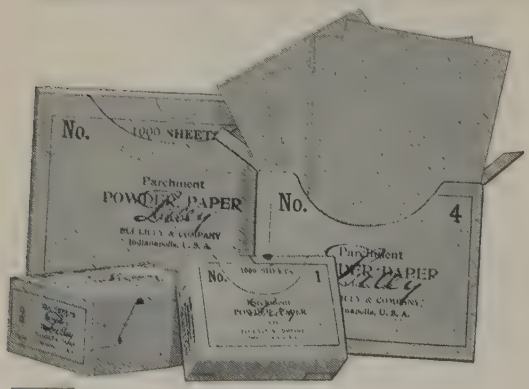
Supplied in boxes of 20 and bottles of 100.

Pinuseptol.

A fragrant solution of pine oil in soap, suitable for dilution; non-corrosive, non-irritant and comparatively non-toxic. Pinuseptol is used as an antiseptic, disinfectant and deodorant. It is more effective against typhoid bacilli than pure carbolic acid. It is also an active germicide for all the common pathogenic bacteria except staphylococci which are peculiarly resistant to the action of pine oil. For this reason Kreseptol should be used instead of Pinuseptol for the sterilization of surgical instruments.

Pinuseptol possesses the fragrance of the pine and is free from the disagreeable odor of the commonly used coal-tar disinfectants. It is unexcelled as a deodorant for the sick-room. It is particularly well adapted to the treatment of recent and infected wounds, abscesses and ulcers. It is used in washing handkerchiefs, towels and bed-linen, for sterilizing rubber goods and sick-room utensils and for disinfecting closets, drains, outbuildings and excreta.

Supplied in 3-ounce and pint bottles and in gallon tins.



*Federal record of sales required.

Powder Papers, Parchment.

A specially selected, smooth parchment paper well suited for prescription use.

In packages of 1,000—

No. 1— 2 x 2 7/8 inches.
No. 2—2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches.
No. 3— 3 x 4 3/4 inches.
No. 4—3 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches.
No. 5—4 3/8 x 5 3/4 inches.
No. 5 supplied blue when so specified.

Propyl-Cephaeline, see Ampoules, Page 25.

***Prunicodeine.**

Prunus Virginiana.....	24 grs.
Pinus Strobus.....	16 grs.
Sanguinaria.....	4 grs.
Terpin Hydrate.....2 2/3 grs.	
Codeine Sulphate.....	1 gr.

A safe, palatable and effective cough cordial for use in bronchial disorders of catarrhal nature. It is well tolerated, does not diminish the appetite, derange the digestion and seldom constipates.

Literature on request.

Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Pyroferrine.

Iron Pyrophosphate.....	20 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	8/100 gr.

With free Phosphoric Acid.

Hematinic, nerve tonic and stimulant.

Pyroferrine is a fine pharmaceutical product containing an iron salt that is free from astringency and practically tasteless. This combination of iron, strychnine and phosphoric acid meets the wants of the physician in a wide variety of cases where tonic treatment is indicated. It promotes appetite, aids digestion and increases the number of red blood corpuscles.

Pyroferrine is indicated in anemia from any source and has proven especially effective in treating chlorosis and the anemia so common in the puerperium. It is beneficial in nervous disorders, such as puerperal mania, melancholia and some forms of hysteria which are dependent upon an anemic condition. On account of its stimulating effect upon the appetite, it is well adapted for treating the anemia and debility following acute infectious diseases, especially diphtheria, typhoid, pneumonia and influenza.

Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) taken before meals.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

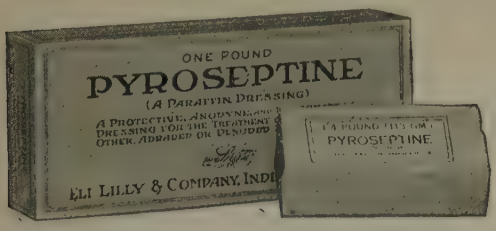
Pyroseptine.

Pyroseptine is a paraffin dressing for the treatment of burns, abrasions and other denuded skin surfaces after the method used so successfully in the British and French war hospitals. It is used to advantage on old ulcers, on frost bites and around wounds to protect the skin from irritating discharges and as a mechanical protective in urticaria and other skin diseases. Wounds heal quite rapidly under this form of treatment and scarring is reduced to a minimum. Pyroseptine will also be found a convenient aid in

applying difficult dressings and those which are hard to hold in place.

Special literature sent on request.

Supplied in pound cartons containing four 1/4-pound cakes.



Rennin, Powdered, 1:30,000.

One grain dissolved in a little cold water will curd two quarts of milk, warmed to 100°F., in about ten minutes. A longer time will be required to curd pasteurized milk.

Supplied in 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Rhubarb Fingers.

Aperient, laxative, stomachic and astringent.

These fingers consist of pure Rhubarb with just sufficient adhesive material to enable them to retain their shape. They have proven of value in hepatic disturbances, constipation, diarrhea, etc., small portions being taken at frequent intervals.

Supplied in pound boxes (Ninety Fingers in each pound).

Sedatussin.

100 c. c. represent		One fluid ounce represents
0.007 Gm.....	Cephaeline HCl.	1/30 gr.
0.875 Gm.....	Sodium Benzoate...	4 grs.
8.3 c. c.....	Tr. Sanguinaria....	40 mins.
10. c. c.....	Syrup Squill.....	48 mins.
12.5 c. c.....	Syrup Tolu.....	60 mins.
	Menthol....	q. s.

A pleasant tasting and effective cough syrup which has the great advantage of being non-narcotic and non-alcoholic. Sedatussin contains no habit forming drugs and is well adapted to the ordinary demands for a preparation to relieve troublesome and annoying cough in bronchitis or laryngitis.

Dose—Adults, 1 teaspoonful; children, 1/4 to 1 teaspoonful, according to age.

Sinapsolin, see Ointments, Page 88.

ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES
For Physicians

Lilly Aseptic Metal Pocket Cases represent the latest developments in the manufacture of containers for hypodermatic tablets, syringes, ampoules of sterile solutions and ampoule vials of bacterial vaccines. Their simplicity and beauty of design, together with their compact flat shape and the ease with which the cases may be handled, make for convenience and service.

The materials utilized in the construction of these cases are carefully selected and gauged; the platings, both nickel and gold, are of the most durable nature. The vial clips are ingeniously attached to separate plates that are easily removed. Each case is equipped and filled upon special order only, carefully inspected and sent direct from the Indianapolis laboratories.

The Lilly Aseptic All-Glass Syringe is recommended for general hypodermatic use. It is small, accurately graduated, non-binding, easily cleaned and sterilized. It has a capacity of 2 c. c. (30 minims) and is not appreciably larger than syringes of lesser capacities. This syringe is, therefore, especially adapted for those hypodermatic procedures where such quantities of fluid are to be administered. In ampoule medication especially, 2 c. c. of material are frequently injected. This quantity can be administered with one insertion of the needle, thereby avoiding the discomfort and annoyance of multiple injections that attend the use of syringes of smaller capacities. Lesser quantities may be administered if desired, as the syringe barrel is graduated in both 1/10 c. c. and in minims.

All inside parts of the cases are both removable and replaceable. Extra parts of cases and extra syringe parts—plungers, barrels, needles and finger rests—may be replaced separately, thereby adding to the life of the container and the syringe.

All cases containing syringes are equipped with two needles and an adapter butt, making the syringe suitable for use with either the standard slip-on needle or the older threaded type. Each case is fitted with a handsome felt pouch and is packed in an individual box. A number of cases are to be had in either nickel or heavy gold-plate, as listed in the following pages. In the absence of specifications, our special non-rusting needle will be supplied on regular orders; gold-plated or platinum needles will be furnished upon request.

Orders for items in this line should be by number, as indicated in the following illustrated list, and should be transmitted through the drug trade in the same manner as orders for all other Lilly products.

HYPODERMATIC TABLET, AMPOULE AND VACCINE ASSORTMENTS

In selecting the standard assortments of hypodermatic tablets, ampoules or vaccines, which are supplied on unspecified orders, we have included those in more frequent use. However, owing to the necessity of transmitting narcotic order blanks, and the further fact that cases containing narcotics can not be sent through the mails, **narcotics are omitted** in the absence of specifications. Should the physician desire narcotics or a special assortment, and time is granted to prepare and send by express on proper narcotic orders, we shall be glad to render quotations on request.

STANDARD ASSORTMENTS SUPPLIED ON UNSPECIFIED ORDERS

Ampoules—Cases Nos. 26, 35 and 36, six ampoules each.

No.	
7	Atropine Sulph., 1/100 gr.
26	Camphor, 3 grs.
75	Iron Arsenite and Strychnine.
121	Quinine Dihydrochloride, 7 1/2 grs.
130	Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/4%.
161	Strychnine Nitrate, 1/40 gr.

Cases Nos. 41 and 50, twelve ampoules each.

No.
7 Atropine Sulph., 1/100 gr.
26 Camphor, 3 grs.
75 Iron Arsenite and Strychnine.
75 Iron Arsenite and Strychnine.
103 Mercuric Salicylate, 1 gr.
103 Mercuric Salicylate, 1 gr.
114 Phenolsulphonephthalein.
114 Phenolsulphonephthalein.
121 Quinine Dihydrochloride, 7 1/2 grs.
130 Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/4%.
152 Sodium Cacodylate, 3 grs.
161 Strychnine Nitrate, 1/40 gr.

Hypodermatic Tablets—Cases Nos. 20 and 21; two tubes, 20 tablets each.

Digitalin, 1/50 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate, 1/40 gr.

Cases Nos. 23 and 47. Twelve tubes, 20 tablets each except otherwise noted.

Aconitine, 1/200 gr.
Atropine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.
Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate, 1/2 gr.
Digitalin, 1/50 gr.
Digitalin Compound.
Iodine Tubes.
Mercury Succinimide, 1/5 gr.
Nitroglycerin, 1/100 gr.
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 1/10 gr.
Sparteine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 1/400 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate, 1/40 gr.

Cases Nos. 32 and 33.

Atropine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.
Digitalin, 1/50 gr.
Sparteine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.
Iodine Tubes.
Nitroglycerin, 1/100 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate, 1/40 gr.

Bacterial Vaccines—Cases Nos. 29, 38 and 39, six ampoule vials; Cases Nos. 44 and 53, twelve ampoule vials Bacterial Vaccines each.

These items are usually seasonable and are used most frequently during epidemics. For this reason it is very desirable that the physician should make his own selection. In absence of specifications, however, we will supply items best suited for general use at the time of purchase.

SEPARATE PARTS AND REPAIRS

Adapter Butts.

Order No.		Each
101	Lilly Adapter Butt, nickel-plated	$0.15
102	Lilly Adapter Butt, gold-plated	.20

Finger Rests.

110	Finger Rest, for Lilly Aseptic 2 c. c. Syringe, nickel-plated	$0.15
111	Finger Rest, for Lilly Aseptic 2 c. c. Syringe, gold-plated	.20
114	Finger Rest, for Lilly Aseptic Tuberculin Syringe	.20
116	Finger Rest, for Lilly Aseptic 10 c. c. Antitoxin Syringe	.20

Needles.

130	Needle, Standard, 24 gauge, 3/4 inch	$0.15
131	Needle, Standard, 24 gauge, gold-plated, 3/4 inch	.20
134	Needle, Standard, 26 gauge, 5/8 inch	.15
135	Needle, Standard, 26 gauge, gold-plated, 5/8 inch	.20
150	Needle, Tuberculin, 24 gauge, 3/4 inch	.15
152	Needle, Tuberculin, 26 gauge, 1/2 inch	.15
160	Needle, Antitoxin, 20 gauge, 1 1/4 inches	.20
162	Needle, Antitoxin, 22 gauge, 1 1/4 inches	.20
170	Needle, Platinum, 24 gauge, 3/4 inch	2.35
172	Needle, Platinum, 26 gauge, 5/8 inch	2.00

Needle Wires, No. 120.

Standard Wire Cleaners for hypodermatic needles.

Syringes.

	2 c. c. Hypodermatic Syringe complete without case, barrel, plunger, 2 needles, finger rest and adapter butt	$1.50
201	2 c. c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe, Barrel and Plunger only	1.25
202	2 c. c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe Plunger	.75
203	2 c. c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe Barrel	.75
211	10 c. c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Antitoxin Syringe, Barrel and Plunger only	2.25
212	10 c. c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Antitoxin Syringe Plunger	1.25
213	10 c. c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Antitoxin Syringe Barrel	1.25
225	Lilly Aseptic Glass Tuberculin Syringe. Barrel and Plunger only	1.75
226	Lilly Aseptic Glass Tuberculin Syringe Plunger	1.00
227	Lilly Aseptic Glass Tuberculin Syringe Barrel	1.00

CARE OF SYRINGES, NEEDLES, CASES AND CASE PARTS

The Syringe.

The syringe should be sterilized immediately before giving the injection.

Boiling in water or autoclaving will insure sterilization. For sterilizing, the plunger should be removed from the barrel of the syringe and the two parts placed separately in cold water, which is then brought to the boiling point and boiled for several minutes. If the glass parts are placed directly into boiling water, or if the barrel containing the plunger is boiled, breakage may occur, due to unequal expansion of the glass parts. Sticky or gummy materials should not be allowed to dry in the barrel or on the plunger. The syringe should be washed out after using in order to remove all dissolved material before it is put away. If this precaution is not observed the plunger may become stuck in the barrel and cause breakage on its subsequent removal. The syringe parts are ground so accurately that a very small amount of foreign matter between the plunger and the side of the barrel may cause this binding and breakage.

The Needle.

The needle should be sterilized by boiling. It should possess a sharp point and the aperture should be kept open at all times, using for this purpose the fine wire which accompanies all Lilly Aseptic Needles.

The Adapter Butt.

The Lilly Adapter Butt makes the Lilly Aseptic All-Glass Syringe a universal syringe. While the "slip-on" needle is quite generally used, the old style threaded needle still finds favor with some practitioners. The Adapter Butt will accommodate this threaded-type needle, and will give complete satisfaction. The Adapter Butt is included in all Lilly Aseptic Cases, except cases No. 56 and No. 60.

Lilly Aseptic Cases.

The Lilly Aseptic Case is readily sterilized as a whole or any of its removable parts may be made sterile in the usual manner. The heavy plating is an excellent guard against rusting, and insures a handsome container at all times. All inside parts are removable and replaceable at slight expense.

SODA FOUNTAIN REQUISITES

Preparations listed under this heading are intended as flavoring for carbonated and other fountain beverages. They are made from selected materials and have proven uniformly satisfactory.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles unless otherwise specified.

Acid Phosphates, Liquid.

Supplied also in 5-gallon containers.

Birch Beer Extract.

For making Syrup Birch Beer or Birch Beer for use at the soda fountain. Eight fluid ounces make one gallon of Syrup.

Coffee Extract.

Prepared from freshly roasted coffee berries and designed specially for making syrup for fountain use. One fluid ounce makes one pint of Syrup.

Lemon Soluble Extract, Terpeneless.

For making syrup for fountain use. One fluid ounce makes one gallon of Syrup.

Lime Juice and Kola, Concentrated.

For making syrup for fountain use. Five fluid ounces make one pint of Syrup.

Lime Juice and Kola, Syrup.

This preparation makes a delightful beverage, stimulating and refreshing. Serve about one fluid ounce in an eight-ounce glass; fill with carbonated water. Supplied in gallon bottles and 5-gallon jugs.

Orange Soluble Extract, Terpeneless.

For making syrup for fountain use. One and one-half fluid ounces make one gallon Syrup.

Root Beer Extract.

The fine quality of this popular flavor is obtained by the blending of carefully selected oils. The extract may be used for preparing syrup for the soda fountain or making root beer for carbonating in tanks or for bottling. Four and one-half fluid ounces make one gallon of Syrup. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Sarsaparilla Compound, Flavor.

For making syrup for fountain use. Four fluid ounces make one gallon of Syrup.

Tonkanilla, Lilly.

A compound flavoring of Vanillin and Coumarin, with Tonka, Vanilla, Sugar and Sugar Coloring. A special preparation for use in ices, ice cream, syrups, etc. Two fluid ounces make one gallon of Syrup.

Vanilla Extract, see Page 197.

Vanilla Tincture, see Page 171.

Vanilla with Tonka.

Prepared from true Vanilla and Tonka Beans and designed to supply a demand for a more pronounced flavor than vanilla imparts.

Sodium Salicylate, from Natural Acid.

This salt is prepared from salicylic acid obtained from oil of birch, or oil of gaultheria, and is preferred by many physicians to the synthetic product. See Acid Salicylic, from Natural Oil, Page 173.

Dose—5 to 30 grs. (0.325 to 2 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Sodium Tauro-Glycocholate.

Sodium Tauro-Glycocholate is a purified mixture of the essential bile salts. It is a true cholagogue, is laxative and has intestinal antiseptic properties.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce bottles.

Soft Soap, U. S. P.

A pure, nearly colorless, soft soap made from refined cotton seed oil. Sometimes designated as green soap.

Detergent and antiseptic. Used as a detergent in surgery and in the treatment of certain skin affections. Widely used by dermatologists, surgeons and gynecologists.

Supplied in pound and 5-pound containers.

SPIRITS

Ammonia, Aromatic, U. S. P.

Stimulant and restorative.

Dose—1/4 to 1 dram (1 to 4 c. c.) in half a glass of water, repeated as required.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Camphor, U. S. P.

Respiratory and vasomotor stimulant, calmative and gastric sedative.

Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Supplied in pint bottles.

Nitroglycerin (Spirit of Glyceryl Trinitrate), U. S. P.

Circulatory sedative and vasodilator. Indicated in certain forms of heart disease, angina pectoris, asthma, neuralgia, convulsions, etc.

Dose—1 to 3 mins. (0.06 to 0.18 c. c.)

Supplied in ounce, 1/4-pint, 1/2-pint and pint bottles.

Peppermint, U. S. P.

Stimulant and carminative. Used in flatulent colic, nausea and gastralgia.

Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c. c.)

Supplied in pint bottles.

Strontium Salicylate, from Natural Acid.

Antirheumatic and antipyretic. Indicated in rheumatism, gout and acute febrile diseases.

Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.325 to 2 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce and 4-ounce bottles.

Succus Alterans.

A purely vegetable alterative, made from fresh, undried drugs gathered in season. Succus Alterans represents the favorite formula of Dr. George W. McDade, of Montgomery, Alabama, who first called the attention of the medical profession to the special merits of this combination of vegetable alteratives. He found that this preparation gave more prompt and satisfactory results in certain blood and skin diseases and in chronic lymphatic glandular disorders than any other combination known. Dr. J. Marion Sims also became convinced of its unusual merits and advised his medical friends to use it. For more than thirty years Succus Alterans has had the hearty endorsement of the medical profession as the best of all vegetable alteratives.

Succus Alterans is a tonic alterative and its use is indicated in eczema, psoriasis, chronic rheumatic conditions, chronic catarrhal affections, anemia and as an adjunct or intermediary treatment to mercury and the iodides in the treatment of syphilis. While Succus Alterans contains no iodides it is compatible with them and in fact makes a very good vehicle for their administration.

Dose—1 teaspoonful in water three times a day either before or after meals, and this dose gradually increased to one tablespoonful. When necessary to take Succus Alterans for several weeks it is advisable to discontinue the treatment for one week in each month.

Special literature sent on request.

Supplied in pint bottles only.

THYROID PREPARATIONS

Thyroid Preparations are employed in the treatment of obesity, myxedema, psoriasis, cretinism and disorders due to a deficient functioning of the thyroid gland.

The dosage varies widely, depending upon the condition of the patient and the effect it is desired to produce, and ranges from 1/10 gr. to 15 grs. (0.0065 to 1 Gm.) daily.

Supplied in bottles of 100 and 1,000 tablets.

Thyroid Preparations are listed as follows:

Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P.

Contains not less than 0.17 per cent. nor more than 0.23 per cent. Iodine. One grain represents 5 grains of fresh Thyroid Gland from sheep.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

Capsules, Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P., see Pulvules, Page 110.

Tablets, Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P., 1/5 gr.

Equivalent to 1 grain fresh Thyroid Gland from sheep.

Supplied chocolate coated.

Tablets, Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P., 3/5 gr.

Equivalent to 3 grains fresh Thyroid Gland from sheep.

Tablets, Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P., 1 gr.

Equivalent to 5 grains fresh Thyroid Gland from sheep.

Supplied plain and chocolate coated.

Tablets, Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P., 2 grs.

Equivalent to 10 grains fresh Thyroid Gland from sheep.

Supplied plain and chocolate coated.

Tussimel.

100 c. c. represent			One fluid ounce represents
7.	Gm.	Senna Pods	32 grs.
7.	Gm.	Wild Cherry Bark	32 grs.
8.3	c. c.	Tincture Sanguinaria	40 mins.
0.875	Gm.	Sassafras	4 grs.
0.007	Gm.	Cephaeline Hydrochloride	1/30 gr.
		Menthol	q. s.

This very palatable preparation departs from the usual cough syrup, which tends to constipate, in containing sufficient senna to render it mildly laxative. It contains no narcotic and is well adapted for children's use. Cephaeline, an alkaloid from ipecac, causes relaxation of smooth muscle and overcomes muscle spasm as in coughs, pertussis and croup.

Dose—Adults, 1 dram (4 c. c.); children, 1/4 to 1 dram (1 to 4 c. c.)

Unctules, Calomel.

Calomel Unctules are small blocks of solid ointment, each containing 30 grains of Calomel. They soften readily at body temperature and may be rubbed entirely into the skin.

Investigations by Dr. J. F. Schamberg in the Dermatological Research Laboratories at Philadelphia demonstrated that Calomel applied as an inunction is absorbed through the skin equally as well as blue ointment. Dr. Schamberg recommended that Calomel inunction be used to supplant the unclean blue ointment rubbings.

Calomel Unctules are clean, effective, convenient, stable and to be preferred to mercurial ointment.

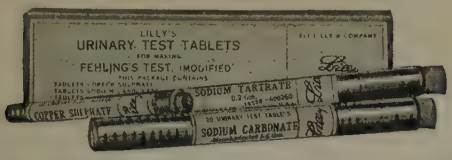
Supplied in boxes of six Unctules.

Urinary Test Tablets.

These tablets offer a convenient and reliable means for carrying out the more important steps in the examination of urine. Literature describing their use will be mailed upon request. See also Page 285.

The Fehling's Test tablets are supplied in boxes containing one tube each of Copper Sulphate, Sodium Carbonate and Sodium Tartrate tablets. These

boxes are convenient for carrying in the emergency bag and enable the physician to make this test at the bedside.



The following urinary test tablets are supplied in tubes of 20 tablets:

Citric Acid.

Copper Sulphate.

Fehling's Test.

Indigo Carmine.

Potassium Ferrocyanide.

Potassiomercuric Iodide.

Sodium Bicarbonate.

Sodium Carbonate.

Sodium Phosphate, Monobasic.

Sodium Tartrate.

Urodiuretic.

Lithium Citrate	10 grs.
Hexamethylenamine	24 grs.
Couch Grass	120 grs.
Corn Silk	80 grs.
Asparagus Root	60 grs.
Broom Tops	40 grs.
Hair Cap Moss	40 grs.

Diuretic, demulcent and urinary antiseptic. A valuable combination for treating inflammation of the genitourinary tract, especially those cases caused by deposition of uric acid or urates in the pelvis of the kidney. Of equal service in cystitis, lithemia, gouty conditions, etc.

Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) three or four times a day.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Urodiuretic, Non-alcoholic.

Lithium Benzoate	10 grs.
Hexamethylenamine	24 grs.
Couch Grass	120 grs.
Corn Silk	80 grs.
Asparagus Root	60 grs.
Broom Tops	40 grs.
Hair Cap Moss	40 grs.

Indicated in the same general conditions as Urodiuretic, but being free from alcohol this preparation is to be preferred in those cases where alcohol is contraindicated or otherwise objectionable.

Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c. c.) three or four times a day.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

It is the Lilly Policy to supply products of absolute reliability and to provide prompt service through drug channels. By specifying "Lilly" both quality and service are assured and the chance of disappointment is eliminated.

•Narcotic order required.

Vanilla Extract, Lilly.

A pure Vanilla Extract free from artificial color and flavor, representing in 100 c. c. 10 Grams of best quality Vanilla Beans.

It is well adapted for use in the preparation of soda-fountain syrup, for flavoring ice cream and for culinary purposes.

Supplied in ounce, 2-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.

Vanishing Cream, Lilly.

An elegant article for toilet use, pleasantly perfumed and free from the objectionable features of a grease cream. It cleans and softens the skin and protects it

from the results of exposure. It should be rubbed in thoroughly after which talcum or face powder can be applied. Should be used night and morning and also before and after an open air journey or other exposure to the weather.

Supplied in 2-ounce opal jars.

•Veterinary Hypodermatic Tablet Pocket Case.

This is a small compact leather case containing twelve tubes of twelve tablets each. This selection of tablets is designed to meet the normal requirements of the practicing veterinarian. The dosage is exact and the tablets are quickly soluble.

Aconitine Crystals, 1/20 gr.
Arecoline Hydrobromide, 1/4 gr. and 1/2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate, 1/4 gr. and 1/2 gr.
Cardiac Tonic.
Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1 gr.
Digitalin, 1/4 gr.
Hyoscyamine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1 gr.
Morphine and Atropine, No. 1.
Nitroglycerin, 1/5 gr.
Physostigmine Salicylate, 1/2 gr.
Pilocarpine Hydrobromide, 1 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate, 1/4 gr. and 1/2 gr.
Veratrine Hydrochloride, 1/4 gr.

Yerbazin, Lilly.

For disguising the bitter taste of quinine. Yerbazin will effectively disguise the bitterness of quinine in almost any proportion. A convenient prescription is:

Yerbazin, Lilly.....fl. oz. ij
Quinine Sulphate..... grs. xxxii

This will give two grains of quinine sulphate to the dose of one dram, although the amount of quinine may be increased if desired. The mixture may be made with mortar and pestle, or by shaking in a partly filled bottle. A swallow of water should be taken immediately after administration.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Zinc Stearate, U. S. P., Powdered.

Antiseptic and mild astringent. A white, almost impalpable powder, specially suitable for use as a dusting powder for the skin and in the treatment of burns, sores, prickly heat, chafes, etc.

Supplied in ounce sprinkler-top containers and in ounce and pound bottles.

Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid.

Zinc Stearate, 85 per cent.; Boric Acid, 15 per cent.

Antiseptic and vulnerary. The addition of Boric Acid to Zinc Stearate enhances its value to a marked degree in the treatment and dressing of wounds, burns, eczemas, skin irritations, etc.

Used as a dusting powder.

Supplied in ounce sprinkler-top containers and pound bottles.

Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid, Scented, see Borozin, Page 176.

No concern spends as much, proportionately, on scientific supervision; no producer makes greater effort to keep abreast with the latest developments in science than does Eli Lilly & Company. To be certain of obtaining the high quality and great purity that are associated with products bearing the Lilly Label always specify when ordering.

Biological Products

In offering this important and growing line of curative and prophylactic agents, it is with considerable satisfaction that we announce our preparedness to supply to the professions a comprehensive list of proven products.

Fully realizing the responsibility assumed in manufacturing biologicals, we have provided laboratories and a staff of workers that have no superiors.

Our first concern is the quality and dependability of the various preparations. The second is to market them in convenient and satisfactory containers and packages.

The construction of the Lilly Laboratories; the development of the personnel of the laboratory technical staff; the proving of methods and products; and the perfection of packages and containers have occupied several years and the Lilly Line of Biologicals is offered with confidence in the dependability of each and every item.

Lilly Biologicals are manufactured under United States Government License No. 56.

The lettered number preceding each item will be found convenient both for ordering and for prescribing.

The Lilly Serum and Vaccine Ampoule Vial

The Lilly Serum and Vaccine Ampoule Vial, sealed with a rubber cap, obviates the necessity of filing the neck and breaking the ampoule with the attendant dangers from stray slivers of fractured glass.

A sterile hypodermatic syringe needle may be inserted directly through the rubber cap and the required dose drawn into the syringe without exposing the material to danger of contamination. The vial is self sealing.

The Lilly Aseptic Serum and Vaccine Syringe

The Lilly Aseptic Serum and Vaccine Syringe consists of a glass barrel; a rubber plunger-head, especially designed to prevent adhesions between the glass and rubber, into which a metal plunger rod is inserted; a rubber stopper for the small end of the syringe; a guide cap for the barrel end, which not only permits the passage of the plunger-rod, but insures its direction forward during the ejection of the syringe contents; and a metal finger grip in place. All parts are carefully fitted and gauged so that the difficulties occurring with the ordinary rubber and glass syringe are eliminated.

When assembled, the syringe is an hermetically sealed container.

The various parts of the syringe are carefully sterilized before the syringe is used. Protection against contamination is provided in every manipulation. The needle, protected by a paper wrapping, is sterilized separately and placed in position in the rubber stopper in the tip end of the syringe, penetrating the stopper sufficiently to hold it securely in place and yet not enough to enter the syringe contents. Having the needle in position lessens the possibility of contamination in its adjustment by the physician, and saves time.

DIRECTIONS

Screw the metal plunger-rod to the right into the hole in the center of the rubber plunger-head until the plunger-head turns inside the syringe. This breaks up any slight adhesions occurring between the rubber and the glass barrel.

Push the needle through the rubber

stopper until its free point just projects into the syringe barrel.

Remove the paper, taking great care that the hands do not come in contact with the exposed needle.

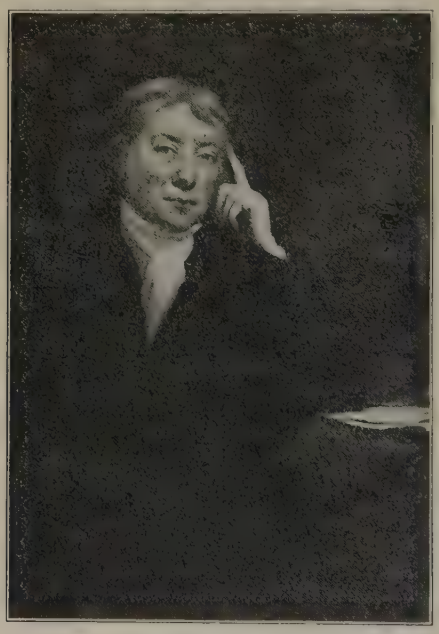
If the stylus still projects from the needle, remove it.

Expel all the air before injecting the fluid.

Vaccine and Serum Therapy

HISTORICAL

The science of immunity deals with the detailed analysis of the pathogenic powers



EDWARD JENNER

of bacteria and the "resistance" or "susceptibility" of the subject. Its practical aim is the determination of methods by which an original susceptibility to infection can be transformed into resistance or immunity, termed acquired immunity. The occurrence of such a state of resistance was recognized, even by the ancients, as the result of recovery from many of the infectious diseases. In China, children were inoculated with smallpox material, from the active pustules of patients with the disease, or made to sleep in beds or wear the clothing of the sufferers, in the belief that if they should contract the disease in full health and under these conditions, it would prove milder in form and of less duration, and yet confer the same resistance that it would if it were contracted under the usual epidemiological conditions.

The first definite step in progress regarding experimental acquisition of immunity against disease was made by Edward Jenner in 1796, who demonstrated in a scientifically convincing manner that cowpox conveyed to man, protected him against smallpox.

But knowledge concerning the etiology of infectious diseases was not developed, nor continuation of Jenner's work pursued, until nearly a hundred years later when Pasteur and his co-workers gave to the world the results of their researches. Their successful experiments laid the basis for many methods by which pathogenic bacteria might be attenuated and altered so that they could be used to confer immunity without causing more than a transitory and harmless reaction in the patient.

All of these methods dealt with the attainment of immunity through the activity of the subject's immunizing mechanism, such immunity being termed active immunity.

The organisms are inoculated, but in an attenuated form, and the immunity established is the result of the subject's struggle against the inoculum—virus, bacteria, etc. Such immunity has been brought about by living but altered cultures: smallpox and rabies viruses; with dead bacteria and bacterial extracts: vaccines and tuberculins; and with bacterial metabolic products or toxins.

With the successful production of artificially acquired active immunity, it was logical that attention should be directed to the possible transmission of such acquired immunity from an immune animal or subject to a normal one, by injecting the blood serum from the former into the latter, carrying as the serum would, the particular substances by which protection is conferred, the recipient being in this way passively immunized—passive immunity. Kitasato and Behring's researches demonstrated the establishment of such immunity to be a scientific fact and their work was the basis of its successful application in diphtheria, tetanus, dysentery and other bacterial infections in man, as well as in the treatment of various diseases of domestic animals.

Biological Laboratories

VIEW IN ANTITOXIN LABORATORY

AISLE IN GUINEA PIG HOUSE

ANTITOXIN LABORATORY

SERUM THERAPY

IMMUNE SERUMS

Therapeutic serums contain antibodies produced by the active immunization of animals—usually the horse. The antibodies of primary importance are the antitoxins, the bacteriolysins and bacteriotropins. The antitoxins neutralize toxins and are obtained in the serum of animals immunized against the soluble toxins of the micro-organisms, as diphtheria toxin or tetanus toxin; the bacteriolysins cause the death of the bacteria; the bacteriotropins lower the resistance of them so that phagocytosis is facilitated. These antibodies are yielded by the serums of animals which have been immunized with dead and living cultures; or with autolysates of the bacteria. Therefore, immune serums are classified as antitoxic—diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins—and antibactericidal—antistreptococcic, antimeningococcic, antipneumococcic serums, etc.

NORMAL SERUM

The field of serum therapy has been extended by the successful use of normal blood serum, in contradistinction to immune serums, in the treatment of various pathologic conditions. Its therapeutic value lies in the fact that it is a natural physiological solution, readily miscible with the tissue secretions; it is innocuous—apart from its anaphylactic properties, which may be regarded as useful when properly controlled; it contains native antibacterial substances and coagulating as well as other ferments; it is able to excite a non-specific reaction now useful in therapy; and it provokes leucocytosis which is desirable in the body struggle against infections.

Administration

Therapeutic efficiency differs according to the method by which the serum is administered, a difference probably dependent upon the rate of absorption of the injected serum.

In diphtheria, the antitoxin may be given subcutaneously unless the infection is severe, in which case it should be given intravenously or intramuscularly. It has been estimated that intravenous injection is many times more potent therapeutically than the subcutaneous method. When the intravenous method, for some reason, cannot be adopted, the injection should be made into the muscles.

In the treatment of tetanus, the antitoxic serum may be given either subdurally or intravenously. In epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, the serum is usually given subdurally. In pneumococcus and streptococcus infections, while the serums may be given subcutaneously or intramuscularly, they are best given intravenously. Normal serum may be given subcutaneously or intravenously. It is more prompt in its action when given intravenously.

Prophylactic or immunizing injections are usually made subcutaneously.

VACCINE THERAPY

Bacterial vaccines are suspensions of killed pathogenic bacteria in sterile, physiological salt solution, to which has been added a preservative. The suspension is standardized, that is, a numerical estimation of bacteria per cubic centimeter is made. The organisms are so modified that they will not produce the disease and yet the bacterial protein is so little altered that, upon injection, there occurs stimulation of the body cells to the formation of specific antibodies, which will destroy the corresponding living, virulent organisms upon their invasion; or, in the presence of an existing infection, will bring about a more rapid improvement and recovery or immunity.

By uniting various strains of the same species of bacteria in a polyvalent (multivalent) vaccine, the immunizing properties of the resulting vaccine are enhanced to the greatest possible efficiency.

Mixed or combined vaccines are useful in mixed infections. They are composed of the several species of organisms associated with the particular type of infection. As in the composition of the single vaccine, several strains of each species are used, and this constitutes a polyvalent or multivalent mixed vaccine.

Administration

Bacterial vaccines are administered subcutaneously, the procedure being that of an ordinary hypodermatic injection made with due regard to asepsis.

The injection may be given into the loose areolar tissue of the abdomen, the lower region of the scapula, the thigh, or the arm at the insertion of the deltoid muscle.

The site of injection should be touched with tincture of iodine before insertion of

the needle. After the injection, the excess of iodine should be wiped away with a pledget of cotton dipped in alcohol. No after treatment of the puncture is necessary.

The principle of specifically augmenting the resistance of an individual with bacterial vaccines—prophylactic vaccination or immunization—has found its justification in prolonged laboratory and clinical experience. As to their use in the developed disease, the condition must be carefully studied, especially the ability of the body cells to withstand added stimulation and the accessibility of the infected focus or area to the antibodies produced by the tissue cells. Such treatment should always be conducted by one who has had sufficient experience to guide him in dosage and frequency of inoculation.

In case of generalized infection, an antibody-laden serum is preferable. The serums are also used for prophylaxis (prevention) in those infections having a very short incubation period.

Dosage

The dosage of bacterial vaccines varies according to the nature of the infections, whether acute or chronic, the character of the organisms and the age and weight of the patient. Children tolerate large doses of bacterial vaccines very well, but when a proportionate dose is desired, it should be based upon the weight of the child.

In acute infections, the dose is smaller and given at shorter intervals, every twenty-four hours or even oftener, but usually only every two to four days, the interval being gradually increased as the patient approaches recovery. In the subacute and chronic cases, doses are usually given three to seven days apart, either while improvement is still in progress or at the first signs of retrogression. When improvement follows a given dosage, an increase in subsequent doses is contraindicated so long as such improvement continues. If there is no reaction—focal or general—the dose may be increased or the interval between doses shortened, or both. If in doubt as to the size of the dose to be given, it is better to give a small dose, and carefully observe the effect, letting this serve as an index to future doses.

In the recommendations for initial doses which follow, it must be remembered that they are suggestions only. No standardization of dosage is possible during the present stage of the development of the science of immunology. As a rule, physicians have their own ideas on the subject, which have been acquired from personal observations in their practice. The initial doses given throughout are those most commonly employed.

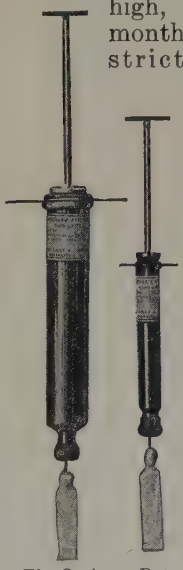
Antitoxins, Serums, Bacterial Vaccines, Viruses and Tuberculins

ANTITOXINS

PRODUCTION

The production of diphtheria antitoxin and tetanus antitoxin is carried out by the graded injection of the respective toxins of

the diphtheria and tetanus bacilli into horses. Determination of the antitoxic content of the blood is made from time to time during the process of immunization, and when the antitoxic content is sufficiently high, usually requiring several months, the horse is bled under strictly aseptic conditions, the blood freed from its cellular contents and the plasma with the contained antitoxic bodies subjected to refinement and concentration by the most improved and accepted methods.



The Syringes Represent the Same Dose of Antitoxin Before and After Concentration

During the time that the horse is producing antitoxin, it is bled at frequent intervals, immunization being continued between bleeding intervals.

Advantages of Concentration

1. The antitoxin-carrying globulins are separated from the non-antitoxic bodies and preserved in physiological salt solution.

2. The volume of the dose is so reduced that it is pos-

sible to administer a very much greater number of antitoxic units with less discomfort to the patient.

3. Smaller amounts being used, smaller containers—aseptic syringes—are possible, facilitating handling by druggist and physician.

4. Concentration lessens the likelihood of the patient's suffering from serum rash or serum sickness after administration of the serum.

STANDARDIZATION

Diphtheria Antitoxin

The potency of diphtheria antitoxin must be stated in terms of the United States standard unit which is issued at regular intervals to all licensed manufacturers of

Apparatus Used in Potency Tests

antitoxin by the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service. Diphtheria toxin and this standard unit of antitoxin are to be mixed in such quantities that when injected into a guinea pig weighing 250 grams, the toxin in the mixture will be just sufficient to kill the guinea pig in four days.

To determine the strength of a sample, this constant dose of toxin is now mixed with varying amounts of the antitoxin to be tested and the least amount of antitoxin determined, which is necessary to neutralize the effect of the dose of toxin, that is, to save the guinea pig's life. This amount is considered one unit of antitoxin. If, let us say, such minimum amount of the antitoxin sample being tested is 1/250 c. c., there will be in one c. c. 250 units of antitoxin; if 1/1000 c. c., there will be 1000 units of antitoxin per c. c. Diphtheria antitoxin must have a potency of not less than 250 units per cubic centimeter if in liquid form.

Tetanus Antitoxin

The unit of tetanus antitoxin is ten times the smallest amount of antitoxin necessary to preserve for 96 hours the life of a guinea pig, weighing 350 grams, when given an official test dose of toxin, supplied by the Hygienic Laboratory. Tetanus antitoxin must have a potency of not less than 150 units per cubic centimeter if in liquid form, and not less than 2,400 units per gram if in solid form.

Antitoxins are carefully tested for their freedom from contamination by bacteria and the absence of poisons, especially tetanus antitoxin for tetanus toxin.

DIPHTHERIA

By far the most brilliant results in the application of specific therapy have been obtained with diphtheria antitoxin. Diphtheria, derived from the Greek, meaning a skin or piece of leather, is an acute, infectious disease characterized by a local superficial infection with the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, usually on the tonsils. The bacilli remain almost entirely localized at the site of infection but elaborate by their growth, a soluble toxin or poison by which is exerted a marked deleterious action on remote parts of the body, the heart, kidneys and peripheral nerves.

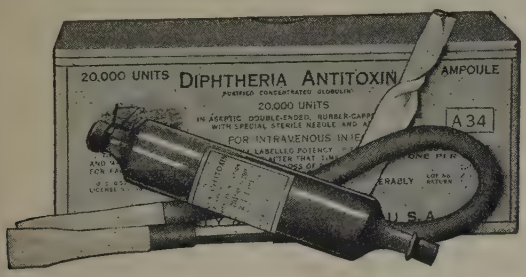
It was demonstrated by Roux and Yersin in 1889, that the bacilli secreted this same toxin when they were grown in artificial media and that all symptoms of an infection in animals could be produced by injection of the filtrates of bouillon cultures of the bacilli.

The chemical nature of the toxin is not yet fully understood. It is precipitated by alcohol and by saturation of the cultural fluid with ammonium sulphate. It is quite unstable, being promptly destroyed by boiling and by exposure to 73°C. for five minutes, and is injured by freezing and by exposure to light. It is an extremely active poison, 0.005 c. c. being fatal to a guinea pig.

Von Behring, Kitasato and Wernicke in 1892 described their experiments which proved that the serum of animals immunized

against this toxin, contained an antitoxin which would protect and cure susceptible animals infected with the diphtheria bacillus. Before the introduction of their antitoxic serum, the mortality rate from diphtheria was over 50 per cent., and a careful review of statistics leads to the conclusion that the use of diphtheria antitoxin has reduced the mortality to about 12 per cent. There is no doubt that a still further reduction of no inconsiderable degree might be effected if all cases could be brought under treatment early, and were given efficient doses of the antitoxin. The October 1917 report of the Department of Public Health and Charities, Philadelphia, states that there is every reason to believe that all deaths from diphtheria can be avoided if treated within the first twenty-four hours in the hospital.

Prophylactic injections confer an immediate immunity against diphtheria. This lasts from two to three weeks. The effect



gradually diminishes, since foreign proteins are eliminated rather rapidly from the body and the original susceptibility returns. It is desirable for protective purposes to inject the antitoxin subcutaneously in order that the slow absorption may result in a more lasting immunity.

THE SCHICK TEST

It is well known that certain individuals do not contract diphtheria when exposed to the infection, and that persons who have been in contact with diphtheria cases may harbor diphtheria bacilli in their throats for long periods without manifesting clinical signs of the disease. This is either because of antitoxin in their blood serum or an acquired ability to produce antitoxin very promptly. Schick has devised a method by which the presence of antitoxin in the blood serum can be determined. When a minute amount of diphtheria toxin is injected intracutaneously, there will be no reaction at the site of injection if diphtheria antitoxin exists in the blood serum. The injection is made on the flexor surface of the arm or forearm. If there is no antitoxin present to protect the tissue cells from the irritant action of the injected toxin, a definite phenomenon occurs within 24 to 48 hours. The reaction will be at its height in 48 to 72 hours. It is characterized by a circumscribed area of redness and slight infiltration about the size of a dime. It persists for from seven to fourteen days, gradually fading and showing, as a rule, superficial scaling and a persistent brown pigmentation.

The intensity of the reaction will be found to be variable, from that of well-marked redness due to entire absence of antitoxin from the blood serum down through lesser grades of distinctness indicating the presence of small amounts of antitoxin not sufficient to protect certainly against diphtheria.

A negative result always indicates the presence of antitoxin in sufficient quantity for prophylactic purposes.

Pseudo-Reaction

According to Park, Zingher and Serota, it is necessary to distinguish between the true "positive" reaction and what is termed a pseudo-reaction—the latter sometimes occurring in older children and adults. This reaction is not generated by the specific toxin and does not in any way indicate the presence or absence of antitoxin in the blood serum. It is probably a local sensitization reaction to the extractives of the diphtheria bacilli which are present in the solution used for the Schick test. The pseudo-reaction can generally be distinguished clinically from the true reaction. It appears earlier, is less sharply circumscribed, and usually disappears in from three to four days. It is characterized by a central area of redness of varying size, surrounded by a secondary areola. On fading, it leaves only a faintly pigmented area which soon becomes invisible.

Practically, a convenient method of differentiating between the true "positive" and the pseudo-reaction is to make a control test on the other arm of the subject, using a toxin which has been heated to

167° F. for five minutes. (The Schick Test Control, V 923.)

Dr. Park's findings with the Schick test show that in young subjects at three months, 15 per cent. are susceptible; at six months to one year, 60 per cent.; at one to two years, 70 per cent.; at two to three years, 60 per cent.; at three to five years, 40 per cent.; five to ten years, 30 per cent. The adult liability to diphtheria sinks to less than 15 per cent. These Schick determinations parallel vital records as to the age incidence of diphtheria and point particularly to the susceptibility of the child during the first five years of life.

In children below eighteen months of age, the immunity is temporary, being derived from the mother through the placental circulation. Zingher has shown that this immunity lasts the child from six to nine months usually; exceptionally it may remain up to the eighteenth month. Other subjects who once give a "negative" reaction, continue to react negatively.

TOXIN-ANTITOXIN MIXTURE

In view of the effectiveness of the Schick Test in showing susceptibility to diphtheria, and in measuring the value of any form of prophylactic treatment which depends upon the production of antitoxin, it is highly desirable to have some method of protecting such susceptibles against future attacks of the disease. There has been developed such a method. By means of this, an active immunity is produced having the advantage over that of antitoxic immunity in that it is of longer duration. It is indeed believed that by use of the method a life protection against diphtheria can be secured.

In 1907, Theobald Smith demonstrated that an active immunity could be produced in guinea pigs by the injection of toxin-antitoxin mixtures, and suggested that the method could probably be used as a preventive measure in man. In 1913, Behring made further studies of the immunizing properties of diphtheria toxin and antitoxin, and after extensive and convincing experimentation in animals applied the method to human subjects. Since that time, numerous investigators abroad and in this country, Park and Zingher, have reported favorably on the value of toxin-antitoxin mixture as a safe and efficacious means for general prophylaxis against diphtheria. Three injections of the toxin-antitoxin mixture furnish the most satisfactory results. Dr. Park states that 30 per cent. become immune in three weeks, 95 per cent. in eight to twelve weeks. He believes that between 95 and 97 per cent. of susceptible individuals may be effectively protected, and if a small percentage of failures occur, as shown by the Schick Test, immunity will surely be conferred by a second series of doses of toxin-antitoxin.

The dose is 1/2 c. c. for children under one year of age, and 1 c. c. for subjects one year and over. The three injections are given subcutaneously at weekly intervals.

In 10 to 20 per cent. of patients inoculated with toxin-antitoxin a slight constitutional reaction, with varying temperature and mild indisposition may appear within the first three days. Local reactions are rare in the infant and young child. When present, they consist of slight swelling, sensitiveness and redness. The most marked reactions are noted in those presenting a pseudo-reaction to the Schick Test; these occur in older subjects.

A program for the inoculation of all susceptibles with toxin-antitoxin is practical, whether they are in child-holding institutions or in the homes. Dr. Zingher suggests that all from infancy to eighteen months be inoculated without reference to Schick test findings. About 10 per cent. of all deaths from diphtheria occur before the first year and 20 per cent. before two years. Subjects over eighteen months should receive the injection if shown by the Schick test to be susceptible. There is every reason to believe that immunity to diphtheria through public and private agencies must eventually take its place with the present requirements for the prevention of smallpox.

Diphtheria Antitoxin, Concentrated (Globulin).

In syringe containers, ready for immediate use. For the prophylaxis and treatment of diphtheria.

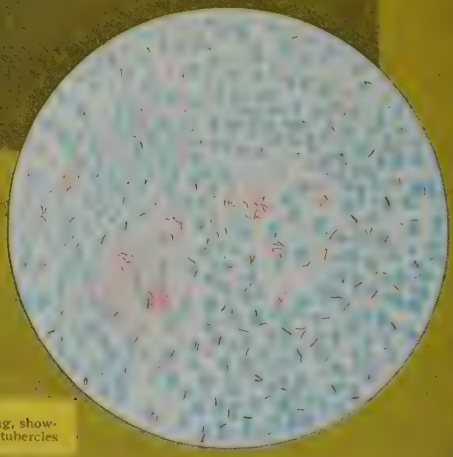
DOSAGE: Initial prophylactic or immunizing dose, 1,000 units, administered subcutaneously. For treatment, the U. S. P., 9th edition, gives as the "average dose" 10,000 units administered subcutaneously. William Park, Director of the Research Laboratory of the New York Department of Health, recommends 10,000 to 20,000 units in severe cases, 10,000 units in moderate cases and 3,000 to 5,000 units in mild cases. It is his opinion that a large single dose gives better results than a larger quantity in divided doses. In late stages

Biological Laboratories

Tubercle bacilli in sputum

Culture of tubercle bacilli on glycerin potato, human type, four weeks old

Tubercle bacilli growing on glycerin broth



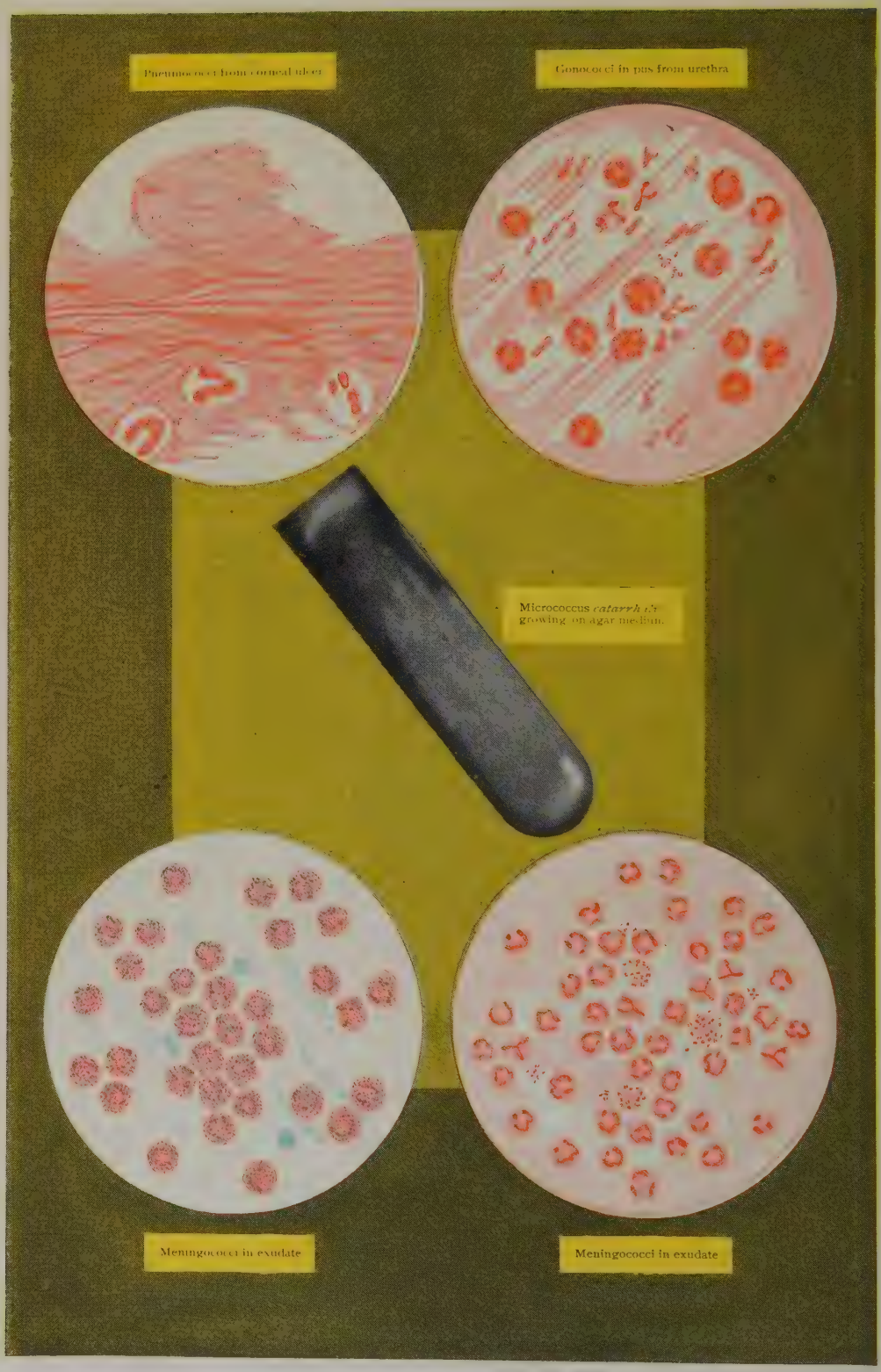
Section of tuberculous lung, showing tubercle bacilli and tubercles

Bacillus *tetani* (tack bacillus) showing spores

Bacillus *tetani*, four days old, agar culture showing gas bubble

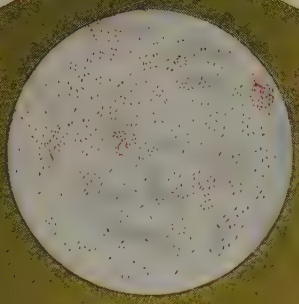
Bacillus *tetani*, four days old, culture glucose gelatin

Bacillus *tetani* showing flagella


Pneumococci from corneal ulcer
Gonococci in pus from urethra
Micrococcus *catarrhalis* growing on agar medium.
Meningococci in exudate
Meningococci in exudate

Bacillus *typhosus*, showing flagella

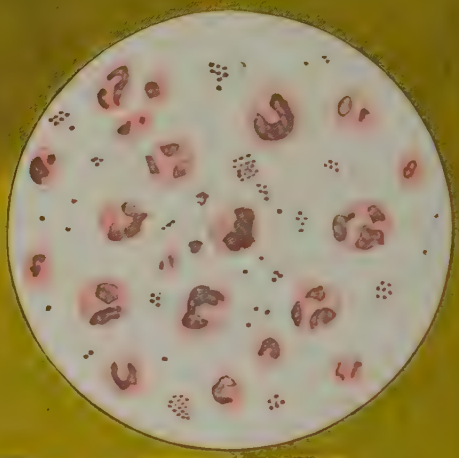
Bacillus *typhosus*

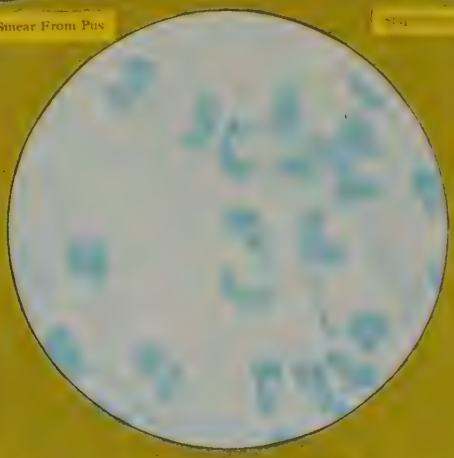


Bacillus *coli*

Plate culture, Endo medium, showing typhoid and colon bacilli colonies. The colon colonies appear red surrounded by a red zone in the culture medium. The typhoid colonies are transparent

Streptococci In A Smear From Pus





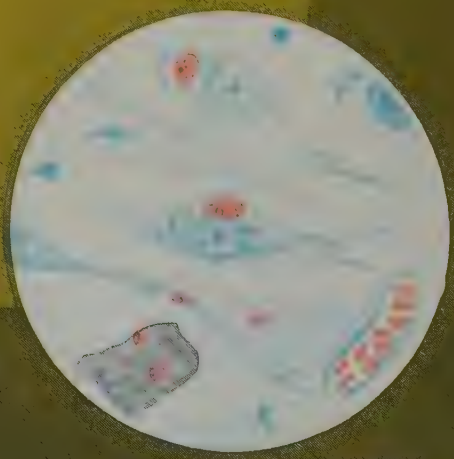
Pertussis Bacilli (Bordet-Gengou)

Pfeiffer's Bacillus
(Influenza)

Pneumobacilli (Friedlander)
In Sputum x1000

Westbrook's types of Bacillus *diphtheriae*: a, c, d, granular types; a^1, c^1, d^1, barred types; a^2, c^2, d^2, solid types

Section of Ammonshorn from rabid dog showing Negri bodies



Ganglion cells of Ammonshorn showing Negri bodies (granular bodies in the cells, taking the red stain)

of the disease, the antitoxin should be given intravenously.

Prompt administration of antitoxin is essential to its successful use in the treatment of diphtheria. A few hours delay may mean the loss of the patient's life.

A 14 1,000 units in aseptic syringe
A 20 3,000 " " " "
A 27 5,000 " " " "
A 33 10,000 " " " "
A 34 20,000 units in double-ended ampoule with apparatus for intravenous injection.
A 36 20,000 units in aseptic syringe.

The Schick Test (Diphtheria Immunity Test).

For determining susceptibility to diphtheria.

DOSAGE: 0.2 c. c. for each subject.

V 920 Ten tests. Package consisting of two vials, one vial of undiluted diphtheria toxin, sufficient for ten (10) tests, and one vial of sterile, normal salt solution for diluting toxin just previous to use.

The Schick Test Control.

For detecting the presence of a pseudo-reaction in the Schick test.

DOSAGE: 0.2 c. c. for each subject.

V 923 Ten tests. Package consisting of two vials, one vial of undiluted, heated diphtheria toxin, sufficient for ten (10) tests and one vial of sterile, normal salt solution for diluting the toxin just previous to use.

Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture (Diphtheria Prophylactic, Neutralized Diphtheria Toxin, T. A. Mixture).

For active immunization against diphtheria.

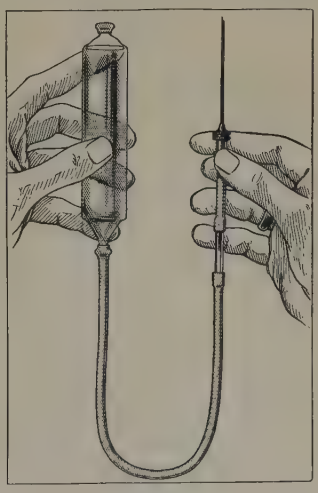
DOSAGE: 1/2 c. c. for infants under one year of age, 1 c. c. for subjects one year and over. Three injections are given at weekly intervals.

V 915 Three 1 c. c. ampoule vials, each vial containing one immunizing dose.

Diphtheria toxin-antitoxin is not to be used in the treatment of diphtheria. It is not to be used for the immunization of immediate contacts or those recently exposed unless the prophylactic dose of Diphtheria Antitoxin is given in conjunction with it.

TETANUS

Tetanus, like diphtheria, is a disease produced by the toxins of an organism—the tetanus bacillus. This organism was discovered by Nicolaier in 1884, and was first isolated by Kitasato in 1890. The bacillus, in the form of spores, is widely distributed in nature, being found in the intestinal contents of horses, cattle, dogs and even men, their presence not causing an injury to the host. They are commonly found in culti-



Assembled Intravenous Apparatus

vated—manured—soils. Certain localities are known to be especially liable to tetanus infection, Eastern New York, Southern Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois and Southern California. As a rule, the

warmer the climate the greater the proportion of animals and men with tetanus-infected feces.

The tetanus bacilli and spores have no injurious effects of themselves if located in healthy tissues. If, however, injury occurs to the tissues with penetration of the bacilli with other bacteria and foreign bodies, multiplication and development of the organisms take place with secretion of toxins and poisoning of the body. Punctured or ragged, penetrating wounds are more apt to result in a tetanus infection than clean-cut ones. The presence of a foreign body, such as waste from a blank cartridge, shreds of clothing and dirt, increases the danger. If the wound is quickly and thoroughly cleaned and kept clean, infection may usually be avoided.

The tetanus bacilli secrete two toxins, tetanolysin and tetanospasmin, the latter having a specific action on the nerve cells and being responsible for the characteristic symptoms of the disease. These symptoms are painful spasms of the muscles, affecting very frequently the muscles of the jaw and neck—lockjaw—in the onset, with extension to other muscles of the body later in the progress of the disease.

This toxin, like diphtheria toxin, is formed in cultures of the bacilli grown artificially, and when injected, produces the clinical manifestations of tetanus. In its characteristics, it is also similar to diphtheria toxin, but is far more powerful, in its purest form, 0.000,005 c. c. being fatal to a mouse of ten grams weight.

Statistics show that tetanus is a preventable disease; that it frequently can be checked in its progress after it has developed; that it can be cured in many cases after it has become well established.

The most successful preventive treatment, and practically the only one of value after the disease has developed, is tetanus antitoxin. As a prophylactic this antitoxin ranks even ahead of diphtheria antitoxin; therapeutically, it is inferior, because of the affinity which tetanus toxin has for the tissues of nerves, spinal cord and bulb. It is only the neutralization of the poison free in the blood, lymph and tissue fluids which can be affected by the antitoxin. The toxins elaborated in the infected wound pass into the lymph vessels, thence to the blood stream and out to the tissue fluids, where they come in contact with the nerve endings. From the peripheral nerve extremities, they follow a progressively ascending course to the medulla spinalis and bulb. It has been orthodox to say that tetanus respected the integrity of the intelligence since patients usually die before the brain has been affected by the tetanus toxin.

After the toxins have come in contact with the cells' surfaces or are free in their fluids, a few hours elapse before they become united to the cells' substance. This fact demonstrates the necessity of administering antitoxin at the earliest possible moment, in sufficient dosage and by some method which will insure its quickly reaching the tissues before union of the toxins and cell tissues has occurred.

Practically every minute which passes without the injection of tetanus antitoxin after the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease makes its effectiveness less.

MacConkey (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1914) showed the wisdom of giving large doses of antitoxin in the treatment of tetanus, by comparing the mortality rate of the cases treated with large amounts of serum with the mortality of the cases treated with small amounts of serum. He gives the figures 51% and 70.2% as the recovery under treatment with small and large amounts of antitoxin.

Park and Nicoll consider the intraspinal route the most effective for quickly neutralizing the circulating toxins. This can be supplemented by intravenous and subcutaneous injections of the antitoxin.

Protection from a prophylactic dose of antitoxin endures for from ten days to three weeks. If the wound is much soiled, only a week's protection may be counted on. In cases of protracted suppuration, or where secondary surgical interference is contemplated, more than one injection of antitoxin should be made.

The World War furnished in the case of tetanus, as in so many other matters, a great opportunity for studying the results from antitetanic serotherapy. Bazy in the French supplement of the *London Lancet* (October 19, 1918) states that antitetanic preventive serotherapy was efficacious in the great majority of cases. In those instances in which tetanus developed despite

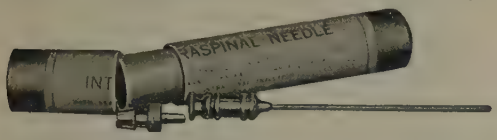
inoculation, it manifested itself in forms not previously observed. The evolution was very slow due to the presence of the antitoxin, which appeared to regulate at once the clinical signs and prognosis (invariably good) of the disease. He says that the curative action of tetanus antitoxin since the war is indisputable.

Tetanus Antitoxin, Concentrated (Globulin).

FOR HUMAN USE

In syringe containers ready for immediate use. For prophylaxis and treatment of tetanus—lockjaw.

DOSAGE: Initial prophylactic or immunizing dose, 1,500 units, administered subcutaneously or intramuscularly. In cases where the wound is extensive, or



sloughing of tissues occurs, the injection should be repeated at the end of seven days. For treatment, a maximum amount of antitoxin should be given as soon as possible, 3,000 to 5,000 units intraspinally, by the gravity method; and at the same time, a dose of at least 20,000 units should be given subcutaneously, or 10,000 to 20,000 units intravenously.

A 39 1,500 units in aseptic syringe.
A 45 5,000 " " " "
A 46 10,000 units in double-ended ampoule with apparatus for intravenous injection.
A 48 Intraspinal Needle with stylet and metal adapter, to be used with apparatus packages (A 46, etc.) for intraspinal injection.

Antitetanic Dusting Powder.

A 49 In 1 gram container.

Powdered Tetanus Antitoxin, mixed with equal parts of acetoform, for local treatment of wounds likely to be infected with tetanus germs. For effect, it must be applied to the wound not later than six hours after the wound is inflicted.

SERUMS

Antidiphtheric Serum, see Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Antistreptococcic Serum (Polyvalent).

For the treatment of virulent infections due to the streptococcus—such as septicemia, puerperal sepsis, scarlet fever, erysipelas, etc. It has also been used for prophylaxis against streptococcic infections.

When employed in suitable cases and in sufficiently large doses, the action of antistreptococcic serum has been favorably reported upon. Weaver and Tunnicliffe showed that the injection of antistreptococcic serum into animals was followed by an increased phagocytosis and opsonic power for streptococci, for about ten days. Weaver advises, that if the serum is to be used in a curative way, it should be administered early, and to secure a rapid effect, intravenously. If this is impossible, the intramuscular method is advised.

*Supplied on unspecified orders.

DOSAGE: In severe cases, 50 to 100 c. c. every four to six hours until improvement is noted. The dosage recommended by foreign investigators is 200 c. c., followed in twelve to twenty-four hours by half this amount. Ordinary dose, in mild cases, 10 to 20 c. c. injected every eight to twelve hours.

S 59 In 50 c. c. ampoule, with apparatus for intravenous injection.
***S 60** In aseptic syringe containing 10 c. c. serum.
S 61 In 10 c. c. ampoule vial.

Antitetanic Serum, see Tetanus Antitoxin.

Normal Horse Serum.

Normal horse serum is used in the treatment of the various forms of hemorrhage and in connection with operations to prevent postoperative hemorrhages. Petit has recommended its use in septic conditions met with in general surgical, gynecological and obstetrical practice, and in war wounds and sepsis.

DOSAGE: The serum may be administered subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intravenously or topically. Initial dose, 10 to 20 c. c., to be repeated every two to

six hours according to the needs of the case. As a preventive of postoperative hemorrhage, an injection of 20 c. c. may be used the day preceding the operation. For topical application, sterile gauze is saturated with the serum and applied to the bleeding surface.

***S 64** In aseptic syringe, containing 10 c. c. serum.
S 65 In ampoule vial, containing 20 c. c. serum.

Normal Sheep Serum.

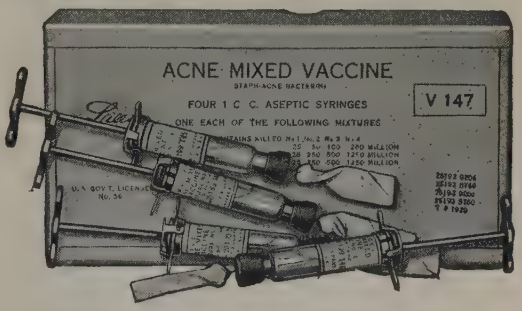
Normal sheep serum has been prepared for the use of those physicians who fear anaphylactic shock from the administration of normal serum from the horse, due to the fact that the patient has received at some prior date immune horse serum with a possible retention of susceptibility to the same. It is merely a substitute for normal horse serum.

S 68 In aseptic syringe containing 10 c. c. serum.

BACTERIAL VACCINES

Acne Mixed Vaccine (Staph-Acne Bacterin).

Used in the treatment of pustular acne, seborrhea, and acne rosacea.



DOSAGE: Initial dose, 5 to 25 million B. acne and 50 to 250 million staphylococci.

Each c. c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
B. acne	25	50	100	250 million
Staph. aureus	125	250	500	1,250 million
Staph. albus	125	250	500	1,250 million

Mixture No. 4 (2,750 million bacteria).

V 140 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 141 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 142 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 143 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 144 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

Mixtures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

V 146 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of the above mixtures.
***V 147** Four 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of the above mixtures.

Antipest Vaccine, see Plague Vaccine.

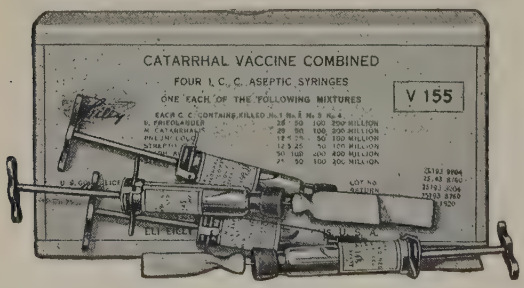
Antiplague Vaccine, see Plague Vaccine.

Bubonic Plague Vaccine, see Plague Vaccine.

Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined.

A vaccine composed of the bacteria commonly isolated from catarrhal inflammations of the upper respiratory mucous membranes and favorably reported upon in its use as a prophylactic and curative measure in "common colds," acute and chronic catarrhs, and similar infections of the respiratory tract.

DOSAGE: For prophylaxis, four to six doses: initial dose, Mixture No. 1 (150 million bacteria); followed three days later with a second dose of Mixture No. 2 (300 million bacteria); after another three-day interval with a third dose of Mixture No. 3 (600 million bacteria); and Mixture No. 4 (1200 million bacteria), repeated at the proper intervals to complete the series. Two vaccinations are advised each year, since the duration of immunity is probably less than six months, the first in the early fall, and the second in February or March. For treatment: initial dose for acute cases, Mixture No. 1 (150 million bacteria), usually followed in twenty-four



to forty-eight hour intervals with Mixture No. 2 (300 million bacteria); after the second or third dose, the interval may be lengthened to three or five days and the dosage increased according to indications until all symptoms have subsided. If marked local or constitutional reaction should follow any dose, the succeeding dose should not be increased. In the treatment of the more chronic types of the disease, continuation of the injections for weeks and even months may be necessary to effect freedom from symptoms.

Each c. c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
B. Friedlander	25	50	100	200 million
M. catarrhalis	25	50	100	200 million
Pneumococci	12.5	25	50	100 million
Streptococci	12.5	25	50	100 million
Staph. aureus	50	100	200	400 million
Staph. albus	25	50	100	200 million

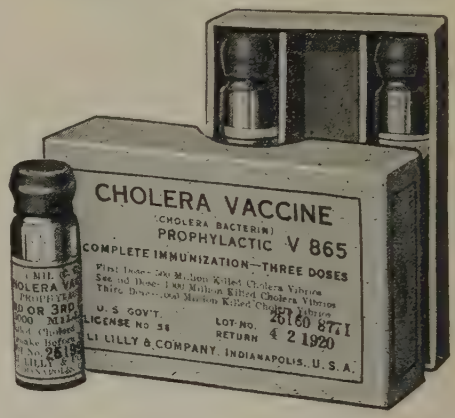
*Supplied on unspecified orders.

Mixture No. 4 (1,200 million bacteria).

V 148 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 149 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 150 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 151 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 152 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

Mixtures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

V 154 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of the above mixtures.
***V 155** Four 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of the above mixtures.



Cholera Vaccine, Prophylactic (Cholera Bacterin).

For immunization against Asiatic cholera.

DOSAGE: Initial dose, 500 million killed spirillæ, to be followed in seven or ten days by an injection of the second dose, 1,000 million, and after another interval of seven or ten days, by an injection of a third dose of 1,000 million spirillæ.

In packages of three containers, first, second and third doses in each package.

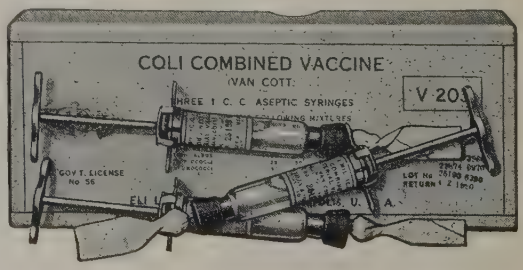
First dose contains 500 million killed spirillæ.
Second dose contains 1,000 million killed spirillæ.
Third dose contains 1,000 million killed spirillæ.

V 865 Three 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 867 Hospital size, containing 10 complete immunizations, 30 doses, each dose in a separate ampoule vial.

Coli Combined Vaccine (Van Cott).

Used in septicemia, puerperal sepsis, abscesses and in a variety of suppurative conditions due to staphylococci, streptococci, pneumococci and B. coli.

DOSAGE: Initial dose, Mixture No. 1 (375 million bacteria).



Each c. c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
B. coli	50	100	200 million
Staph. aureus	125	250	500 million
Staph. albus	125	250	500 million
Streptococci	25	50	100 million
Pneumococci	50	100	200 million

Mixture No. 3 (1,500 million bacteria).

V 193 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 195 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 196 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 197 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 199 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

Mixtures Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

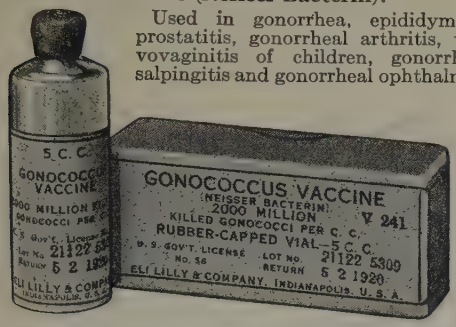
V 201 Three 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of the above mixtures.
***V 203** Three 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of the above mixtures.

Combined Bacterial Vaccine, see Coli Combined Vaccine.

Furunculosis Vaccine, see Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

Gonococcus Vaccine (Neisser Bacterin).

Used in gonorrhea, epididymitis, prostatitis, gonorrheal arthritis, vulvovaginitis of children, gonorrheal salpingitis and gonorrheal ophthalmia.



DOSAGE: Initial dose, acute cases, 10 to 25 million; chronic cases, 25 to 50 million; gonorrheal arthritis, 50 to 100 million killed gonococci.

1,000 million killed gonococci in each c. c.

V 231 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 232 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 233 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 234 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 235 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

V 238 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 million.
***V 239** Four 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 million.

2,000 million killed gonococci in each c. c.

V 241 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 242 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine (Neisser Mixed Bacterin).

Used in the treatment of mixed gonorrheal infections.

DOSAGE: Initial dose, Mixture No. 1 (350 million killed gonococci).

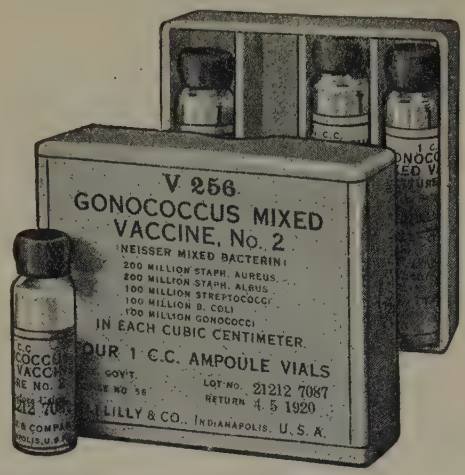
Each c. c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Gonococci	50	100	200	400 million
B. coli	50	100	200	400 million
Streptococci	50	100	200	400 million
Staph. aureus	100	200	400	800 million
Staph. albus	100	200	400	800 million

*Supplied on unspecified Orders.

Mixture No. 1 (350 million bacteria).

V 246 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 250 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 251 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 253 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.



Mixture No. 2 (700 million bacteria).

V 254 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 256 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 257 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 258 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 260 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

Mixture No. 3 (1,400 million bacteria).

V 261 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 263 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 266 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

Mixture No. 4 (2,800 million bacteria).

V 268 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 269 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 270 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 271 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 272 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

V 275 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of the above mixtures.
***V 276** Four 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of the above mixtures.

Haffkine's Vaccine, see Plague Vaccine.

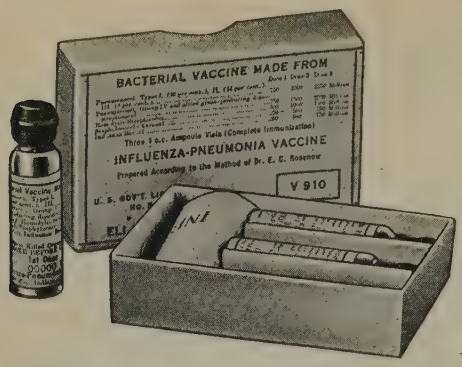
Immunizing Vaccines, same as Prophylactic Vaccines.

Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccine.

Prepared not only in accord with the formula but also by the method of Dr. E. C. Rosenow, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minnesota.

The vaccine is offered as a prophylactic measure against influenza, and especially against the accompanying complications, pneumonia, etc. During the two epidemics of influenza, 1918–19 and 1919–20, it was used as a therapeutic agent in the disease with reported success.

DOSAGE: Initial prophylactic dose of the vaccine (5000 million killed organisms to the c. c.), 0.5 c. c.; second dose a week later, 1 c. c.; and a third dose of 1. 5 c. c. a week after the second dose.



The vaccine is given subcutaneously.
Therapeutic dose, 0.5 c. c., daily for several days.

Formula of Vaccine

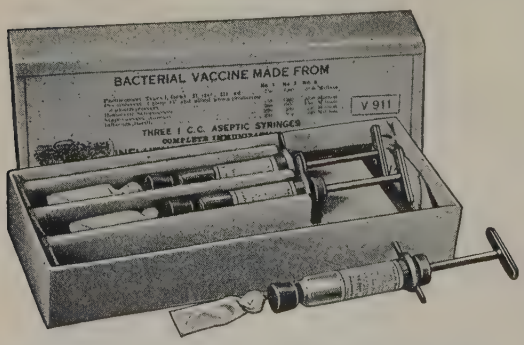
Pneumococci, Types I (10 per cent.), II (14 per cent.), and III (6 per cent.) . . 1,500 million
Pneumococci, Group IV and allied green-producing diplostreptococci . . . . . 1,500 million
Hemolytic streptococci . . . . . 1,000 million
Staphylococci of the aureus type . . . . . 500 million
Influenza bacilli . . . . . 500 million
5,000 million killed organisms in each c. c.

V 905 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 906 One 20 c. c. vial.

Immunization packages.
Each c. c. contains killed—

	Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 3
Pneumococci, Types I (10 per cent.), II (14 per cent.) and III (6 per cent.)	750	1,500	2,250 million
Pneumococci (Group IV) and allied green-producing diplostreptococci . .	750	1,500	2,250 million
Hemolytic streptococci	500	1,000	1,500 million
Staphylococci of the aureus type	250	500	750 million
Influenza bacilli	250	500	750 million

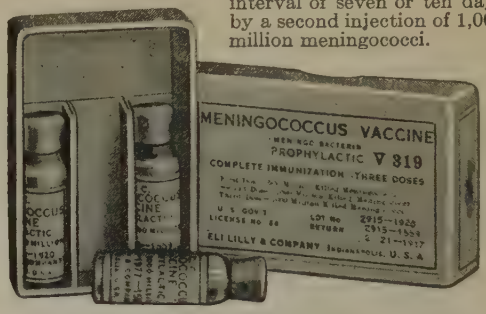
V 910 Three 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of the above doses.
***V 911** Three 1 c. c. syringes, one each of the above doses.



Meningococcus Vaccine, Prophylactic (Meningococcus Bacterin).

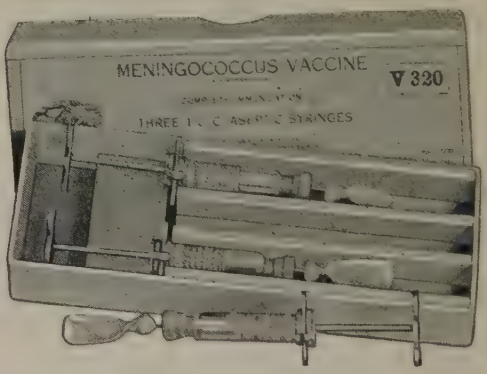
For immunization against epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

DOSAGE: Initial dose, 500 million meningococci, injected subcutaneously; to be followed seven or ten days later by an injection of 1,000 million, and after another interval of seven or ten days by a second injection of 1,000 million meningococci.



In packages of three containers, first, second and third doses in each package.
First dose contains 500 million killed meningococci.
Second dose contains 1,000 million killed meningococci.
Third dose contains 1,000 million killed meningococci.

V 319 Three 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
***V 320** Three 1 c. c. aseptic syringes.
V 321 Hospital size, containing 10 complete immunizations, 30 doses, each dose in a separate ampoule vial.



Neisser Vaccine, see Gonococcus Vaccine.

Neisser Mixed Vaccine, see Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Paratyphoid "A" Vaccine, Prophylactic (Paratypho "A" Bacterin).

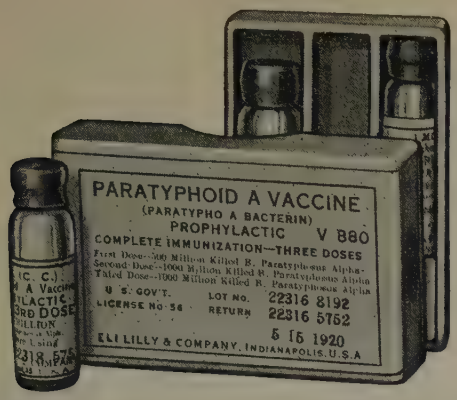
For immunization against infections due to B. paratyphosus alpha or "A."

DOSAGE: Initial dose, 500 million killed paratyphoid bacilli, to be followed seven or ten days later by an injection of a second dose of 1,000 million, and after another interval of seven or ten days by an injection of a third dose of 1,000 million paratyphoid bacilli.

In packages of three containers, first, second and third doses in each package.
First dose contains 500 million killed bacilli.
Second dose contains 1,000 million killed bacilli.
Third dose contains 1,000 million killed bacilli.

V 880 Three 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 885 Hospital size, containing 10 complete immunizations, 30 doses, each dose in separate ampoule vial.

*Supplied on unspecified orders.



Paratyphoid "B" Vaccine, Prophylactic (Paratypho "B" Bacterin).

For immunization against infections due to B. paratyphosus beta or "B."

DOSAGE: Initial dose, 500 million killed paratyphoid bacilli, to be followed seven or ten days later by an injection of a second dose of 1,000 million, and after another interval of seven or ten days by an injection of a third dose of 1,000 million paratyphoid bacilli.

In packages of three containers, first, second and third doses in each package.

First dose contains 500 million killed bacilli.
Second dose contains 1,000 million killed bacilli.
Third dose contains 1,000 million killed bacilli.

V 890 Three 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 895 Hospital size, containing 10 complete immunizations, 30 doses, each dose in a separate ampoule vial.

Pertussis Vaccine (Pertussis Bacterin).

Used for immunization against whooping cough—pertussis—and in treatment of the developed disease.

DOSAGE: For immunization, initial dose, 250 million killed B. pertussis, to be followed at three-day intervals with 500, 1,000 and 2,000 million. For treatment, initial dose, 250 million B. pertussis.

2,000 million killed B. pertussis in each c. c.

V 856 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 857 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 366 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.
V 371 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 373 One 20 c. c. vial.

*Supplied on unspecified orders.

V 860 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of 250, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 million.
***V 368** Four 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of 250, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 million.

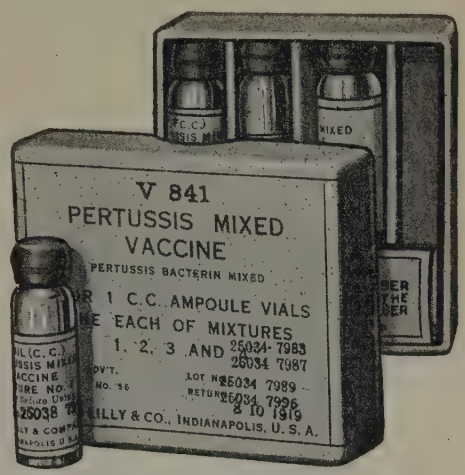
Pertussis Mixed Vaccine (Pertussis Bacterin, Mixed).

Used for prophylaxis and treatment of whooping cough—pertussis—especially in those cases not seen early in the attack. After the second week of the disease the symptoms are referable not to B. pertussis alone but to associated bacteria as well.

DOSAGE: Initial dose, Mixture No. 1 (250 million bacteria).

Each c. c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
B. pertussis (Bordet-Gengou)	125	250	500	1,000 million
B. influenzæ	25	50	100	200 million
Streptococci	12.5	25	50	100 million
Pneumococci	12.5	25	50	100 million
M. catarrhalis	12.5	25	50	100 million
Staph. aureus	50	100	200	400 million
Staph. albus	12.5	25	50	100 million



Mixture No. 1 (250 million bacteria).

V 819 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 820 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 823 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

Mixture No. 2 (500 million bacteria).

V 825 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 826 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

Mixture No. 3 (1,000 million bacteria).

V 829 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 830 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

Mixture No. 4 (2,000 million bacteria).

V 831 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 832 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 833 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 834 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 835 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

V 841 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of the above mixtures.
***V 843** Four 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of the above mixtures.

Plague Vaccine, Prophylactic (Plague Bacterin).

For immunization against bubonic plague.

DOSAGE: Initial dose, 1,000 million killed B. pestis injected subcutaneously, to be followed ten days later by an injection of 2,000 million B. pestis.

In packages of two containers, first and second doses in each package.

First dose contains 1,000 million killed bacilli.
Second dose contains 2,000 million killed bacilli.

V 870 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 873 Hospital size, containing 15 complete immunizations, 30 doses, each dose in a separate ampoule vial.

Pneumococcus Antigen (Partially Autolyzed Pneumococci).

Prepared according to the method of Dr. E. C. Rosenow, Mayo Foundation.

About two-thirds of the cases of lobar pneumonia and two-thirds of the deaths from the disease are due to types of pneumococci for which there is no specific serum treatment—passive immunization.

In the treatment of such cases, active immunization

with a polyvalent antigen of partially autolyzed pneumococci has, in the experience of Dr. E. C. Rosenow and his co-workers, been followed by the rapid appearance in the blood of demonstrable antibodies with a seemingly beneficial action on the course of the disease. When used early, the pneumonias were milder, the patients were more comfortable, the duration of the pneumonic process shortened and fewer complications, empyemas, etc., and fewer recurrences were observed.

The antigen has in practical use, during the past two years, more than justified Dr. Rosenow's hopes that in all cases of lobar pneumonia in which pneumococci of the various types have been determined to be the causative agents it is a valuable therapeutic agent.

*Supplied on unspecified orders.

DOSAGE: The dose for adults is 1 c. c., containing 20 billion partially autolyzed pneumococci, daily until the temperature becomes normal and remains so for one or two days. For children, the dose ranges from 0.25 c. c. upward, depending on age. It is essential that the antigen be given early in the course of the disease, in order to obtain the maximum beneficial effects. It is administered subcutaneously.

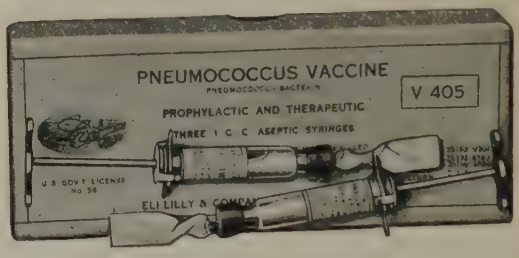
V 903 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial, (20 billion partially autolyzed pneumococci in each c. c.)

Pneumococcus Vaccine, Prophylactic and Therapeutic (Pneumococcus Bacterin).

Used for the prophylaxis and treatment of pneumonia.

DOSAGE: Initial dose in treatment, 50 million. Subsequent doses, given at intervals of twenty-four hours, should be increased rapidly.

In case of epidemics of pneumonia, the advisability of preventive inoculations of the vaccine should be con-



sidered. Wright, after his extensive work among the natives of South Africa, decided that a dose of 1,000 million killed pneumococci was productive of the most satisfactory results, and that the incidence of pneumonia was materially reduced in the three months following inoculation. Lister's more recent work on both animals and man has established certain important facts as to the value of this method of preventing pneumonia. He recommends three subcutaneous injections at seven-day intervals consisting of 2,000 million killed pneumococci of the types against which immunization is desired.

The most recent work is that of Cecil and Austin at Camp Upton, New York. These workers vaccinated 12,519 men against Types I, II and III of the pneumococcus and arrived at the conclusion that prophylactic vaccination against these organisms is practical and apparently gives protection against the pneumonias produced by these types of the pneumococcus.

1,000 million killed pneumococci in each c. c.

V 396 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 398 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 399 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 401 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

V 404 Three 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of 250, 500 and 1,000 million.
***V 405** Three 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of 250, 500 and 1,000 million.

Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine (Pneumo-Bacterin Mixed).

Useful in the treatment of mixed infections caused by the presence of the pneumococcus, staphylococcus (albus and aureus), and streptococcus, as in bronchopneumonia, arthritis, empyema, otitismedia, mastoiditis and pyorrhea alveolaris.

DOSAGE: Initial dose, Mixture No. 1 (125 million bacteria).

Each c. c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Pneumococci	50	100	200	400 million
Streptococci	25	50	100	200 million
Staph. aureus	25	50	100	200 million
Staph. albus	25	50	100	200 million

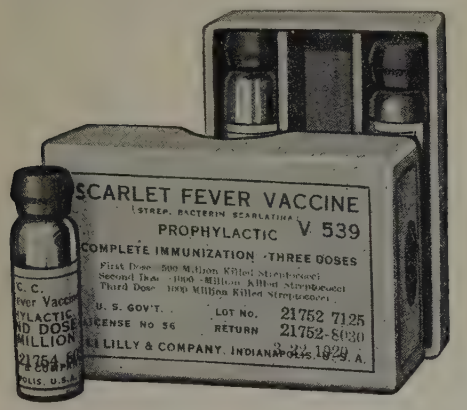
Mixture No. 4 (1,000 million bacteria).

V 434 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 435 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 436 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 437 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 438 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

Mixtures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

V 441 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of the above mixtures.
***V 442** Four 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of the above mixtures.

Pneumo-Staph-Strep. Vaccine, see Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.



Scarlet Fever Vaccine, Prophylactic (Strep-Bacterin, Scarlatina).

For immunization against scarlet fever.

DOSAGE: Initial dose, 500 million streptococci, injected subcutaneously; to be followed seven days later by an injection of the second dose of 1,000 million, and after another interval of seven days by an injection of a third dose of 1,000 million streptococci.

In packages of three containers, first, second and third doses in each package.

First dose contains 500 million killed streptococci.
Second dose contains 1,000 million killed streptococci.
Third dose contains 1,000 million killed streptococci.

V 539 Three 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
***V 540** Three 1 c. c. aseptic syringes.
V 541 Hospital size, containing 10 complete immunizations, 30 doses, each dose in a separate ampoule vial.

Staphylococcus-Acne Vaccine, see Acne Mixed Vaccine.

*Supplied on unspecified orders.

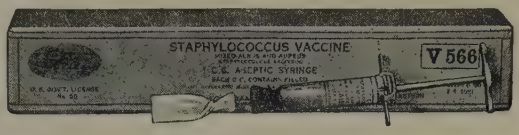
Staphylococcus Vaccine (Staphylococcus Bacterin) Mixed Albus and Aureus.

Used in the treatment of some forms of acne, sycosis, boils, carbuncles, abscesses, acute and chronic furunculosis, suppurating wounds, and of any infections in which the staphylococcus is the causative agent.

DOSAGE: Initial dose, 125 to 250 million staphylococci, increasing at three to five-day intervals to 4,000 million.

Each c. c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Staph. aureus	250	500	1,000	2,000 million
Staph. albus	250	500	1,000	2,000 million



Mixture No. 4 (4,000 million bacteria).

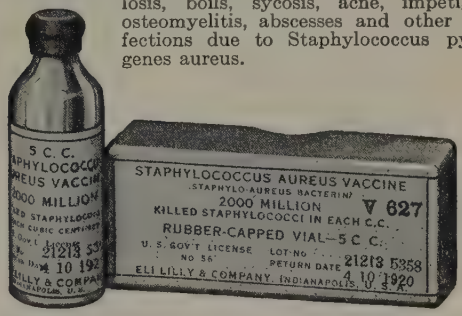
V 561 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 562 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 563 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 564 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 566 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

Mixtures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

V 569 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of the above mixtures.
***V 570** Four 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of the above mixtures.

Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine (Staphylo-Aureus Bacterin) (Furunculosis).

Used in the treatment of acute and chronic furunculosis, boils, sycosis, acne, impetigo, osteomyelitis, abscesses and other infections due to Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.



DOSAGE: Initial dose, 100 to 250 million killed staphylococci.

2,000 million killed staphylococci in each c. c.

V 625 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 626 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 627 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 628 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 630 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

V 632 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of 250, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 million.
***V 633** Four 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of 250, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 million.

Streptococcus Vaccine (Streptococcus Bacterin).

Used in the treatment of septicemia, erysipelas, cellulitis, lymphangitis, puerperal sepsis, streptococcic abscesses.

DOSAGE: Initial dose, 50 million streptococci. 500 million killed streptococci in each c. c.

V 660 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.

V 661 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 662 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.

V 663 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 664 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

V 667 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of 50, 100, 250 and 500 million.
***V 668** Four 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of 50, 100, 250 and 500 million.

Strep.-Pneumo Vaccine, see Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine (Staph.-Strep. Bacterin).

Used in the treatment of abscesses, furunculosis, erysipelas, osteomyelitis, sepsis and other mixed infections due to streptococci and staphylococci.

DOSAGE: Initial dose, Mixture No. 1 (275 million bacteria).

Each c. c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Streptococci	25	50	100	200 million
Staph. aureus	125	250	500	1,000 million
Staph. albus	125	250	500	1,000 million

Mixture No. 4 (2,200 million bacteria).

V 695 Two 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 696 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
V 697 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 698 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 700 One 1 c. c. aseptic syringe.

Mixtures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

V 703 Four 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one each of the above mixtures.
***V 704** Four 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one each of the above mixtures.

Urethritis Vaccine, Combined, see Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Whooping Cough Vaccine, see Pertussis Vaccine.

TYPHOID INFECTIONS

Typhoid fever was one of the first human infections to yield the secret of its causative agent. In 1880, the typhoid bacillus—Bacillus typhosus—was described by Klebs, Eberth and Koch, and first grown in pure culture by Gaffky in 1884.

Typhoid bacilli enter the body through the mouth and pass through the gastrointestinal tract. They lodge in lymphatic tissue of the intestines, especially Peyer's patches, then invade the general lymphatic system and spleen, and can be isolated from the rose spots on the body surface, the circulating blood, stools, and urine during life, and from the various organs after death. The organisms may be grown in pure culture, and differentiated from other organisms by means of appropriate media.

The blood sera of patients with typhoid, and those recovered from the infection, contain elements which give specific reactions with the typhoid bacillus or its products, and of these, the agglutinins have been employed in the diagnosis of typhoid fever. This phenomenon of agglutination, clumping of the typhoid bacilli, is not possessed by the sera of persons suffering from other diseases than typhoid. The reaction is known as the Widal reaction. Statistics show that about 20 per cent. of typhoid patients exhibit a positive agglutination at the end of the first week of the disease; at the end of the second week, 60 per cent., and 90 per cent. at the end of the fourth week. These agglutinins persist for some time. About 75 per cent. of all patients exhibit a positive agglutination after two months and occasionally, it may persist for years.

Typhoid fever most frequently occurs in the late summer and autumn, although it may occur in other seasons when gross pollution of water or food occurs. The extrinsic factors which influence the seasonal occurrence of typhoid, other than the questionable one of warm weather and humidity, are flies, the increased consumption of liquids during warm weather and the vacation habit.

Geographical locality plays but a small role in the occasion of typhoid fever. It is the most widespread of the infectious diseases, in the tropics and the temperate zones, the plains and the mountains and in the city and the country. Intrinsically, there is always a variation in the susceptibility of individuals to infection. Age is also important. Infants are relatively insusceptible, the incidence increasing slightly from one to five years, with a somewhat more rapid increase from this age to puberty. The

*Supplied on unspecified orders.

Stables-Biological Plant

GROOMING HORSE

BLEEDING HORSE

ANTITOXIN HORSES IN STALLS

majority of cases of typhoid occur in early adult life, about the twenty-first year. Lack of acclimatation is also a pretty generally accepted cause of increased susceptibility. Other factors are work and fatigue, psychic disturbances and employments or professions.

The death rate from typhoid in the United States is close to 20,000 annually, and the morbidity rate, 200,000. Wing has computed the loss to the community from each death at something like $4,000, which is, according to his belief, a conservative estimate. The cost of each case for loss of wages, treatment and nursing is an additional $128. On the basis of this, the present economic loss from typhoid fever will average annually $105,000,000. In addition to the actual deaths from typhoid, there are those to be considered that are due to the lessened resistance of recovered patients to other diseases during the three years subsequent to the attack. Dublin has estimated that the mortality rate for this period in recovered typhoid patients is over twice that of normal individuals. This would increase the annual economic loss to about $135,000,000.

In the year 1896, Achard and Bensaude reported the first cases, which led to a distinction between the typhoid infection and that group of infections known as paratyphoid, similar in many respects to clinical typhoid but due to specific organisms of the paratyphoid or paracolon groups. The prophylaxis of paratyphoid infections rests in the employment of the same general measures as are taken against typhoid.

The prevention of typhoid and allied infections lies in the destruction of the causative organisms and in increasing the resistance of the individual to chance exposure.

The former involves the application of effective sanitary and hygienic measures. Some of these are the proper disposal of sewage, safeguarding of water supplies, protection of food supplies from contamination of sewage or carriers, and abolition of the common drinking cup and towel, on trains, steamships and elsewhere. Detection of typhoid carriers and proper control of them, and the destruction of flies will most certainly lessen the incidence of the disease.

From the individual's standpoint, care should be exercised in avoiding known or potential sources of typhoid infection, especially between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. Overwork and fatigue should be avoided and individual health and personal cleanliness should be supported and maintained in every possible way.

It is a well established fact that persons who have already had typhoid possess a relative protection against future attacks, but Beumer and Pfeiffer (1896) were the first to appreciate the possibility of an active immunization against the typhoid bacillus. The practical application of their experiments, those of Chantemesse and Widal and of Roux and Chamberlain did not come until eight years later. Sir A. E. Wright first outlined a method of increasing a person's resistance against typhoid by injecting the dead organisms. His work, with that of Pfeiffer and Kolle, forms the ground work on which subsequent methods of vaccination have been based. As the result of typhoid vaccination, typhoid fever has been practically abolished from the armies and navies of the world. That up to now, it has not exerted a fundamental effect on the mortality and morbidity rate of typhoid among the civilian population is due entirely to the fact that it has not had the same general application. With the extension of its usefulness to these fields, there is no doubt that the final suppression of typhoid may reasonably be expected.

Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine, see Typhoid Mixed Vaccine.

Typhoid Vaccine, Prophylactic and Therapeutic (Typho-Bacterin).

Used for immunization against and treatment of typhoid fever.

Major Russell of the United States Army says, "There is sufficient proof to justify physicians in any part of the United States in urging upon their clientele, especially among the young people and children, the use of typhoid vaccine with just as much confidence and authority as has been used in urging vaccination against smallpox."

DOSAGE: Prophylactic initial dose, 500 million killed typhoid bacilli, injected subcutaneously, and followed seven or ten days later with a second dose of 1,000 million, and after another similar interval with a third injection of 1,000 million. Curative dose, initial, 50 to 200 million bacilli.

500 million killed B. typhosus in each c. c.

V 745 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 746 One 20 c. c. vial.

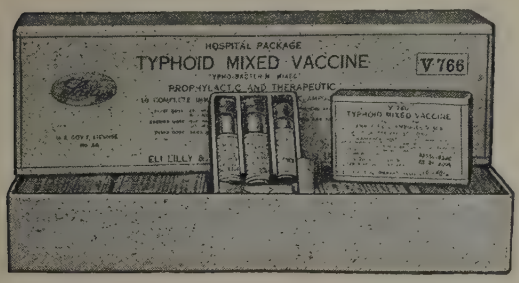
1,000 million killed B. typhosus in each c. c.

V 750 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 751 One 20 c. c. vial.

In packages of three containers, first, second and third doses in each package.
First dose contains 500 million killed bacilli.
Second dose contains 1,000 million killed bacilli.
Third dose contains 1,000 million killed bacilli.

V 756 Three 1 c. c. ampoule vials.
***V 757** Three 1 c. c. aseptic syringes.

V 759 Hospital size, containing 10 complete immunizations, 30 doses, each dose in a separate ampoule vial.



Typhoid Mixed Vaccine, Prophylactic and Therapeutic (Typho-Bacterin Mixed).

For prophylaxis or immunization against typhoid and paratyphoid infections, and the treatment of mixed infections due to B. typhosus, B. paratyphosus-alpha and B. paratyphosus-beta.

DOSAGE: For prophylaxis or immunization, initial dose, 500 million B. typhosus; 250 million each of B. paratyphosus-alpha and B. paratyphosus-beta.

The second dose, administered seven or ten days later, contains 1,000 million B. typhosus; 500 million B. paratyphosus-alpha and 500 million B. paratyphosus-beta.

The third dose, administered seven or ten days after the second dose, contains 1,000 million B. typhosus and 500 million B. paratyphosus, alpha and beta, respectively.

For treatment, initial dose, 100 million bacilli.

Each c. c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2
B. typhosus	500	1,000 million
B. paratyphosus alpha "A"	250	500 million
B. paratyphosus beta "B"	250	500 million

*Supplied on unspecified orders.

V 760 Three 1 c. c. ampoule vials, one of Mixture No. 1 and two of Mixture No. 2—a complete prophylactic treatment.
***V 761** Three 1 c. c. aseptic syringes, one of Mixture No. 1 and two of Mixture No. 2—a complete prophylactic treatment.

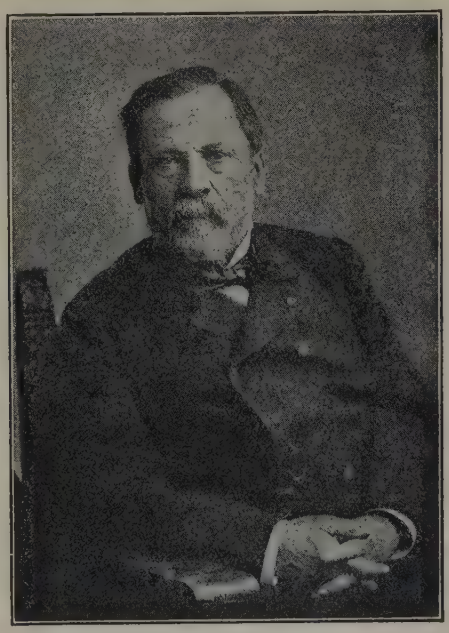
Mixture No. 2.

V 764 One 5 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 765 One 20 c. c. vial.
V 766 Hospital size, 10 complete immunizations in 30 ampoule vials, each dose in a separate vial.

VIRUSES

RABIES

Rabies, or hydrophobia, is a fatal, acute infectious disease to which all warm-blooded animals are susceptible. It is transmitted to human beings through the bite or scratch of rabid animals, usually the dog. The saliva is the medium in which the virus is conveyed to the wounds or to the abraded or excoriated surfaces. Following the bites of the infected animals, there is a variable incu-



LOUIS PASTEUR

bation period during which there are no symptoms except those referable to the injury. The interval of time elapsing between receiving the injury and the appearance of the first visible symptoms of rabies varies, usually according to the number, severity and size of the bites or wounds.

Rarely is it earlier than twelve days or later than ninety days. In most human cases, it occurs in from three to eight weeks.

The immediate action of the rabies germs or virus after introduction into the body tissues is not really known. Evidence tends to show that they pass almost exclusively along the nerve fibers, probably in the surrounding lymph spaces, to the brain. Their occasional presence in the blood is only accidental, as the leucocytes probably quickly destroy them. Once within the nerve fibers they seem gradually to develop. They progress toward the brain so slowly that they do not disturb their functions. When the brain is reached, a preliminary stimulation occurs. This is succeeded by destruction of the cells.

The salivary glands of dogs are very constantly infectious. The cerebrospinal fluid seldom contains the virus. In *man* the salivary glands are, it appears, seldom invaded by the virus, except perhaps by a post-mortem diffusion.

Rabies occurs in almost every part of the civilized world, except Australia, where its exemption is due to the rigid enforcement of dog quarantine laws and regulations. At

Injecting Rabbits

the present time it exists in every state in the Union.

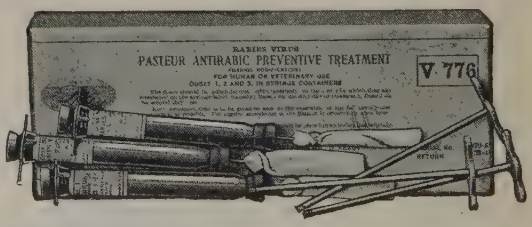
The disease is not especially affected by the time of year. If more cases of rabies are reported during the summer months, the larger number is only apparent or accidental. More strays are seen in the summer and more easily caught, because more people are out of doors. For the same reason more people are bitten. This applies particularly to the country. In the winter time, cases of rabies in the dog are often more frequent in the city.

There is no cure for rabies once the disease process has become established in the nervous system, therefore the treatment is essentially one of prophylaxis by means of a specific vaccine.

To Pasteur we owe the development of the antirabic treatment by means of an attenuated living virus, and this treatment, or its modifications, is still used all over the world. The Pasteur treatment for the prevention of rabies in exposed persons is designed to confer immunity during the period of incubation. With prompt institution of the treatment, the mortality rate has been reduced from 20 per cent. to 0.5 per cent. or even less.

The principle upon which the treatment is based is the production of immunity by the inoculation of rabies virus so altered or attenuated that it is harmless to man. It consists in the administration, for a period of eighteen to twenty-six days, of emulsions of attenuated spinal cords of rabbits dead from such modified rabies ("fixed virus"), the doses progressively increasing from a weak to a strong virus.

While the mode of action of the vaccination is not entirely understood, it is believed to be similar to that of bacterial vaccines. The injection of the modified virus produces antibodies in the serum of the patient which inhibit the growth of the virus in the wound or along the nerve tracts, thereby producing an active immunity.



Rabies Virus (Human).

For immunization against rabies.

Rabies Virus, Lilly, is a standardized powder, the end product of desiccating the pulverized frozen brains and spinal cords of rabbits dead from fixed virus rabies, by improved methods permitting full retention of the original antigenic qualities of the virus.

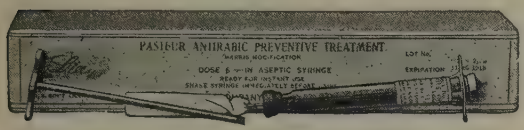
The advantages claimed for this method are its safety; its high immunizing quality; its economy of time and

expense to the patient; its availability for prompt administration of the initial doses; its standardization of dosage; and its successful clinical application in thousands of cases.

A treatment consists of fourteen doses, one daily, each dose being the required number of units of desiccated virus emulsified in two cubic centimeters of sterile water to which has been added 0.3 per cent. of tricresol as a preservative. The dosage is the same for adults and children and is measured in immunizing units, a unit being the minimal lethal dose of the virus for a rabbit. The number of units administered is gradually increased from a minimum of 250 units on the first day of treatment to 2,000 units on the seventh day of treatment, and this maximum dosage repeated daily to the end of the course. The treatment is harmless, either in the presence or absence of a rabies infection.

The virus is marketed in syringe containers ready for immediate use by the physician who may conduct the treatment in his office or at the home of the patient. The daily routine of the latter need not be interfered with in the least.

V 776 Complete Treatment, 14 doses.



HOW TO ORDER RABIES VIRUS

NOTE CAREFULLY

An order for Rabies Virus should be telegraphed at once to the nearest of the depots mentioned below, where fresh supplies of the three initial doses are kept constantly on hand. Upon receipt of such an order, the depot will immediately forward by special delivery mail a package containing the first three doses, and will at the same time wire Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, specifying the number of treatments desired, the name of the retail druggist ordering, and the wholesaler through whom to invoice. The home laboratory, upon receipt of such wire advice, will forward by special delivery mail the successive eleven doses in their proper sequence, the fourth dose arriving for administration on the fourth day of treatment, the fifth dose on the fifth day, etc.

Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.
" " " " 203 Fulton St., New York City.
" " " " 161-3 N. Franklin St., Chicago.
" " " " 11 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.
" " " " 908 Central St., Kansas City, Mo.
" " " " 114 Common St., New Orleans, La.
" " " " 50 First St., San Francisco, Calif.

All orders must come from responsible retail druggists and indicate the wholesaler through whom invoice shall be rendered.

Write for booklet on "Rabies and Its Treatment."

SMALLPOX

Variola

Smallpox has been known as a disease entity from very early times, particularly in China. The best of the earlier descriptions is that of Rhases, who lived about 900. Epidemics of the disease have been reported in Europe as early as the fourth century. It was probably imported to America early in the sixteenth century, resulting in epidemics which nearly destroyed entire Indian tribes. Smallpox is highly infectious and no immunity is given by race, sex or season. In prevaccination days, every one had it, during childhood usually, most of the cases occurring before the seventh year. The adult population was made up of those persons who had survived the attack. From the descriptions of writers of this period, almost every individual was pock-marked and the disease was looked upon as a disagreeable necessity, much in the light that we now regard measles. By the year 1600, smallpox had become generally epidemic throughout the whole of Europe. Welch and Schamberg estimate that in the century from 1700 to 1800, an average of 600,000 died yearly from smallpox throughout the world. The mortality rate among the primitive people was usually from 40 to 70 per cent. One attack usually confers an immunity which lasts for the remainder of the individual's life, but second attacks may occur and there are a few undoubted cases of this kind on record. Many of so-called second attacks are due to mistakes in diagnosis which, in regard to smallpox, are exceedingly common.

Among the preventive measures against the disease prior to the discovery of vaccination, smallpox inoculation was practiced. The Chinese method was very crude and consisted in introducing crusts from cases of smallpox into the nose, or tying them upon the skin. The Turkish method was an improvement over that of the Chinese, a small quantity of variolous pus being introduced into the scarified skin of the person to be protected. Lady Montagu, the wife of the British ambassador, brought this method of inoculation to England. As regards the value of the method, reliable statistics are lacking but the literature of contemporaneous writers indicates that protection was usually complete. It was open to serious objection, and it was not until 1796 when Edward Jenner had collected and published certain data and the record of his experiments with cowpox vaccination that a satisfactory method of immunizing against smallpox was possible.

In 1800, vaccination was introduced into the United States by Dr. Waterhouse of Harvard University. Thomas Jefferson,

writing to Jenner, said, "Future generations will know by history only that the loathsome smallpox existed and by you has been extirpated." Up to the present, however, we still know of its existence, due to the fact that vaccination has its opponents even though the value of the method has been fully proved. It is one of the greatest boons to mankind, and if thoroughly and continuously practiced will eradicate smallpox. There are perhaps 10,000,000 unvaccinated persons in the United States whose delinquency in this matter contribute to the yearly epidemics of smallpox throughout the country.

VACCINE VIRUS

Smallpox Vaccine (Vaccine Virus)

For immunization against smallpox.

Smallpox Vaccine Virus is prepared by the most approved scientific methods and under absolutely ideal conditions. The vaccine laboratory is located on the Lilly Biological Farms at Greenfield, Indiana, and is new and model in construction and equipment. Each step of virus preparation, from the first inspection of the animal to be used to the final bacteriological, microscopical and physiological tests, is performed with the greatest care. In other words, every precaution is taken to provide the physician with a safe and efficient vaccine at the time of its leaving the laboratory.

Briefly, the method of preparing smallpox vaccine is as follows: A young heifer is selected and after having passed a rigid veterinary examination and quarantine is given a preliminary scrubbing and shaving of the abdominal wall prior to being taken to the operating room.

Scrubbing Vaccine Calf

Here, the animal is securely fastened to the operating table and the abdominal wall again thoroughly cleansed. Over this surface, linear scarifications are made, into which is rubbed the "seed vaccine." Subsequent to vaccination, the animal is removed from the operating room to a clean stall and exacting care is observed to prevent contamination of the scarified area during the period of incubation or the development of the vesicles. About the sixth day, when the vaccination process is at its height, the animal is again removed to the operating room, and with all the precautions taken for a surgical operation, the scarified area is curetted. The pulp and lymph so removed are placed in glycerin, thoroughly ground to a homogeneous mass, put away in the cold for a month or more and then subjected to the required tests for potency, safety and freedom from contamination.

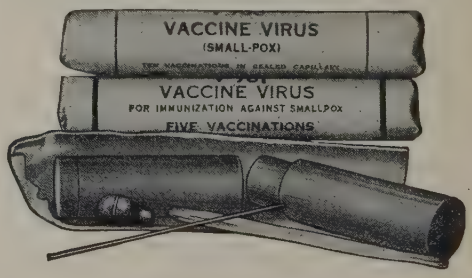
The United States Public Health Service makes the following suggestions: That only the freshest possible

Vaccine Calves

vaccine should be used in vaccination; that all vaccine packages, pending use, should be kept in a metal box in actual contact with ice; that vaccination should be made either by linear incision, the drill method or acupuncture; and that a child should be vaccinated by the time it is six months old, and the operation repeated at about six years and again whenever an epidemic of smallpox exists.

Deterioration of Vaccine Virus—

Vaccine virus kept at 14° F. (—10° C.) is almost perfectly preserved. The lowest temperature which is necessary to kill the virus has never been determined. It even withstands the low temperature of liquid air. The virus, on the other hand, is readily affected by heat and rapidly deteriorates at room temperature. Careful experiments have shown that vaccine kept at 140° F. for five minutes was dead; at 98° F. for three or four days was dead—this is about the temperature at which the vaccine would be kept if it were carried around in the pocket before using; vaccine kept at 70° F. for from one to three weeks was much weakened; vaccine kept at 50° F. three to six months was still active—this is about refrigerator temperature; and vaccine kept at 10° F. for four years was still active. Hence the important



factor in the preservation of a potent vaccine is not the age of the virus, but the temperature at which it is kept.

Therefore, keep the vaccine in refrigerator until used.

Do not use vaccine virus which has not been properly stored.

V 781 Glycerinated Vaccine Virus—Package of five sealed capillary tubes (or five vaccinations) with scarifiers and rubber bulb for ejecting.

V 785 Glycerinated Vaccine Virus—Package of one sealed capillary tube (one vaccination) with scarifier and rubber bulb.

TUBERCULINS

TUBERCULIN THERAPY

The history of the use of tuberculin dates from 1890, when Robert Koch proposed it as a cure for tuberculosis. His announcement that the long heralded cure for tuberculosis had been found created wide-spread enthusiasm. An injudicious use of the remedy then followed with such unfavorable and even disastrous results that it became more or less discredited for the next decade or more.

When Sir A. E. Wright began his publications on vaccine therapy, demonstrating the necessity for proper dosage and intervals, attention was again directed to the possibilities of the rational use of tuberculin.

The action of tuberculin has been the subject of much discussion and speculation and many different theories have been offered. When Koch introduced tuberculin as a therapeutic measure, he did so in the belief that by its use he could induce an active immunity. There seems to be no clear-cut evidence at the present time that resistance to an established tuberculosis is related to antibody concentration in the serum or tissues. That is, that recovery is not dependent upon the presence of specific antibodies or that the tuberculin reaction is related to, or dependent upon the antibody titer of the serum. Hamburger recognized the resistance that followed the repeated injections of tuberculin as an antianaphylactic phenomenon — a non-specific reaction—and Kraus, Landmann, Bessau and others also doubt the efficacy of the antigen-antibody concept.

When tuberculin is injected subcutaneously into the tuberculous subject, there occurs a two-phase phenomenon, namely, a disturbance of the ferment-antiferment balance with proteolysis in and about the quiescent focus or tubercle or else increased activity in the active focus. Digestion with the liberation of toxic materials results and there is manifested clinically what we term the tuberculin reaction, local and general. In the non-tuberculous individual, no digestion can occur, there being no focus of infection. Any reagent which would bring about such a mobilization of the proteolytic ferments would result in a similar reaction. Corollary to this phenomenon, there does take place, however, a specific stimulation due to the absorption of the living tubercle bacilli as well as the disintegrated bacilli, leaving *in situ*, the relatively resistant lipoid bodies which act as antiferments.

With the minute doses of tuberculin now universally used in therapy at definite intervals, the threshold of protein metabolism is raised and the slight local reaction, without constitutional effects, gradually raises the antiferment content and not only increases the resistance to subsequent injections of the tuberculin, but increases the resistance of the focus against digestion and intoxication.

There has been much effort expended on the part of various investigators to produce an ideal tuberculin. It is pretty generally accepted that all tuberculins depend for their action upon the same principle, namely, their content of the polypeptids, and that if there is any difference in their activity it is due to the difference in their surface tensions, the more diffusible products being the most toxic or potent.

The most commonly used preparations are the following:

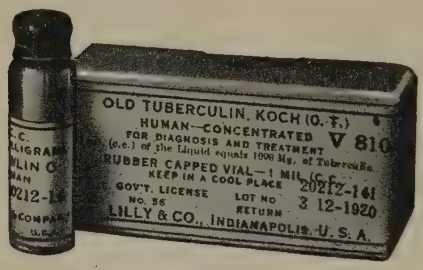
Old Tuberculin (O. T.), Koch's original tuberculin, is a pure culture of the tubercle bacillus, grown on glycerin bouillon—5 per cent.—for a period of six to eight weeks, evaporated by heat to one-tenth its original volume and filtered to remove the bacterial bodies. The filtrate contains the soluble products of the tubercle bacilli in 50 per cent. glycerin. It is used for both diagnostic and curative purposes. The initial therapeutic dose is 0.001 mg. to 0.1 mg. or 0.001 c.mm. to 0.1 c.mm. Maximum dose is 1 c. c. (1,000 c.mm.)

New Tuberculin or Tuberculin Residue (T. R.) is a virulent culture of tubercle bacilli, dried in vacuo, finely pulverized and extracted with physiological salt solution, then centrifugated and only the residue kept. This is dried, ground, extracted with physiological salt solution, centrifugated and the supernatant fluid retained. The process is repeated until all the residue is taken up. The clear supernatant fluids are mixed with 20 per cent. glycerin. The resulting suspension should contain in each cubic centimeter 2 mg. of solids, representing 10 mg. of dried tubercle bacilli. The initial dose is 0.0001 to 0.0002 mg. or c.mm.; in febrile cases, 0.00001 to 0.00002 mg. or c.mm. Maximum dose, 1 c. c. (1,000 c.mm.)

Bacillen Emulsion (B. E.), Koch, is an emulsion of living, unheated, virulent tubercle bacilli, pulverized in 50 per cent. glycerin. One cubic centimeter contains the immunizing substance of 5 mg. of the solid extract. The initial dose is 0.00001 mg. to 0.0001 mg. or c.mm. Maximum dose, 1 c. c. (1,000 c.mm.)

Bouillon Filtrate (B. F.), Deny's, is the bouillon culture of tubercle bacilli grown as for Old Tuberculin but not subjected to heat or concentration. It is filtered through a bacteria proof porcelain filter and the residue rejected. The filtrate is supposed to contain only the soluble secretions of the bacilli plus the metabolized culture medium. The initial dose is 0.0001 to 0.01 mg. or c.mm. Maximum dose, 1 c. c. (1,000 c.mm.)

Similar tuberculins are prepared from bovine strains of the tubercle bacillus. It is claimed that their therapeutic action is milder.

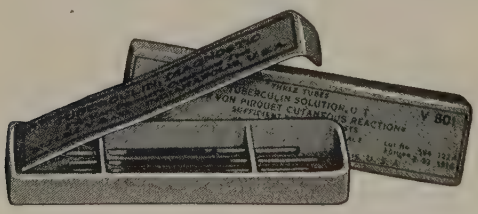


Tuberculin, Diagnostic.

V 810 Old Tuberculin (O. T.), Koch, Concentrated, 1 c. c. ampoule vial used for the subcutaneous test.

The value of the subcutaneous test depends upon the fact that when injected, in sufficient amounts, into the subcutaneous tissues of the persons suffering from tuberculosis, tuberculin produces certain definite phenomena; while the same amount, up to an established limit, produces no effect upon a person not suffering from tuberculosis. Dilutions of Old Tuberculin should be made fresh at the time of each injection; the minimum dose being from 0.1 mg. to 0.5 mg. and the maximum 10 mg.

V 801 Tuberculin for the cutaneous test, Von Pirquet, package of three sealed capillary tubes (3 tests).



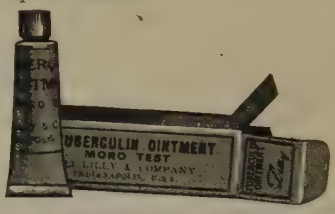
Each tube contains sufficient of the Old Tuberculin (O. T.), Koch, undiluted, for one cutaneous test by the Von Pirquet method. The technic of its use is similar to that of vaccination against smallpox, including, however, proper controls.

V 802 Tuberculin for Detre's Differential Test, package of three sealed capillary tubes (one test); Tube No. 1 containing Old Tuberculin (O. T.); Tube No. 2, Bouillon Filtrate (B. F.) Human; and Tube No. 3, Bouillon Filtrate (B. F.) Bovine.

V 803 Tuberculin Ointment for the percutaneous test, Moro, 2 grams in collapsible tubes of equal parts of Old Tuberculin and Lanolin.

*Supplied on unspecified orders.

The Moro test consists of rubbing into the skin a quantity of the ointment, the size of a pea, the rubbing continued for about a minute. The area covered should be several square inches.



V 805 Tuberculin Scarifier, similar to that used by Von Pirquet and Detre.

Tuberculins — Therapeutic (Human and Bovine Strains).

Human will always be sent on orders unless Bovine is especially indicated.

HUMAN

*V 810 Old Tuberculin (O. T.), Koch, Concentrated, 1 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 811 Tuberculin (B. F.), Denys, Concentrated, 1 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 812 Tuberculin (T. R.), Koch, Concentrated, 1 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 813 Tuberculin (B. E.), Koch, Concentrated, 1 c. c. ampoule vial.

BOVINE

V 814 Old Tuberculin (O. T.), Koch, Concentrated, 1 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 815 Tuberculin (B. F.), Denys, Concentrated, 1 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 816 Tuberculin (T. R.), Koch, Concentrated, 1 c. c. ampoule vial.
V 817 Tuberculin (B. E.), Koch, Concentrated, 1 c. c. ampoule vial.

V 819 See Pertussis Mixed Vaccine.
V 820 " " " "
V 823 " " " "
V 825 " " " "
V 826 " " " "
V 829 " " " "
V 830 " " " "
V 831 " " " "
V 832 " " " "
V 833 " " " "
V 834 " " " "
V 835 " " " "
V 841 " " " "
V 843 " " " "
V 856 See Pertussis Vaccine.
V 857 " " "
V 860 " " "
V 865 See Cholera Vaccine.
V 867 " " "
V 870 See Plague Vaccine.
V 873 " " "
V 880 See Paratyphoid "A" Vaccine.
V 885 " " " "
V 890 See Paratyphoid "B" Vaccine.
V 895 " " " "
V 903 See Pneumococcus Antigen.
V 915 See Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture.
V 920 See The Schick Test.
V 923 See The Schick Test Control.

Antipest Vaccine, see Plague Vaccine.

Antiplague Vaccine, see Plague Vaccine.

Bubonic Plague Vaccine, see Plague Vaccine.

Coli Combined, see Combined Bacterial Vaccine.

Combined Bacterial Vaccine, see Coli Combined.

Combined Vaccines, same as Mixed Vaccines.

Diphtheria Immunity Test, see The Schick Test.

Diphtheria Prophylactic, see Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture.

Furunculosis, see Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

Haffkine's Vaccine, see Plague Vaccine.

Immunizing Vaccines, same as Prophylactic Vaccines.

Mixed Vaccine-Respiratory Infections ("M. V. R. I."), see Catarrhal Vaccine Combined.

Neisser Vaccine, see Gonococcus Vaccine.

Neutralized Diphtheria Toxin, see Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture.

Pneumo-Staph-Strep, see Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Staph-Acne Vaccine, see Acne Mixed Vaccine.

Staphylo-Acne, see Acne Mixed Vaccine.

T. A. B. Vaccine, see Typhoid Mixed Vaccine.

T. A. Mixture, see Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture.

Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine, see Typhoid Mixed Vaccine.

Urethritis Vaccine Combined, see Gonocoocus Mixed Vaccine.

Van Cott, see Coli Combined.

Whooping Cough, see Pertussis Vaccine.

DISEASES AND BACTERIAL VACCINES

It is always desirable, when possible, in the presence of an infection, to make bacteriological studies to determine the exact organism or organisms concerned in the process.

Such determinations will indicate definitely what bacterial vaccine to use, since it is obviously important that the offending organism or organisms be embodied in the appropriate vaccine.

In many cases, however, it is impossible to make such studies, or unwise to postpone treatment until results of the cultural studies are reported, therefore the following list indicates the vaccines which have been used to advantage and favorably reported upon by physicians in disease processes whose causative agents have become well established by clinical experience and repeated bacteriological diagnoses.

Abscesses—
Skin—Staphylococcus Vaccine, Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.
Rectal—Coli Combined Vaccine.
Renal—Coli Combined Vaccine.
Lung—Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Acne—Acne Mixed Vaccine.

Anal Fistula—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Arthritis—
Rheumatic Fever—
Rheumatism — Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.
Rheumatoid (Arthritis deformans)—Coli Combined Vaccine.
Gonorrheal—
Chronic—Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.
Acute—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Asthma—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined, Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Boils—Staphylococcus Vaccine.

Bronchitis—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined, Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Bronchopneumonia — Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine, Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined.

Carbunculosis—Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

Catarrh—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined.

Cellulitis—Streptococcus Vaccine.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis—(Preventive) Meningococcus Vaccine.

Cholangitis and Cholecystitis—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Colds—See Catarrh.

Coryza—See Catarrh.

Cystitis—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Eczema, infected—Staphylococcus Vaccine.

Empyema—See Lung Abscess.

Enterocolitis—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Epididymitis—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Erysipelas—Streptococcus Vaccine.

Felon — Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine.

Fistula—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Furunculosis—Staphylococcus Vaccine, Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

Gleet—Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Gonorrheal Infections—Gonococcus Vaccine, Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Hay Fever—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined.

Impetigo—Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

Influenza—Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccine.

Iritis—
Gonorrheal—Gonococcus Vaccine.
Rheumatic—Streptococcus Vaccine, Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Ischio-rectal Abscess—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Lagrippe—See Influenza.

Laryngitis—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined.

Mastitis—Staphylococcus Vaccine.

Meningitis—See Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

Nephritis of Pregnancy—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Ophthalmia, Gonorrheal—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Orchitis—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Otitis Media—Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine, Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.

Paratyphoid Fever—Typhoid Mixed Vaccine.

Paronychia—See Felon.

Pelvic Infections in Women—Gonococcus Vaccine, Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Peritonitis—(Postoperative) Preventive, Streptococcus Vaccine.

Pertussis—Pertussis Vaccine, Pertussis Mixed Vaccine.

Pharyngitis—See Colds.

Phlebitis—Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine.

Pneumonia—(Preventive) Pneumococcus Vaccine.
(Curative) Pneumococcus Antigen.

Prostatitis—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Puerperal Septicemia—Streptococcus Vaccine, Coli Combined Vaccine.

Pyelitis—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Pyorrhea—Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Rheumatism—See Arthritis.

Rhinitis—See Catarrh.

Scarlet Fever—(Preventive) Scarlet Fever Vaccine.

Scarlatina—See Scarlet Fever.

Seborrhea—See Acne.

Sycosis—See Acne.

Typhoid—Typhoid Vaccine, Typhoid Mixed Vaccine.

Vulvovaginitis—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Whooping Cough—Pertussis Vaccine, Pertussis Mixed Vaccine.

It is highly essential in ordering biological agents to specify correctly what is wanted and this can only be done when there is a clear definition of the terms "serums" and "vaccines" in mind. Order by number and specify "Lilly." It will avoid confusion.

APPENDIX

Appendix

Botanical Synonyms

These synonyms apply to vegetable drugs appearing in our list of Fluid Extracts and include only such names as are not found in the alphabetical arrangement in that section.

Acacia Catechu (L. f.) Willd.....Catechu
Achillea Millefolium L.....Yarrow
Acorus Calamus L.....Calamus
Aegle Marmelos (L.) Correa.....Bael Fruit
Aesculus Hippocastanum L.....Horse-chestnut
African Pepper.....Capsicum
African Arrow Poison.....Strophanthus
African Saffron.....American Saffron
Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv.....Triticum
Ague-weed.....Five-flowered Gentian
Aleppo Wormseed.....Levant Wormseed
Alexandria Senna.....Senna (C. acutifolia)
Aligopane.....Elecampane
Aleppo Galls.....Galls
Allium sativum L.....Garlic
Alnus rugosa (Du Roi) K. Koch.....Tag Alder
Alpinia officinarum Hance.....Galangal
Alum-root.....Geranium
American Angelica.....Angelica
American Ash.....American White Ash Bark
American Aspen.....White Poplar Bark
American Balm of Gilead.....Balm of Gilead Buds
American Indigo.....Baptisia
American Origanum.....Horsemint
American Larch.....Tamarack Bark
American Valerian.....Abscess Root
American Spikenard.....Aralia
Amygdalus Persica L.....Peach Leaves
Anacyclus Pyrethrum (L.) DC.....Pellitory
Anamirta Cocculus (L.) Wight
and Arn.....Cocculus Indicus
Anemone pratensis L., A. Pulsatilla L.
and A. Ludoviciana (Nutt.) Heller.....Pulsatilla
Apium graveolens L.....Celery Fruit
Apple of Peru.....Stramonium
Arabian Senna.....Senna (C. angustifolia)
Aralia hispida Vent.....Dwarf Elder
Aralia nudicaulis L.....American Sarsaparilla
Arkangel.....Angelica
Arctium Lappa L. or other species of Arctium..Lappa
Arctostaphylos glauca Lindl.....Manzanita Leaves
Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.....Uva Ursi
Aristolochia reticulata Nutt.
.....Serpentaria (Texas snakeroot)
Aristolochia Serpentaria L.
.....Serpentaria (Virginia snakeroot)
Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Torr.....Indian Turnip
Arayan.....Cheken
Artemisia Absinthium L.....Wormwood
Artemisia pauciflora Weber.....Levant Wormseed
Artemisia vulgaris L.....Mugwort
Asagraea officinalis (Ch. and Sch.)
Lindl.....Cevadilla Seed
Asarum canadense L.....Canada Snakeroot
Asclepias syriaca L.....Silkweed
Aspen.....White Poplar Bark
Asthma Weed.....Lobelia
Atropa Belladonna L.....Belladonna
Australian Fever Tree.....Eucalyptus
Australian Kino.....Red Gum
Autumn Crocus.....Colchicum
Ava or Awa.....Kava Kava

Balsam of Tolu.....Tolu
Barosma betulina (Thunb). Bart.
and Wend.....(Short buchu) Buchu
Barosma serratifolia (Curt.)
Willd.....(Long buchu) Buchu
Bastard Saffron.....American Saffron
Bastard Wormseed.....Ragweed
Bean Trefoil.....Menyanthes
Bearberry.....Manzanita or Uva Ursi
Bedstraw.....Cleavers
Beggar's Buttons.....Lappa
Bee Balm.....Horsemint
Bengal Quince.....Bael Fruit
Benjamin Tree.....Benzoin
Bennet.....Saxifrage
Berberis vulgaris L.....Barberry Bark
Besom.....Scoparius
Betel Nut.....Areca Nut
Betonica officinalis L.....Wood Betony
Betony.....Wood Betony
Bhang.....Cannabis Indica
Bird Pepper.....Capsicum
Bicuculla canadensis (Goldie) Millsp.....Corydalis
Birdseye.....Adonis
Bishop's-wort.....Wood Betony
Bitter Apple.....Colocynth
Bitter Bloom.....American Centaury
Bitter Buttons.....Tansy
Bitter-chips.....Quassia
Bitter Damson.....Simaruba Bark
Bitter Gourd.....Colocynth
Bitterstick.....Chirata
Bitter Thistle.....Blessed Thistle
Bitter Wintergreen.....Chimaphila
Bitter Wood.....Quassia
Black Larch.....Tamarack Bark
Black Root.....Leptandra
Black Snakeroot.....Cimicifuga
Blackwort.....Comfrey
Blazing Star.....Helonias
Blessed Cardus.....Blessed Thistle
Blue Bell.....Abscess Root
Blue Dandelion.....Chicory
Blue Gentian.....Five-flowered Gentian
Blue-gum Tree.....Eucalyptus
Blue Rocket.....Aconite
Bogbean.....Menyanthes
Botany Bay Kino.....Red Gum
Brandy Mint.....Peppermint
Brauneria pallida (Nutt.) Britton.....Echinacea
Brayera.....Kousso
Brazilian Rhatany.....Krameria
Brittle-stem Sarsaparilla.....Dwarf Elder
Brittle Stem.....Dwarf Elder
Broad-leaved Laurel.....Mountain Laurel
Brookbean.....Menyanthes
Broom Tops.....Scoparius
Brown Lobelia.....Lobelia
Brunfelsia Hopeana (Hook.) Benth.....Manaca
Buckthorn Alder.....Frangula
Bugbane.....Cimicifuga
Bull Nettle.....Horse-nettle
Bull's Foot.....Coltsfoot Leaves
Burnet.....Saxifrage
Burning Bush.....Euonymus
Butterfly Weed.....Asclepias

Calico Bush.....Mountain Laurel
California Barberry.....Berberis
Calisaya Bark.....Cinchona
Campeachy Wood.....Logwood
Canada Erigeron and Canada Fleabane.....Fleabane
Canada Moonseed.....Yellow Parilla
Cancer Root.....Beech Drops
Cane Ash.....American White Ash Bark
Candleberry.....Bayberry Bark
Canker Root.....Coptis
Capsella.....Shepherd's Purse
Caracas Sarsaparilla.....Sarsaparilla (S. officinalis)

Carolina Jasmine.....Gelsemium
Carolina Pink-root.....Spigelia
Carolina Vanilla.....Deer Tongue
Carony Bark.....Angustura
Carpenter's Grass.....Yarrow
Carthamus tinctorius L.....American Saffron
Carum Carvi L.....Caraway Seed
Cashoo.....Catechu
Cassia acutifolia Delile.....Senna (Alexandria)
Cassia angustifolia Vahl.....Senna (India)
Castalia odorata (Dryand.) Woodv. and Wood.....White Pond Lily
Castela Nicholsonii Hook.....Chaparro Amargoso
Cataria.....Catnep
Catarrh Root.....Galangal
Catch Weed.....Cleavers
Catmint or Catwort.....Catnep
Cat's foot.....Ground Ivy
Ceanothus americanus L.....Jersey Tea Root
Celastrus scandens L.....False Bittersweet
Cephaelis acuminata Karsten.....Ipecac (Cartagena)
Cephaelis Ipecacuanha (Brot.) A. Rich...Ipecac (Rio)
Chamaelirium luteum (L.) Gray.....Helonias
Chelone glabra L.....Balmony
Chickentoe.....Crawley Root
Chili.....Capsicum
Chinese Anise.....Star Anise
Chinese Ginger.....Galangal
Chiretta.....Chirata
Chittem Bark.....Cascara Sagrada
Chondrodendron tomentosum R. and Pav.....Pareira
Christmas Rose.....Black Hellebore
Chrysanthemum Parthenium (L.) Pers.....Feverfew
Churrus.....Cannabis Indica
Cichorium Intybus L.....Chicory
Cinnamomum aromaticum Nees and C. Cassia (Nees) Blume.....Cinnamon, Cassia
Citrullus Colocynthis (L.) Schrad.....Colocynth
Citrullus vulgaris Schrader.....Watermelon Seed
Citrus Aurantium sinensis Gall.....Sweet Orange Peel
Citrus Aurantium amara L.....Bitter Orange Peel
Citrus medica Limonum (R.) Hook. f.....Lemon Peel
Claviceps purpurea (Fries) Tul. on Secale cereale L.....Ergot
Climbing Bittersweet.....False Bittersweet
Cnicus benedictus L.....Blessed Thistle
Coakum.....Phytolacca
Cola acuminata (Beauv.) Schott and Endl., and several other species of Cola....Kola Nut
Colic Root.....Aletris
Collinsonia canadensis L.....Stone Root
Colt's-tail.....Fleabane
Commiphora Myrrha (Nees) Eng. and other species of Commiphora.....Myrrh
Compass Plant.....Rosinweed Root
Consumptive's Weed.....Eriodictyon
Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willd.) Nutt...Crawley Root
Coral Root.....Crawley Root
Coughwort.....Coltsfoot Leaves
Coumarouma odorata Aublet and other species of Coumarouma.....Tonka Bean
Countryman's Treacle.....Rue
Cow Lily.....Yellow Pond Lily
Creeping Valerian.....Abscess Root
Croton Eluteria (L.) Bennett.....Cascarilla
Cuckoo's Cap.....Aconite
Cucurbita Pepo L.....Pumpkin Seed
Curcuma.....Turmeric
Curcuma longa L.....Turmeric
Curcuma Zedoaria Rosc.....Zedoary Root
Curled Dock.....Rumex
Cusparia trifoliata Engl.....Angustura
Cutch.....Catechu
Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link.....Scoparius

Daphne Mezereum L., D. Gnidium L. and D. Laureola L.....Mezereum
Datura Stramonium L. and D. Tatula L..Stramonium
David's Harp.....Solomon's Seal
Deadly Nightshade.....Belladonna
Deal Pine.....White Pine Bark
Deer-berry.....Wintergreen
Delphinium Consolida L. or D. Ajacis L..Larkspur Seed
Delphinium Staphisagria L.....Staphisagria
Devil's Apple.....Stramonium
Devil's Bit.....Helonias
Devil's Turnip.....White Bryony
Dewberry.....Rubus
Dipteryx.....Tonka Bean
Ditch Stonecrop.....Virginia Stonecrop
Dog Buttons.....Nux Vomica
Dog Lily.....Yellow Pond Lily
Dracontium.....Skunk Cabbage
Dragon Root.....Indian Turnip
Drooping Starwort.....Helonias
Dryopteris Filix-mas (L.) Schott and D. marginalis (L.) Gr.....Male Fern
Dulacia ovata (Miers) Lyons.....Muira-puama
Dwale.....Belladonna
Dwarf Bay.....Mezereum
Dwarf Laurel.....Sheep Laurel
Dyer's Oak.....Black Oak Bark (Quercus velutina)
Dyer's Saffron.....American Saffron

Easter-flower.....Pulsatilla
East Indian Balmony.....Chirata
East Indian Kino.....Kino
Elk-tree.....Sourwood Leaves
English Chamomile.....Chamomile, Roman
English Hawthorn.....Hawthorn Berries
Epigaea repens L.....Gravel Plant
Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf.....Fire Weed
Eryngium aquaticum L. and E. yuccaefolium Michx.....Water Eryngo
Erythroxylon Coca Lam.....Coca (Huanuco Coca)
Erythroxylon Truxillense Rusby.Coca (Truxillo Coca)
Eucalyptus Gum.....Red Gum
Eucalyptus rostrata.....Red Gum
Eugenia aromatica (L.) Kze. and Jambosa Caryophyllus (Spreng.) Niedenzu.....Cloves
Eugenia Chequen Mol.....Cheken
Eugenia jambolana Lam.....Jambul Seed
Euphrasia officinalis L.....Eyebright
European Angelica.....Angelica
European Goat's Rue.....Galega
Exogonium Purga (Wend.) Benth.....Jalap
Eyewort.....Eyebright

Fabiana imbricata R. and Pav.....Pichi
Fairy Cap.....Digitalis
False Alder.....Black Alder
False Saffron.....American Saffron
False Valerian.....Senecio
False White Cedar.....Thuja
Feather-leaf Cedar.....Thuja
Ferula Asafoetida L., F. foetida Reg. and other species of Ferula.....Asafetida
Ferula Sumbul (Kauff.) Hook. f.....Sumbul
Flag Lily.....Blue Flag
Florentine Iris.....Orris Root
Florida Cornel.....Cornus
Flowering Ash.....Chionanthus
Flowering Cornel.....Cornus
Flowering Dogwood.....Cornus
Fragrant Sumach.....Rhus aromatica
Franciscea.....Manaca
Frankenia grandifolia Cham. and Schl..Yerba Reuma
Fraxinus americana.....American White Ash Bark
French Rose.....Rose
Friar's Cap.....Aconite
Frog Lily.....Yellow Pond Lily
Frost Weed.....Helianthemum

Galla.....Galls
Galium Aparine L.....Cleavers
Gallweed.....Five-flowered Gentian
Ganjah.....Cannabis Indica
Garden Chamomile.....Chamomile, Roman

Garden Hyssop....Hyssop
Garden Lavender....Lavender Flowers
Garden Marigold....Calendula
Garden Rue....Rue
Garden Thyme....Thyme
Garget....Phytolacca
Gaultheria procumbens L....Wintergreen
Gay-feather....Button Snakeroot
Gentiana quinqueflora Lam.
and G. quinquefolia L....Five-flowered Gentian
Gill-over-the-ground....Ground Ivy
Glechoma hederacea L....Ground Ivy
Gnaphalium obtusifolium L
and G. polycephalum Michx....Life Everlasting
Gold Thread....Coptis
Golden Bough....Mistletoe
Golden Senecio....Senecio
Goose Grass....Cleavers
Gossypium herbaceum L., G. Barbadense L. and G. arboreum L....Cotton Root Bark
Gravel Root....Queen of the Meadow
Green Hellebore....Veratrum viride
Ground Laurel....Gravel Plant
Ground Lemon....Podophyllum
Guaza....Cannabis Indica
Gulf Weed....Fucus
Gum Benjamin....Benzoin
Gum Asfoetida....Asafetida
Gum Plant....Grindelia and Eriodictyon

Hackmatac....Tamarack Bark
Haematoxylon campechianum L....Logwood
Hagenia abyssinica (Bruce) Gmelin....Kousso
Hare-burr....Lappa
Hashish....Cannabis Indica
Hayfever Weed....Ragweed
Heart's-ease....Pansy
Helianthus annuus L....Sunflower Seed
Helleborus niger L....Black Hellebore
Hemlock Spruce....Hemlock Bark
Hemony....Agrimony
Hepatica triloba Chaix., and other species of Hepatica....Liverwort
Herabol Myrrh....Myrrh
Herb of Grace....Rue
Hercules' Club...Xanthoxylum (X. Clava-Herculis L.)
High Angelica....Angelica
High Bush Cranberry Bark....Viburnum Opulus
Hog Weed....Ragweed
Holly-leaved Barberry....Berberis
Holy Ghost....Angelica
Holy Thistle....Blessed Thistle
Honduras Bark....Cascara Amarga
Honduras Sarsaparilla
....Sarsaparilla (S. officinalis Kunth.)
Hoodwort....Scutellaria
Hop Tree....Wafer Ash
Horse Balm....Stone Root
Horsefly Weed....Baptisia
Horse Pipe....Equisetum hyemale
Horse Weed....Fleabane and Stone Root
Hound's Tongue....Deer Tongue
Humulus Lupulus L....Hops and Lupulin
Hydropiper....Water Pepper
Hypericum perforatum L....Johnswort
Hyssopus officinalis L....Hyssop

Ichthyomethia Piscipula (L.) Kuntze....Jamaica Dogwood
Ilex verticillata (L.) Gray....Black Alder
Illicium verum Hook. f....Star Anise
Indian Arrow Wood....Euonymus
Indian Bael....Bael Fruit
Indian Dye or Tumeric....Hydrastis
Indian Corn....Corn Silk
Indian Ginger....Canada Snakeroot
Indian Pink....Spigelia
Indian Sage....Eupatorium
Indian Senna....Senna (C. angustifolia)

Indian Tobacco....Lobelia
Indigo Weed....Baptisia
Iris....Blue Flag
Iris florentina L., I. germanica L., or I. pallida Lam....Orris Root
Irish Broom....Scoparius
Itchweed....Veratrum viride
Ivy Flower....Liverwort

Jacaranda Leaves....Caroba Leaves
Jacaranda procera (Willd.) Spr....Caroba Leaves
Jack-in-the-Pulpit....Indian Turnip
Jacob's Ladder....Abscess Root
Jamaica Pepper....Pimenta
Jamaica Sarsaparilla....Sarsaparilla (S. ornata)
Jamestown Weed....Stramonium
Jateorhiza palmata (Lam.) Miers....Calumba
Jaundice Berry....Barberry Bark
Java Pepper....Cubeb
Jerusalem Oak....American Wormseed
Jerusalem Cowslip....Lungwort
Jesuit's Bark....Cinchona
Jimson Weed....Stramonium
Juglans nigra L....Black Walnut
Juniperus Sabina L....Savin

Kalmia angustifolia L....Sheep Laurel
Kalmia latifolia L....Mountain Laurel
Kelp-ware....Fucus
Kernel Wort....Figwort
Knight's Spur....Larkspur Seed
Knot-root....Stone Root
Kombé Poison....Strophanthus
Kümmel....Caraway Seed

Lacinaria spicata (L.) Willd....Button Snakeroot
Lactuca canadensis L....Wild Lettuce
Lactuca sativa L....Lettuce
Lactuca virosa L....Lactucarium
Ladies' Glove or Finger....Digitalis
Lady's Purse....Shepherd's Purse
Lambkill....Sheep Laurel
Lance-leaved Greenbrier....Bamboo Brier Root
Larch....Tamarack Bark
Larix americana Michx. and L. laricina (Du Roi) Koch....Tamarack Bark
Lark's Claw....Larkspur Seed
Lavandula officinalis Chaix., L. vera DC., and L. spica L....Lavender Flowers
Lavose....Lovage
Leonurus Cardiaca L....Motherwort
Leopard's Bane....Arnica
Leptamnium virginianum L....Beech Drops
Leptilon canadense L....Fleabane
Levisticum officinale Koch....Lovage
Lignum vitae....Guaiac Wood
Lion's Tail or Ear....Motherwort
Lion's Tooth....Taraxacum
Lippia dulcis Trev....Lippia Mexicana
Liquorice....Glycyrrhiza
Liver Leaf....Liverwort
Liver Lily....Blue Flag
Lousewort....Staphisagria
Lycopus virginicus L....Bugle Weed

Macis....Mace
Mackerel Mint....Spearmint
Macrotys....Cimicifuga
Mad-dog Scullcap and Madweed....Scutellaria
Maderwort....Wormwood
Maize Smut....Ustilago maydis
Malabar Kino....Kino
Male Shield Fern....Male Fern
Mallotus philippinensis (Lam.) Muell....Kamala
Manacan....Manaca
Maranham Jaborandi....Pilocarpus (P. microphyllus)
Marrubium vulgare L....Horehound
Marsdenia Condurango (Triana) Reichb. f. Condurango
Marsh Trefoil....Menyanthes

Maryland Pink....Spigelia
Maryland Pink Root....Spigelia
May Apple....Podophyllum
Maypops....Passion Flower
May Thorn....Hawthorn Berries
Meadow Cabbage....Skunk Cabbage
Meadow Crocus....Colchicum
Meadow Saffron....Colchicum
Meconium....Opium
Mentha piperita L....Peppermint
Mentha spicata L....Spearmint
Mentha viridis L....Spearmint
Mercurio....Manaca
Mercury....Poison Oak
Methysticum....Kava
Mexican Sarsaparilla....Sarsaparilla (S. medica)
Mexican Tea....American Wormseed
Mezereon....Mezereum
Milfoil....Yarrow
Mingwort....Wormwood
Mitchella repens L....Squaw Vine
Monarda fistulosa L....Wild Bergamot
Monarda punctata L....Horsemint
Monkshood....Aconite
Mortification Root....Marshmallow
Mosquito Plant....Pennyroyal
Mountain Arnica or Tobacco....Arnica
Mountain Balm....Yerba Santa
Mountain Tea....Wintergreen
Mouth Root....Coptis
Myrica cerifera L....Bayberry Bark
Myrtle Flag....Calamus

Naked Ladies....Colchicum
Narrow Dock....Rumex
Narrow-leaved Laurel....Sheep Laurel
Nepeta Cataria L....Catnep
New Granada Rhatany....Krameria (K. Ixina)
Nicotiana Tabacum L....Tobacco
Night Willow-herb....Evening Primrose
Northern Pine....White Pine Bark
Northern Prickly Ash Bark
....Xanthoxylum (X. americanum)
Nosebleed....Yarrow
Nubian Senna....Senna (C. acutifolia)
Nymphaea advena Soland....Yellow Pond Lily

Oats....Avena sativa
Old Man....Rosemary
Old Man's Beard....Chionanthus
Olive Spurge....Mezereum
Onagra biennis (L.) Scop....Evening Primrose
Opium Lettuce....Lactucarium
Orange Milkweed....Asclepias
Orange Root....Asclepias
Ordeal Bean....Physostigma
Oregon Grape....Berberis
Ourouparia Gambier (Hunter) Baill....Gambis
Ox Eye....Adonir

Pale Catechu....Gambir
Pale Purple Cone-flower....Echinacea
Palma Christi....Castor
Panama Bark....Quillaja
Panax quinquefolium L. and other species
of Panax....Ginseng
Papaver somniferum L. and variety album DC..Opium
Pappoose Root....Caulophyllum
Para Rhatany....Krameria
Pasque Flower....Pulsatilla
Passiflora incarnata L....Passion-Flower
Passion Vine....Passion-Flower
Paullinia Cupana Kunth....Guarana
Paul's Betony....Bugle Weed
Pencil Flower....Stylosanthes
Penthorum sedoides L....Virginia Stonecrop
Pepo....Pumpkin Seed
Pepper Turnip....Indian Turnip
Pepper-wood....Xanthoxylum

Pepperidge-bush....Barberry
Pernambuco Jaborandi....Pilocarpus (P. Jaborandi)
Persio....Cudbear
Peruvian Bark....Cinchona
Peruvian Rhatany....Krameria
Petroselinum sativum Hoffm....Parsley
Pheasant's Eye....Adonis
Phorandendron flavescens (Pursh.) Nutt....Mistletoe
Pick-pocket....Shepherd's Purse
Picramnia species (Undetermined)....Cascara Amarga
Picrasma excelsa (Swartz) Planch...Quassia (Jamaica)
Pigeon Berry....Poke Berries
Pill-bearing Spurge....Euphorbia pilulifera
Pilot Weed....Rosinweed Root
Pimpernel Root....Saxifrage
Pimpinella Anisum L....Anise
Piney....Peony
Piper....Black Pepper
Piper angustifolium R. and Pav....Matico
Piper nigrum L....Black Pepper
Piscidia....Jamaica Dogwood
Plantago major L....Plantain Leaves
Pocan....Phytolacca
Pockwood....Guaiac Wood
Poison Nut....Nux Vomica
Poison Hemlock....Conium
Poison Ivy....Poison Oak
Poison Parsley....Conium
Poison Vine....Poison Oak
Polar Plant....Rosinweed Root
Polecat Weed....Skunk Cabbage
Polemonium reptans L....Abscess Root
Polygala Senega L....Senega
Polygonatum biflorum (Walt.) Ell. and
P. commutatum (R. and S.) Dietr....Solomon's Seal
Polygonum Hydropiper Michx., and P.
punctatum Ell....Water Pepper
Polymnia uvedalia L....Bearsfoot
Polytrichum juniperinum Hedw....Haircap Moss
Populus balsamifera (L.) and
P. nigra (L.)....Balm of Gilead Buds
Populus tremuloides Michx....White Poplar Bark
Prairie Anemone....Pulsatilla
Premna taitensis DC. and Raphidophora
vitiensis Hassk....Tonga
Primwort....Evening Primrose
Prince's Pine....Chimaphila
Prunus Persica (L.) Seibold and Zucc....Peach Leaves
Prunus serotina Ehrh....Wild Cherry
Ptelea trifoliata L....Wafer Ash
Pterocarpus Marsupium Roxb....Kino
Pukeweed....Lobelia
Pulmonaria officinalis L....Lungwort
Punica Granatum L....Pomegranate
Purging Buckthorn....Buckthorn Berries
Purple Angelica....Angelica
Purple Boneset....Queen of the Meadow
Purple Cone Flower....Echinacea
Purple Crocus....Colchicum
Purvain....Verbena
Pussy Willow....Black Willow

Quack Grass....Triticum
Quaker Buttons....Nux Vomica
Queen's Delight and Queen's Root....Stillingia
Quercitron Oak....Black Oak Bark
Quercus infectoria Oliver and other species....Galls
Quercus tinctoria Bartram and Q.
velutina Lam....Black Oak Bark
Quickens....Triticum
Quickset....Hawthorn Berries
Quitch Grass....Triticum

Raccoon Berry....Podophyllum
Ragwort....Senecio
Rain Berry....Buckthorn Berries
Rattlebush....Baptisia
Rattleroot or Rattle Top....Cimicifuga

Rattlesnake Bean.....Cedron Seed
Rattlesnake's Master
.....Water Eryngo and Button Snakeroot
Red Bark.....Cinchona, Red
Red Gum Tree.....Red Gum
Red Indigo.....Cudbear
Red Puccoon.....Sanguinaria
Red Root.....Jersey Tea Root
Rhamnus Frangula L.....Frangula
Rich Weed.....Stone Root
Ricinus communis L.....Castor Bean
Robin's Rye.....Haircap Moss
Roccella species DeCandolle or other lichens..Cudbear
Rock Rose.....Helianthemum
Rocky Mountain Grape.....Berberis
Roman Wormwood.....Ragweed
Rose Apple.....Jambul Seed
Rose Pink.....American Centaury
Rosin Rose.....Johnswort
Rosmarinus officinalis L.....Rosemary
Rottlera.....Kamala
Round-leaved Cornel.....Cornus Circinata
Round-leaved Dogwood.....Cornus Circinata
Rubus strigosus Michx.....Raspberry Leaves
Rum Cherry.....Wild Cherry
Rumex Acetosella L.....Sheep Sorrel
Ruta graveolens L.....Rue
Rye Smut.....Ergot

Sabadilla.....Cevadilla
Sabbatia angularis (L.) Pursh.....American Centaury
Sabina.....Savin
Sacred Bark.....Cascara Sagrada
Salix nigra Marsh.....Black Willow
Salt-rheum Weed.....Balmony
Sang.....Ginseng
Santalum album L.....Sandalwood
Santonica.....Levant Wormseed
Savanilla Rhatany.....Krameria Ixina L.
Saxifrax.....Sassafras Bark
Scarlet Berry.....Bittersweet
Scarlet Sumach.....Rhus Glabra
Scented or Parsley Fern.....Tansy
Scilla.....Squill
Scoke.....Phytolacca
Scotch Broom.....Scoparius
Scrofula Plant.....Figwort
Scrophularia nodosa L.....Figwort
Sealwort.....Solomon's Seal
Sea Onion.....Squill
Sea Parsley.....Lovage
Seneca Root.....Senega
Serpentary.....Serpentaria
Seven Barks.....Hydrangea
Seville Orange.....Bitter Orange Peel
Shield Fern.....Male Fern
Shrubby Trefoil.....Wafer Ash
Silphium laciniatum L.....Rosinweed Root
Silver-leaf Poplar.....White Poplar Bark
Simaba Cedron (R. Br.) Planch.....Cedron Seed
Simpler's Joy.....Verbena
Skunk Weed.....Skunk Cabbage
Sleeping Nightshade.....Belladonna
Small-leaved Jaborandi...Pilocarpus (P. microphyllus)
Small Solomon's Seal.....Solomon's Seal
Small Spikenard.....American Sarsaparilla
Small Yellow Ladies' Slipper
.....Cypripedium (C. parviflorum)
Smilax lanceolata L.....Bamboo Brier Root
Smilax medica Cham. and Sch..Sarsaparilla (Mexican)
Smilax officinalis Kunth.....Sarsaparilla (Honduras)
Smilax ornata Hooker f.....Sarsaparilla (Jamaica)
Smooth Alder.....Tag Alder
Smooth Sumach.....Rhus Glabra
Smyrna Galls.....Galls
Snake-head.....Balmony
Snake Weed.....Serpentaria
Snapping Hazel.....Hamamelis
Snagrel.....Serpentaria

Socotrine Aloes.....Aloes
Solanum Dulcamara L.....Bittersweet
Somali Myrrh.....Myrrh
Sour Grass.....Sheep Sorrel
Southern Prickly Ash Bark
.....Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis
Southern Sarsaparilla.....Bamboo Brier Root
Spanish Chamomile.....Pellitory
Spanish Fly.....Cantharides
Sparagus.....Asparagus Root
Sparrow-grass.....Asparagus Root
Spathyema foetida (L.) Raf.....Skunk Cabbage
Spatterdock.....Yellow Pond Lily
Sperage.....Asparagus Root
Spignet.....Aralia
Spike Lavender.....Lavender Flowers
Spindle Tree.....Euonymus
Spoonwood.....Mountain Laurel
Spruce Pine.....White Pine Bark
Spurge Olive or Flax.....Mezereum
Squaw Bush.....Viburnum Opulus
Squaw Mint.....Pennyroyal
Squaw Root.....Caulophyllum
Squaw Weed.....Senecio
Squirrel Corn.....Corydalis
St. Benedict's Thistle.....Blessed Thistle
St. Ignatius Bean.....Ignatia Bean
Staff Vine.....False Bittersweet
Stag-bush.....Viburnum Prunifolium
Staggerweed.....Larkspur Seed
Star-bloom.....Spigelia
Stickwort.....Agrimony
Stinging Nettle.....Urtica
Stinking Poke or Hellebore.....Skunk Cabbage
Stone Oak.....Quercus
Strychnos Ignatii Berg.....Ignatia Bean
Strychnos Nux-vomica L.....Nux Vomica
Styrax Benzoin Dryand.....Benzoin
Succory.....Chicory
Surinam Quassia.....Quassia
Swallowwort.....Silkweed
Swamp Cabbage.....Skunk Cabbage
Swamp Dogwood.....Wafer Ash
Swamp Hellebore.....Veratrum Viride
Sweet Root.....Abscess Root
Sweet Brake.....Male Fern
Sweet Bugle.....Bugle Weed
Sweet Cumin.....Anise
Sweet Rush.....Calamus
Sweet Golden Rod.....Golden Rod
Sweet-scented Water Lily.....White Pond Lily
Sweet-scented Sumach.....Rhus aromatica
Sweet Wood.....Glycyrrhiza
Swertia Chirayita (Roxb.) Ham.....Chirata
Symphytum officinale L.....Comfrey

Tabacum.....Tobacco
Tacamahac.....Balm of Gilead Buds
Tailed Pepper.....Cubeb
Tall Lettuce.....Wild Lettuce
Tallow Shrub.....Bayberry Bark
Tampico Sarsaparilla.....Sarsaparilla (S. medica)
Tanacetum vulgare L.....Tansy
Tan-bark Tree.....Hemlock Bark
Tarira (undetermined).....Cascara Amarga
Tassel Weed.....Ragweed
Terra Japonica.....Gambir
Tetter Berry.....White Bryony
Tetter-wort.....Garden Celandine
Texas Snakeroot.....Serpentaria (A. reticulata)
Texas Sarsaparilla.....Yellow Parilla
Thea sinensis L.....Camellia
Thistle Saffron.....American Saffron
Thornapple.....Stramonium
Thoroughwort.....Eupatorium
Three-leaved Ivy.....Poison Oak
Thymus vulgaris L.....Thyme
Tick Weed.....Pennyroyal
Tinnevelly Senna.....Senna (C. angustifolia)

Toluifera Balsamum L.	Tolu
Tonco and Tonga Bean	Tonka Bean
Tonquin Bean	Tonka Bean
Toothache Tree	Xanthoxylum
Touch and Heal	Johnswort
Toywort	Shepherd's Purse
Trailing Arbutus	Gravel Plant
Trailing Sumach	Poison Oak
Tree Primrose	Evening Primrose
Trilisa odoratissima (Walt.) Cass	Deer's Tongue
Trinity Herb	Liverwort
Trumpet Milkweed	Wild Lettuce
Trumpet Weed	Queen of the Meadow
Tsuga canadensis (L.) Carr	Hemlock Bark
Turkestan Wormseed	Levant Wormseed
Turtle-bloom and Turtle-head	Balmony
Unkum	Senecio
Upland Sumach	Rhus Glabra
Urginea maritima (L.) Baker	Squill
Uvedalia	Bearsfoot
Vanilla Cactus	Cactus Grandiflorus
Vanilla Leaf	Deer Tongue
Velvet Plant	Verbascum
Venus-hair	Maiden Hair
Vera Cruz Sarsaparilla	Sarsaparilla (S. medica)
Veronica virginica L.	Leptandra
Vine Maple	Yellow Parilla
Vinegar Tree	Rhus Glabra
Viola tricolor L.	Pansy
Virginia Snakeroot	Serpentaria (A. Serpentaria)
Wake Robin	Indian Turnip
Water Flag	Blue Flag
Water Shamrock	Menyanthes
Waxberry and Waxmyrtle	Bayberry Bark
Weeping Spruce	Hemlock Bark
Weymouth Pine	White Pine Bark
Whiskey Cherry	Wild Cherry
White Cedar	Thuja
White Chamomile	Chamomile, Roman
White Cornel	Cornus
White Dogwood	Jamaica Dogwood
White Flag	Orris Root
White Oak	Quercus
White Saunders	Sandalwood
White Thorn	Hawthorn Berries
White Walnut	Juglans
Wicky	Sheep Laurel
Wild Bryonia	White Bryony
Wild Hyssop	Verbena
Wild Jessamine	Gelsemium
Wild Lemon	Podophyllum
Wild Opium	Wild Lettuce
Wild Orange	Bitter Orange Peel
Wild Sarsaparilla	American Sarsaparilla
Wild Snowball	Jersey Tea Root
Wild Woodbine	Gelsemium
Wind Root	Asclepias
Wing Seed	Wafer Ash
Winterberry	Black Alder
Winter Bloom	Hamamelis Leaves
Winter Clover	Squaw Vine
Witches' Pouches	Shepherd's Purse
Wolf-foot	Bugle Weed
Wolfsbane	Aconite
Woody Nightshade	Bittersweet
Worm Weed	Spigelia
Wymote	Marshmallow
Yellow Cinchona	Cinchona
Yellow Gentian Root	Gentian
Yellow Jessamine	Gelsemium
Yellow Leaf-cup	Bearsfoot
Yellow Moccasin-flower	Cypripedium
Yellow Peruvian Bark	Cinchona
Yellow Puccoon	Hydrastis
Yellow Root	Hydrastis or Xanthorrhiza
Yellow Sandalwood	Sandalwood
Yellow Wood	Xanthoxylum
Youthwort	Drosera
Zanthoxylum	Xanthoxylum

The first line of assayed and standardized fluid extracts was offered by Eli Lilly & Company. The difference between a fluid extract that has not been standardized and one that has is not always apparent on the label and never to the eye. Your protection lies in your specification of the Lilly label.

Common Infectious Diseases

	Incubation Period	Day of Illness Eruption Appears	Eruption Begins to Disappear	Period of Contagiousness	Usual Temperature	Blood Count
Chicken-pox (Varicella)	10 to 16 days	1st day. Appears in successive crops	4th day	Until scabs are gone	100-102	Practically normal
Small-pox (Variola)	10 to 14 days	2nd to 4th	11th or 12th	Until scabs are gone	102-104 at onset	W. b. c. increase during pustulation. R. b. c. markedly decrease
Measles (Rubeola)	7 to 14 days Usually 11 days	1st to 7th Usually 3rd	5th to 7th	7 days after rash disappears	100-103	Practically normal
German Measles (Rubella)	7 to 21 days Usually 14 to 18	2nd to 4th	4th to 7th	7 days after rash disappears	99-101	Practically normal
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)	1 to 7 days Usually 2 to 4	2nd day	5th day	About six weeks	101-104	W. b. c. increase before rash 10,000 to 40,000 R. b. c. slightly decrease
Diphtheria	2 to 7 days			Until culture is negative	100-102	W. b. c. 10,000-15,000 R. b. c. increase
Whooping Cough (Pertussis)	7 to 14 days			Worse in early stages. Less thereafter	Slightly elevated	Leucocytosis with high lymphocytosis
Mumps (Epidemic Parotitis)	12 to 26 days Usually 17 to 21	Swelling appears on 4th day	Swelling disappears in 7 to 10 days	1 week after swelling disappears	Slightly elevated; occasionally 103	Slight leucocytosis
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (Acute Meningitis, Spotted Fever)	Uncertain; usually stated as 2 to 21 days	Petechia 1st or 2nd day, when present. Erythema may occur at any time		Until culture from nose and throat is negative	100-104	W. b. c. 10,000 to 45,000
Infantile Spinal Paralysis (Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis)	About 3 to 10 days			2 to 3 weeks	99-104; average 102	Slight leucocytosis
Typhoid Fever	7 to 21 days Usually 10 to 15	7th day	21st day	Indefinite	100-103	W. b. c. and R. b. c. diminished

These figures and statements are indicative, not absolute.

Data Concerning Infants and Children

(Measurements are averages for male children)

Age	Weight in Pounds	Height in Inches	Circumference of Head	Circumference of Chest	
At birth	7.2	20.	13.9	13.4	
1 week	6.8				
2 weeks	7.4				
3 weeks	8.				
1 month	8.5	20.5	14.5	13.8	
2 months	10.5				Posterior fontanel closed.
3 months	12.5				
4 months	14.				
5 months	15.				
6 months	16.	25.4	17.	16.5	Two lower incisor teeth erupt. Child sits alone.
7 months	17.				
8 months	18.				Four upper incisors erupt.
9 months	18.7				Child stands.
10 months	19.5				
11 months	20.4				
1 year	21.	29.	18.	18.	Child walks. Two lower incisors and four anterior molars erupt at 12 to 15 months.
2 years	27.	32.5	18.9	19.	Anterior fontanel closes at 18 months. Four canine teeth erupt at 18 to 24 months.
3 years	32.	35.	19.3	20.1	Four posterior molars erupt at 24 to 30 months.
4 years	36.	38.	19.7	20.7	
5 years	41.2	41.7	20.5	21.5	
6 years	45.	44.	20.7	23.2	First molars of permanent set erupt.

Definitions of Biological Terms

Acquired Immunity—See Immunity.

Active Immunity—See Immunity.

Agglutinins—Substances formed in the blood as a result of infection or inoculation which are capable of causing agglutination or clumping of the bacteria corresponding to the infecting organism or injected organism (bacterial vaccine). Example—Agglutination test for typhoid fever (Widal Reaction).

Agglutination—The phenomenon resulting from the interaction between the homologous immune serum and the bacterial cells. Clinically, the most frequent use of the agglutination reaction is in the diagnosis of typhoid fever. Similarly in paratyphoid fever, the diagnosis can frequently be made by agglutination, also in dysentery. In pneumonia, agglutination of the pneumococcus isolated from the sputum of the patient with the homologous serum has become of great importance in determining the type of organism.

Anaphylaxis—By anaphylaxis is meant the changed physiological state of the body following the first injection of some substance (protein) which manifests itself in a train of apparently harmful reactions when a second injection of the same protein is made after a definite interval. Anaphylaxis is ordinarily and most easily thought of as a state of increased susceptibility, hypersensitiveness or intolerance to a given substance. See Serum Sickness.

Antianaphylaxis—Antianaphylaxis is the state of immunity or decreased susceptibility which succeeds the anaphylactic state. It may be induced by giving a second dose (anaphylactic dose) of the protein before the end of the anaphylactic incubation period or by giving a few small doses at short intervals (desensitization) before administering the desired large dose.

Antibodies—The reaction bodies or products supplied by the cells and fluids of the body as the result of bacterial invasion or inoculation. These bodies exert a specific antagonistic action on the substance or bacteria under whose influence they were formed. Antibodies are classified according to their action upon bacteria or their toxins as agglutinins, precipitins, lysins, opsonins, antitoxins, etc.

Although other substances than bacteria or bacterial products incite antibody production in the body, and therefore, the function is not always a protective one against infectious diseases, in biological therapy, we are particularly concerned with the phenomenon of antibody formation against the disease producing microörganisms. See definitions under separate heads.

Antigen—There is a large group of substances of animal and vegetable origin (protein) which call forth specific reacting factors (See Antibodies) when injected into animals. The response of the body to these substances is dependent upon their reaching the interior of the body in an unchanged condition. For this reason, injection into or under the skin, into a vein or a serous cavity (peritoneal cavity) is followed by a production of the reaction bodies (antibodies). These substances, which are capable of producing antibodies, have been called antigens. For each variety of antigen, there is a specific mechanism called into play for its disposal in the body.

Antitoxin—Specific poison-neutralizing antibodies, which confer immunity or resistance by rendering innocuous the toxins of bacteria: diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin. See Antibodies.

Areolar Tissue—Connective tissue, made up largely of interlacing fibers.

Arthritis—Inflammation of the joints.

Aseptic Technic—A method of procedure which will prevent infection.

Attenuation—The process of weakening or making less virulent the toxicity of a virus or microörganism.

Autolysis—Disintegration or destruction of bacteria by treating them with salt solution, ether, chloroform, alcohol, etc., theoretically to remove toxic substances, or substances which prevent the bacteria being rapidly digested by the white blood cells (leucocytes).

Autolysates—The disintegration or dissolution products of dead bacteria. See Autolysis.

Bactericidin—An antibody in the blood serum which destroys bacteria.

Bacteriolysin—An antibody concerned in promoting dissolution of bacteria.

Deltoid Muscle—The muscle at the middle of the outer side of the humerus (bone of the upper arm). Injections of bacterial vaccines are usually made at the insertion of the deltoid muscle, that is, at its tendinous attachment to the bone.

Desiccated—Dried.

Detoxicating or Disintoxicating—Causing or associated with loss of toxicity.

Endotoxin—The toxin bound up in the bacterial bodies and only set free when the bacteria are disintegrated.

Epidemic—An infectious disease attacking many people in any given region at the same time.

Epidemiological—Epidemiology—The sum total of what is known regarding epidemics.

Etiologic or Etiological—Pertaining to etiology or causes of disease.

Etiology—The study or theory of causation of disease.

Exotoxin—See Toxin.

Filterable Virus—A virus which will pass through the pores of a filter.

Gluteal Region—The region of the buttocks.

Gynecological—Pertaining to gynecology, that branch of medicine and surgery which treats of woman's constitution and diseases.

Heterogeneous—Of dissimilar nature.

Homogeneous or Homologous—Of similar nature, structure or situation.

Immunity—The human body is in constant contact with bacteria, many harmless, some capable of producing disease. The reactions occurring between the body and these disease-producing organisms are for the most part unappreciated by the host, for the reason that the body possesses a power which enables it to destroy the organisms before thay have an opportunity to elaborate their poisons in sufficient quantities to produce the symptoms of illness peculiar to each infectious disease. This power we commonly speak of as resistance, and when it is especially marked, it is called immunity. The converse of immunity is susceptibility.

For example: Most people have harbored the germs of tuberculosis in their bodies, yet not all have developed the disease, because destruction of the tubercle bacilli was accomplished before growth and elaboration of their harmful products could result in an actual infection. In the so-called susceptible individual, this destruction would not occur and a foothold would be gained by the bacilli and tuberculosis would follow.

No immunity is absolute or perfect, and when there has occurred a massive invasion of organisms; continuous exposure to infection or exposure to organisms of unusual virulence; or when there is from some cause or other a lowered general body resistance, infection may take place. Thus a person may escape an infectious disease during one epidemic and succumb to it in a later epidemic. This has been witnessed in the outbreak of children's diseases in the army camps, measles, etc.; and in the occasional attack of typhoid fever after vaccination against the typhoid organism.

Immunity, Acquired—An increased tolerance or resistance attained as the result of an attack of an infectious disease itself, is called a naturally acquired immunity. When immunity is produced by some kind of treatment with either an attenuated form or a sublethal quantity of the causative agents of the disease, or its products, it is called an artificially acquired immunity.

Immunity, Active—That process by which protective factors against a given infection are stimulated to production in the body is called active immunization, and the resulting body state or condition, active immunity.

Immunity, Natural—There are some species and races of animals that are never spontaneously affected by some of the infectious diseases to which others are victims. For example—man is the only animal affected by syphilis and gonorrhea; he is not usually attacked by chicken cholera. Also, within the same race or species, an epidemic sweeping through a section will attack many individuals, while others escape entirely, although subjected to practically the same exposure. Such resistance, whether an attribute of species, race, or individual, is spoken of as natural immunity. Unlike the active immunity, it cannot be passively transferred and is therefore supposed to be due to a fundamental cellular difference.

Immunity, Passive—A process by which the blood serum of an animal which has been actively immunized against an infection is injected into another animal, carrying with it the specific antibodies by which protection is conferred. The individual thus injected is passively protected, that is to say, his body cells have not participated in the production of these antibodies. It is an out-and-out gift to him. Such an immunity may be bestowed upon a person when there is no infection present—the prophylactic injection of diphtheria antitoxin; or, it may be bestowed in the presence of the infection, when the body is not able to meet the emergency rapidly enough, or is overwhelmed by the disease—as in the administration of antitoxin during diphtheria.

It may be thought of in the following illustrative manner: a man in the stress of circumstances, doing the very best he can, may not be able to make both ends meet financially. He and his family must suffer accordingly; and so, to tide him over his temporary embarrassment, he is given by some kind friend sufficient funds to meet the emergency.

Immunizing—See Prophylactic.

Incubation—The period between the implanting of an infection and its first symptoms.

Infection—The successful invasion and growth of one or more species of bacteria in the tissues of the body.

Infectious Disease—A disease in which the successful invasion and growth of one or more species of organisms is marked by a struggle between the body tissues and the invaders, the local and systemic manifestations of the activities of the two constituting the disease.

Injection—The act of placing a substance into a part or tissue; literally, to "throw into."

Innocuous (Innoxious)—Harmless.

Inoculum—The substance or material to be inoculated or injected.

Inoculate—Originally meant to insert a virus or poison into a wound or abrasion of the skin (scratch) to communicate a disease. See Smallpox in text. At the present time it is used in the sense of injecting.

In Situ—In the natural or normal place.

Intramuscular Injection—An injection into a muscle.

Intraspinal Injection—An injection into the spinal canal, under the dura. See Subdural Injection.

Intravenous Injection—Injection into a vein.

In Vitro—Reactions occurring outside the body, in the test tube, etc.

In Vivo—Reactions occurring in the body.

Lethal Dose—A fatal dose.

Leucocytes—The white blood cells, consisting of a colorless granular mass of matter, having movement, which enables them to flow about any foreign particles with which they may come in contact. They are thus able to take up and digest bacteria, either those already killed by the body fluids or even the living ones. See Phagocytosis.

Leucocytosis—An increase in the normal number of leucocytes, observed in many infectious diseases. The leucocytes have been termed the standing army of the body fluids, because in the presence of an infection or attack by bacteria, they hasten to the site of infection and assist in destroying the infectious agent.

Lysins—The specific antibodies which bring about the dissolution of the antigens, bacteria, etc. See Antibodies.

Media—Specially prepared materials suitable for the artificial growth of bacteria.

Metabolism—The processes by which living cells or organs convert their food into growth and waste products.

Mixed Infection—Infection with two or more species of microörganisms.

Mixed Vaccine—A vaccine composed of two or more species of microörganisms.

Multivalent Vaccine—A vaccine composed of two or more strains of the same organism: Pneumococcus Vaccine, composed of Types I, II and III of the pneumococcus. See Polyvalent Vaccine.

Natural, Immunity —See Immunity.

Nonspecific Effects or Reactions — Pertaining to temperature and leucocytic response and the mobilization of ferments, etc. See also Specific.

Obstetrical—Referring to that branch of medicine and surgery which deals with pregnancy and child birth.

Opsonins—Substances existing in the body fluids which are capable of rendering bacteria more susceptible to phagocytosis (devouring and digestion of bacteria by the phagocytes or scavengers of the body). See Antibodies.

Origin of Antibodies — Antibodies are probably formed anywhere in the body, according to Zinsser, although the locality where the antigen is concentrated will determine very largely the area of production. Other authors state that they are formed chiefly in the blood-forming organs. See Antibodies.

Passive Immunity—See Immunity.

Pathogenic—Giving origin or rise to disease.

Pathogens—Bacteria giving rise to disease.

Pathologic—Pertaining to that branch of medicine which treats of the essential nature of disease and the structural and functional changes produced by disease.

Peripheral—Situated at or near the surface.

Phagocytosis—The destruction of microörganisms by the phagocytes of the body. Phagocytes are the cells which envelop and absorb microörganisms (eating cells.) They are of two varieties, the fixed cells of the connective tissue and the motile cells (cells having movement), leucocytes of the blood. Phagocytosis is facilitated by specific antibodies known as opsonins, which prepare the microörganisms for the quicker and better digestion by the phagocytes.

Plasma—The liquid portion of the blood with the clot ferment (fibrinogen) still present. Plasma is used in the preparation of the antitoxins (diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins).

Polyvalent Vaccine—A vaccine composed of two or more strains of an organism. See Multivalent Vaccine.

Potency—Strength or power of activity of a product.

Precipitins—Bodies formed in the blood serum of animals on treatment with bacterial cultures, blood serum or some foreign protein capable of stimulating antibody formation. They possess the property to precipitate the bacteria of the variety of the culture injected. See Antibodies.

Proteid or Protein—A group of nitrogenous compounds widely distributed in the animal and vegetable world, and forming the characteristic constituents of the tissues and fluids of the body. They all contain nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and sulphur.

Proteolytic—Effecting the digestion of proteins.

Puerperal Sepsis—The "blood poisoning" or infection (usually due to the streptococcus) following child birth.

Pustular—Pertaining to the nature of pustules, a small inflammatory elevation of the skin (pimple) containing pus (matter.)

Pyogenic Microörganisms—Organisms capable of producing pus.

Resistance—See Immunity.

Retrogression—Retracing a former course, in disease, a relapse.

Salpingitis—Inflammation of the oviducts or Fallopian tubes.

Scapula—The shoulder blade, the region of the scapula, is sometimes selected for the subcutaneous injection of biological products.

Sepsis—Poisoning by bacterial products, or putrefactive products.

Septicemia—A morbid condition, in which the symptoms are produced because of the presence of microörganisms in the blood, literally poisoned blood.

Serum—The clear amber fluid of the blood minus the cellular elements, which separate in the clotting process.

Serum Immune—A serum which is obtained from an animal (usually the horse) which has been actively immunized against a given infection. It contains antibodies.

Serum Normal — A serum obtained from normal healthy animals, which, previous to the bleeding, have not been subjected to active immunization of any kind.

Serum Rash—See Serum Sickness.

Serum Sickness—The symptoms of anaphylaxis which follow the injection of a serum product. As a rule, the manifestations are mild and without danger, although sufficiently frequent to call for study and attempts to prevent them. The most common and striking symptom is the urticarial rash (hives). Joint pains are usually associated with the rash, and there is some fever. There may be some constitutional disturbance. Serum sickness may occur after the primary dose of serum, but usually, it takes place after the second dose which has been administered after a definite period. Zinsser is authority for the statement that there have been no fatal cases after the second injection, although the symptoms assume at times an alarmingly serious aspect. A few cases of immediate death have been reported as occurring after the first injection of serum. In the ordinary "first injection" cases, the symptoms usually appear in from one to twelve days: after the second injection, this period may be shortened, the symptoms appearing in from one to five days, and the local and general reactions are usually more marked than those following the first injection cases. There may be what is termed an "immediate reaction" with onset of symptoms in the first twenty-four hours, or the "accelerated reaction" appearing in from five to seven days. Both reactions may be observed in the same person, the accelerated reaction coming on after the subsidence of the immediate reaction symptoms.

Since it appears to be the foreign protein in the serum which is responsible for the anaphylactic symptoms, the question arises whether or not similar conditions may be observed after the administration of bacterial protein in the vaccines. The consensus of opinion and experience is that there is indeed very little danger, although the possibilities cannot be disregarded.

Specific Effects—Pertaining, in biological therapy, to the production of antibodies for a given bacterial protein, and the part played by these antibodies in establishing immunity. See also Nonspecific.

Spores—The resting state of microörganisms; the spore being really a reproductive part, when conditions are favorable to growth. For example, there is found in dirt and manure, the spores of the tetanus bacillus, and when these enter the body tissues through deep, penetrating wounds, where growth conditions are optimal for the bacillus, reproduction takes place.

Subcutaneous Injection—Injection under the skin.

Subdural Injection—Injection under the dura-mater or outermost of the three membranes (meninges) of the brain or spinal cord.

Sublethal Dose—A dose not causing death.

Suppurating—Producing pus.

Toxin—The soluble products of bacterial growth, whereby their harmful effects on the body tissues and organs are exerted. A bacterial product is classified as a toxin, only if it incites a neutralizing "antitoxin" in the serum of an immunized animal.

Vaccines—Bacterial suspensions used for purposes of active immunization. They are not serums.

Virus—Any animal poison, but especially one which is capable of transmitting a disease, like smallpox virus or rabies virus. The term, in biological therapy, signifies a living vaccine, and refers to smallpox vaccine virus and rabies virus. In each instance, the virus which has never been isolated comprises the specific cause of the disease. The media in which they operate in the human body are the lymph of the smallpox pustules and the nerve tissue respectively.

Definitions of Medical Terms

Acronarcotic—A drug which is both acrid and narcotic: Sanguinaria, Veratrum, Aconite.

Adjuvant—A drug which assists the action of another to which it is added: Elixir Lactated Pepsin.

Alterative—An agent that favorably modifies general morbid processes without exerting a demonstrable influence upon any particular organ: Arsenic, Iodides and Mercury, Succus Alterans, Syrup Ferrous Iodide, Iodo-Vitellin, Solution Potassium Arsenite, Thyroid Glands.

Anesthetic—A drug used to abolish sensation:
General—Ether, Nitrous Oxide, Chloroform (Ampoules No. 35, Chloroform, 30 Gm.)
Local—Ethyl Chloride, Cocaine (Local Anesthetic Solution, Buckley), Anesthesin.

Analeptic—An agent which will restore health after illness.

Analgesic—A drug which relieves pain: Opium and its alkaloids (Morphine, Codeine), Hyoscine, Acetanilid, Phenacetin, Antipyrin.

Analgic—See Analgesic.

Anhidrodic—An agent which lessens the secretion of sweat: Atropine, Agaracin.

Anodyne—A drug which relieves pain: Opium and derivatives, Belladonna, Atropine, Bromides, Cannabis.

Antacid—A drug used to neutralize acids or acidity: Milk of Magnesia, Lime Water, Carbonates, Ammonia.

Antalkaline—A drug which neutralizes alkalies or alkalinity: Acids Hydrochloric, Nitric, Acetic, etc.

Antiarthritic—See Antipodagric.

Antiasthmatic—A drug which tends to relieve or prevent asthma: Morphine and Atropine, Potassium Nitrate, Chloroform, Papaverine, Suprarenal products, Potassium Iodide, Calcium Lactate.

Anthelmintic—A drug used to expel intestinal worms:
Those used to expel hookworms—Oil of Chenopodium, Thymol, Eucalyptol, Betanaphthol.
Those used to expel Ascaris-lumbricoides (roundworm)—Oil Chenopodium, Santonin, Spigelia.
Those used to expel tapeworms—Aspidium, Pomegranate, Kamala.
Those used against thread or pinworms—Quassia Infusion, Turpentine, Quinine.

Antiblennorrhagic—Used in prevention or treatment of gonorrhea: Silver Salts (Lunargen), Potassium Permanganate, Methylene Blue, Cocopaiba Compound, Coco-Santal Compound, Gonococcus Vaccines.

Antidysenteric—A drug used to check diarrhea: Milk of Bismuth, Tannin, Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac, Emetine, Ipuanine, Liquid Bismuth Compound, Tr. Opium Compound, N. F.

Antiemetic—A drug used to prevent emesis: Cerium Oxalate, Bismuth Subnitrate, Tablets Nausea, No. 2.

Antigalactic—A drug which lessens the secretion of milk: Atropine, Camphor.

Antilithic—An agent which prevents the deposit of urates, formation of urinary calculus or stone: Salicylates, Colchicine, Salicylate and Colchicine Compound (Rheumalgine).

Antiluetic—See Antisyphilitic.

Antilyssic—A treatment or remedy for rabies: Rabies Virus.

Antineuralgic—A drug used in treating neuralgia: Salicylates, Opium and derivatives, Acetanilid, Phenacetin, Quinine, Antipyrin, Liniments, Analgesic Balm, Pills Neuralgic, Tablets Neuralgic.

Antiperiodic (Antimalarial)—A drug used to combat malaria: Cinchona and its alkaloids, Coco-Quinine, Warburg's Tincture, Arsenic, Ampoules Quinine Dihydrochloride and also Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, Cordial Antiperiodic, Pills and Tablets Antimalarial.

Antiphlogistic—An agent used to prevent the progress of inflammation:
Internally—Aconite, Veratrum, Mercury.
Locally—Cold, Glycerin, Osmosum, Glyco-Ulmus.

Antipodagric—A drug used in treating gout: Colchicum, Salicylate and Colchicine Compound (Rheumalgine), Salicylates, Chloroxyl.

Antipruritic—A drug which relieves itching: Phenol, Alum, Salicylic Acid, Silver Nitrate.

Antipyretic—A drug which reduces fever: Aconite, Cinchona Alkaloids, Coco-Quinine, Acetanilid, Acetphenetidin, Antipyrin, Salicylates.

Antirheumatic—A drug used in treating rheumatism: Salicylates, Liquid Salicylate and Colchicine Compound (Rheumalgine), Chloroxyl, Acetyl-salicylic Acid (A. S. A. Tablets), Analgesic Balm.

Antiscorbutic—An agent effective against scurvy: Lime, Lemon or Orange Juice, Arsenic and Iron.

Antiseptic—A drug inhibiting bacterial growth: Corrosive Sublimate (Diamond Antiseptics), Boric Acid, Silver Salts (Lunargen), Thymol, Iogen Surgical Powder, Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic, Lilly's Dental Lotion, Acetoform, Formaseptol, Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic.

Antispasmodic—A drug which relieves convulsions or spasms: Bromides, Chloral, Valerian, Chloroform, Bromo-Solanum, Opium, Aspirols Amyl Nitrite, Compound Cerebral Sedative, Chlorodyne, Benzyl Benzoate.

Antisyphilitic—A drug used in treating syphilis: Arsenic (Salvarsan, Cacodylates), Mercury (Ampoules Mercuric Salicylate, Gray Oil, Corrosive Sublimate, Calomel and Mercurial Ointment, Calomel Unctules), Iodides, Alteratives (Stillingia, Sarsaparilla, Succus Alterans, Syrup Trifolium Compound).

Aperient—A mild laxative: Effervescent Sodium Phosphate.

Aphrodisiac—A drug used to stimulate sexual power: Nux Vomica, Damiana, Phosphorus.

Astringent—A drug which contracts or constringes tissues and lessens secretions: Alum, Silver Nitrate, Tannin, Zinc Sulphate, Fl. Ext. Catechu, Fl. Ext. Gambir, Tr. Kino, Tr. Ferric Chloride, Monsel's Solution, Glycerite of Tannic Acid.

Cardiac Sedative—A drug which reduces heart action or force: Aconite, Veratrum, Nitrites.

Cardiac Stimulant—A drug which stimulates the heart: Digitalis, Strophanthus, Caffeine, Camphor, Ouabain, Ammonia (Aspirols Ammonia and Aromatic Ammonia).

Carminative—A drug used to relieve colic, griping or flatulence: Volatile Oils—Cardamom, Fennel, Caraway, Anise; Syrup Laxative Carminative, Tablets Anodyne, Infant.

Cathartic—A drug used to produce evacuation of the bowels: Castor Oil, Compound Cathartic Pills, Cascara, Senna, Aloes, Tablets A. S. B. I. and C. (Pil Asbic), Tablets Ipelax.

Caustic—An agent capable of destroying the soft tissues of the body, producing a slough: Chromic Acid or other strong acids, strong alkalies, Silver Nitrate (Solvets Silver Nitrate), Alum, Arsenic.

Cholagogue—A drug which stimulates the flow of bile: Salicylates, Bile Salts (Sodium Glyco and Tauro-Cholate), (Tablets Sal-Cholate).

Counterirritant—An agent which produces superficial irritation and is used to counter the effect of an adjacent or deep-seated abnormal process: Cantharides, Mustard, Sinapsolin, Capsicum, Chloroform, Oil of Wintergreen, Analgesic Balm, Embrolin.

Demulcent—An agent used to soothe and protect inflamed tissues, particularly mucous membranes: Starch, Milk, Albumin, Glycerin, Ulmus (Glyco-Ulmus).

Detergent—A cleansing agent: Lilly's Liquid Soap, Ethereal Soap Solution, Soft Soap.

Diaphoretic—A drug which stimulates increased secretion from the sweat glands: Pilocarpine, Dover's Powder.

Digestant—A drug which aids digestion: Pepsin (Essence, Glycerite and Powdered), Pancreatin, Enzymatic Cordial.

Discutient—A drug which effects resolution or the disappearance of an exudation: Iodine, Ichthyol, Glycerin (Ichthyol-Iodine Compound, Osmosum, Glyco-Ulmus).

Disinfectant—An agent which destroys micro-organisms: Corrosive Sublimate (Diamond Antiseptic Tablets), Phenol (Phenolated Camphor), Cresol (Solution Cresol Compound, U. S. P., Kreseptol), Formaldehyde (Formaseptol, Formocresol), Pinuseptol.

Diuretic—A drug which increases kidney excretion: Squill, Digitalis, Caffeine, Theobromine, Potassium Acetate, Citrate or Bitartrate; Urodiuretic, Pill Asparagus Compound.

Drastic—A powerful and irritating purgative: Elaterin, Elaterium, Croton Oil, Jalap, Gamboge.

Ecbolics—See Oxytocics.

Emetic—A drug which produces vomiting: Apomorphine, Ipecac, Syrup Emetic, Zinc Sulphate, Mustard, Tartar Emetic, Tablets Emetic.

Emmenagogue—A drug used to produce or increase the menstrual flow: Apiol, Quinine, Ergot, Ergot-Apiol Compound, Cotton-Root Bark, Oils of Savin, Tansy, and Pennyroyal.

Emollient—A drug used externally to soften or soothe the skin: Zinc Stearate, Boric Acid, Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder, Talcum, Bismuth Subgallate, Bland Oils.

Epispastic—See Vesicant.

Escharotic—See Caustic.

Expectorant—A drug which promotes the secretion and excretion of mucus from the respiratory tract: Ipecac, Syrup Cephaeline Compound, Lobelia, Mentholated Expectorant, Ammonium Chloride, Apomorphine, Terpin Hydrate, Sedatussin.

Febrifuge—See Antipyretic.

Galactagogue—An agent which increases the secretion of milk: Malt Extract, Liquid Galactagogue.

Germicide—See Disinfectant.

Hemostatic—An agent to check hemorrhage: Hemagulen, Tannin, Epinephrin, Monsel's Solution.

Hydragogue Cathartic—A drug which produces copious watery stools: Elaterin, Elaterium, Jalap, Colocynth, Scammony, Magnesium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphate and Phosphate, Magnesium Citrate.

Hypnotic—A drug used to produce sleep: Opium, Chloral, Bromides, Paraldehyde, Acetoform, Cannabis, Hyoscine Hydrobromide, Chlorodyne, Compound Cerebral Sedative.

Irritant—A drug inducing irritation: Cantharides, Mustard, Croton Oil.

Laxative—A mild cathartic: Sulphur, Mineral Oil, Prepared Agar, Milk of Magnesia, Laxative Tablets.

Mydriatic—A drug which causes dilatation of the pupil: Atropine, Homatropine.

Myotic—A drug which causes contraction of the pupil: Eserine, Pilocarpine.

Narcotic—A drug which produces stupor or complete insensibility: Opium, Chloral, Cannabis.

Nerve Sedative—Chloral, Bromides, Bromo-Solanum, Brom-Vitellin, Opium, Belladonna, Henbane, Elixir Bromochloral Compound.

Nerve Stimulants—Nux Vomica, Strychnine, Caffeine.

Oxytocic—A drug which increases the expulsive power of the uterus: Ampoules Pituitary Extract, Ergot.

Parasiticide—A drug used to destroy parasites: Sulphur, Kerosene, Iodine, Betanaphthol, Mercury.

Purgative—A strong cathartic: Jalap, Colocynth, Elaterin, Croton Oil, Magnesium Sulphate, Podophyllum.

Pustulant—An irritant drug which produces pustules: Croton Oil.

Rubefacient—A drug which produces redness of the skin: Capsicum, Mustard, Turpentine, Embrolin, Liniment Rubefacient.

Somnifacient—See Hypnotic.

Soporific—See Hypnotic.

Stomachic—A drug used to stimulate the appetite and gastric secretions: Nux Vomica, Cinchona, Gentian.

Styptic—An agent which checks hemorrhage, when applied locally, by contracting the blood vessels: Alum, Tannic Acid, Monsel's Solution, Hydrastinine.

Sudorific—See Diaphoretic.

Taeniacide (Taeniafuge)—A drug used to expel tapeworms: Aspidium, Pomegranate.

Tonic—A drug which increases tone and vitality: Iron (Liquid Blaud, Ampoules Iron, Pyroferrine, Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine), Arsenic (Sol. Potassium Arsenite, Sodium Cacodylate), Nux Vomica, Gentian.

Vasomotor Depressant (Vaso-Dilator)—A drug which lowers arterial tension: Amyl Nitrite, Nitroglycerin, Veratrum, Aconite.

Vasomotor Stimulants (Vasoconstrictors)—A drug which increases arterial pressure: Epinephrin, Pituitary Extract, Ergot, Digitalis.

Vermifuge (Vermicide)—See Anthelmintic.

Vesicant—A drug which causes blistering: Cantharides, Croton Oil, Mustard.

Vulnerary—A drug that favors healing of wounds: Boric Acid, Iogen Surgical Powder, Alum Compound Powder and Ointment.

Freezable Goods

The following products may be injured by exposure to low temperature. A number of others will show partial freezing or crystallization but will return to their original state at ordinary room temperature. These are not damaged and are, therefore, omitted from this list—

Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.
Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.
Cocopaiba, Compound.
Coco-Santal Oil.
Coco-Santal, Compound.
Emulsion Lecithin.
Emulsion Petroleum with Hypophosphites.
Liquid Antiseptic Magnesia.
Liquid Bismuth, Compound.
Milk of Bismuth.
Milk of Magnesia.
Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P.

Index of Diseases With Remedies

In compiling this index the following works and authors were consulted:

Therapeusis of Internal Diseases, Forchheimer; Practical Treatment, Musser and Kelly; Principles and Practice of Medicine, Osler; Practical Therapeutics, Hare; Potter's Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease, Caille; Nervous Diseases, Organic and Functional, Starr; Diseases of the Throat, Shurly; Diseases of the Skin, Stelwagon; Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, Fischer; Diseases of the Eye, De Schweinitz; Modern Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Stevens; Materia Medica and Pharmacology, Culbreth; Materia Medica, Bastedo, and U. S. Pharmacopœia, Ninth Revision.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Abortion—

PREVENTIVE MEASURES—Perfect rest and use of opium; morphine; Fl. Ext. Viburnum Prunifolium; asafetida; Brom-Viburnum Compound (Femagen); Elixir Helonias, Compound; Elixir Uterine Sedative; Streptococcus or Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott) as prophylactics against infection.

Abscess—

ABORTIVE MEASURES—Tr. Iodine locally; Pills and Tablets Calcium Sulphide internally; also Staphylococcus, and Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccines hypodermatically. For rectal and pelvic abscesses—Coli Vaccine and Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott).

INTERNALLY—Liquid Blaud and combinations, and Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil plain and with Hypophosphites in the tuberculous.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Iron Arsenite, and Iron and Arsenic.

SURGICAL MEASURES—Drainage, antiseptic dressings—Iogen Surgical Powder, Phenolated Camphor, etc.

Acidity—See Gastric Hyperacidity.

Acidosis—

Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate; Tablets Potassium Bicarbonate; Tablets Calcium Lactate, Compound, Lankford; Effervescent Lithium and Potassium Carbonates, Alkaline.

Acne—

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct errors in diet, regulate menstrual function and bowels.

INTERNALLY—Calcium sulphide; iron and arsenic (Liquid Blaud and combinations); Cas-Cathartic; Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial; Pulvules Cascara, Compound.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Acne Mixed and Staphylococcus Vaccines; Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate.

LOCALLY—Steam the face. Use Antiseptic Soap Solution, Ethereal; Tr. Green Soap; remove blackheads; employ high frequency current. Sulphur in lotion or ointment is beneficial.

Acromegaly.

INTERNALLY — Organo-Therapy — Thyroid Glands Desiccated, U. S. P.; and pituitary extracts are indicated. Potassium iodide, mercury by inunction and arsenic have produced some benefit.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Pituitary Extract.

Treatment unsatisfactory.

Actinomycosis—

INTERNALLY—Potassium iodide.

LOCALLY—X-ray, Lugol's solution and solution of sodium iodide, and also copper sulphate.

SURGICAL—Incision if abscess occurs, with removal of necrotic tissue and antiseptic irrigations.

Addison's Disease—

Suprarenal glands, desiccated, U. S. P.; arsenic; iron; strychnine; cod liver oil (Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil) and other tonics. Treatment largely symptomatic and of little value.

Adenitis—

INTERNALLY—Syrup Iron Iodide; cod liver oil (Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, plain and with Hypophosphites).

LOCALLY—Tr. Iodide; Iodine Penetrole, 5 and 10 per cent.; Ichthyol Penetrole, 10 per cent.; Iogen Ointment; Mercurial Ointment, U. S. P.; antiphlogistics (Osmosum and Glyco-Ulmus).

Alcoholism—

INTERNALLY—Ammonium chloride; Pills and Tablets Strychnine; Tr. Nux Vomica; Tablets Dipsomania.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Apomorphine as an emetic.

See also Delirium Tremens.

Alopecia—

INTERNALLY—Iron, arsenic, strychnine and other tonics such as Blaud's Pills, plain and modified with Arsenic; Liquid Blaud with Arsenic and Strychnine.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Iron Arsenite, and Iron Arsenite and Strychnine.

IN SYPHILIS—Mercury and the iodides.

LOCALLY—Massage of the scalp and irritants to stimulate circulation; cantharides; capsicum; bichloride of mercury solutions (Diamond Antiseptics for preparing solutions); resorcin or salicylic acid in solution.

After-pains—

INTERNALLY—Pills and Tablets Opium and Camphor.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Tablets and Ampoules Morphine; Morphine and Atropine.

Agalactia—

Malt Extract, with Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, and with Pepsin and Pancreatin; Liquid Galactagogue.

Albuminuria—See Nephritis.

Amenorrhea—

INTERNALLY—Blaud's Pills and Tablets plain and in combination with Arsenic and also Aloes; Liquid Blaud and combinations; Solution Iron Peptonate and combinations; Pills and Tablets Potassium Permanganate; Emmenagogue, Improved, Pills and Tablets; E. F. Capsules Apiol, Compound; E. F. Capsules Ergot-Apiol, Compound; E. F. Capsules Ergot-Apiol, Compound, with Blaud's Mass; Elixir Emmenagogue, Rigaud; Tablets and Pulvules Ovarian Substance; Pulvules Blaud and Manganese, Compound; Brom-Viburnum, Compound (Femagen).

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Ovarian Extract; Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Ampoules Iron Citrate and Manganese.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Anal Fissure—

Lozenges Licorice Powder, Compound; Glycyrrhiza, Compound, U. S. P. (Compound Licorice Powder); Cas-Cathartic and other suitable laxatives such as Prepared Agar and Colorless Mineral Oil, to keep stools soft and facilitate their passage.

Treatment largely surgical.

Anasarca—See Dropsy.

Anemia—

GENERAL MEASURES—As far as possible remove the cause, such as malaria, hookworm (uncinaria), syphilis, tuberculosis, etc.; provide plenty of fresh air and suitable food and give hematic tonics.

INTERNALLY — Liquid Blaud and combinations; Blaud's Pills and Tablets, plain and in combinations with arsenic, nux vomica, cascara, etc.; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, plain and with Hypophosphites; Pyroferrine; Pulvules Blaud, Nux Vomica and Arsenic; Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese, Neutral; also with Arsenic and with Arsenic and Strychnine; Solution Glycerophosphates, Compound, without sugar.

HYPODERMATICALLY—The following ampoules: Sodium Cacodylate; Iron Arsenite; Iron Arsenite and Strychnine; Iron and Arsenic; Iron Citrate; Iron Citrate and Manganese; Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B.

Anesthesia, Local—

H. T. Local Anesthesia, Special; H. T. Procaine, 1/3 gr.; H. T. Adrenalin, 1/1300 with Procaine 1/3 gr.; Adrenalin and Cocaine Hypodermatic Tablets Nos. 1 and 4; H. T. Novocain, 1/3 gr.

Solvets Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1 1/8 and 2 1/4 grs. for Solutions; Ampoules Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/4 to 1 per cent.; Solution Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/4 per cent. with Acetoform; Acetoform Dusting Powder.

Anesthetics for Dental Use.

Cocaine Points; Euroform Paste; Desensitizing Paste; Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/4 to 1 per cent.

Anesthesia, General—

Ampoules No. 35 (Chloroform for Anesthesia, 30 Gm.)

Aneurism—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest and carefully regulated diet.

INTERNALLY—Potassium Iodide Pills and Tablets; and Pills and Tablets Mixed Treatment, in syphilitic cases. Tr. Veratrum Viride, U. S. P., in high arterial tension.

SURGICAL TREATMENT—Ligation when practical.

Angina Pectoris—

INTERNALLY—Compound spirit of ether (Hoffman's anodyne) in angina induced by flatulency; Tablets Sodium Nitrite; potassium iodide, mercury, arsphenamine and neoarsphenamine in syphilitics.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine if Amyl Nitrite proves ineffective; Nitroglycerin.

Inhalation of Aspirols Amyl Nitrite and also of Chloroform (Ampoules No. 35, Chloroform for Anesthesia, 30 Gm.)

Anorexia—

Tr. Nux Vomica; Tr. Gentian, Compound, U. S. P.; Tr. Cinchona, Compound, U. S. P.; Elixir Gentian, Glycerinated, N. F.; Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates; Strychnine Pills and Tablets.

Aphthae (Thrush)—See Stomatitis.

Apoplexy (Cerebral Hemorrhage)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Absolute rest; ice-cap to elevated head if arterial tension is high. Mustard or hot water bottle to feet kept low.

INTERNALLY—Croton oil on tongue or an elaterium purge in high blood pressure, also Tr. Aconite for high arterial tension. Bromides and trional may be necessary for restlessness and insomnia. Subsequent treatment—Potassium iodide, dietetic, hygienic, electricity and massage.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Aconitine.

SURGICAL—Venesection promptly is recommended in high arterial tension with red or cyanotic face, deep coma and low temperature.

Appendicitis—

Rest, ice bag over appendix, fasting, rectal instillation of normal saline solution (Normal Salt Solution Tablets No. 1 and No. 2, for preparing solution); opiates sparingly, not sufficient to obscure diagnosis. Treatment is chiefly surgical.

Arhythmia—

Tr. Digitalis, Fat Free; Fl. Ext. Cactus Grandiflorus; Tablets Sparteine Sulphate; Tablets Strophanthus, Compound, and Tablets Digitalis, Strophanthus and Strychnine.

Arteriosclerosis (Atheroma)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Diet and hygiene, exercise and habits of patient must be carefully regulated.

INTERNALLY—Iodides and mercury in cases of syphilitic origin. Nitrites, nitroglycerin and ammonium bromide in arterial hypertension due to nervousness.

Arthritis—

INTERNALLY—Salicylates; Acid Salicylic from Natural Oil; Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound (Rheumalgine); Elixir Salicylic Acid, Compound; Tablets Rheumatic, No. 4; Tablets and Pulvules, A. S. A.; Tablets Salicin and also Salicylic Acid; Globules Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate; Effervescent Salicylates, Compound; Chloroxyl; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac in focal infections about the teeth.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules No. 160 Sodium Salicylate, 15 grs., for intravenous use; Streptococcus Vaccine.

LOCALLY—Heat, antiphlogistics (Osmosum; Glyco-Ulmus); Liniment, White, Camphorated; Analgesic Balm; Cremalgine; Embrolin; Penetrole Analgesic and Penetrole Guaiacol.

Arthritis, Deformans—

GENERAL MEASURES—Remove if possible focal infections about the teeth and tonsils; sinus, prostatic and deep urethral infections, etc., should have due attention.

INTERNALLY—Iodides: potassium iodide; Chloroxyl; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac in pyorrhea and chronic tonsillitis.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Vaccines, autogenous and stock; Streptococcus Vaccine and Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott).

LOCALLY—Heat, electricity, massage, Ichthyol Penetrole 10 per cent. and Iodine Penetrole 10 per cent.

Arthritis, Gonorrheal—

INTERNALLY—Internal medication is of little value except opiates for pain. Treatment should be directed chiefly to the primary focus.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

HYPODERMATICALLY—Gonococcus Vaccines; autogenous vaccines.

LOCALLY—Ice or hot applications; Ichthyol Penetrole or Ointment; immobilization of the joint.

SURGICAL—Incision and drainage if pus forms, and irrigation with 1/10,000 mercury bichloride solution.

Ascites—See Dropsy.

Asphyxia—

Artificial respiration; alternate applications of heat and cold; Ampoules Ammonia; Aspirols Ammonia; Aspirols Aromatic Ammonia, also Amyl Nitrite for inhalation.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Nitroglycerin, Strychnine, Digitalin Compound, Nitroglycerin and Strychnine, No. 1 and No. 2.

Asthma, Bronchial—

INTERNALLY—E. F. Capsules Benzyl Benzoate, also 20 per cent. Solution Benzyl Benzoate; Lobelia, fumes from ignited stramonium or belladonna leaves or from paper impregnated with potassium nitrate. Between attacks—potassium iodide; sodium or strontium iodide if potassium iodide is not well borne; Iodo-Vitellin; Elixir Antiasthmatic, Hare; Tablets Calcium Lactate; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine and Atropine; Apomorphine; suprarenal extracts; adrenalin chloride for the attack. For the bronchitis in asthmatics, Catarrhal Combined and Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccines.

INHALATION—Chloroform.

Asthma, Cardiac—

GENERAL MEASURES—Treat condition responsible for embarrassed heart action. Avoid exciting causes: indigestible foods, sudden changes of temperature, dust and pollen irritations. Regulated, out-of-door exercise and change of climate beneficial.

Atheroma—See Arteriosclerosis.

Atony—

INTERNALLY—Tr. Nux Vomica; Strychnine Sulphate Pills or Tablets; Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.

HYPODERMATICALLY — Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B; Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Strychnine.

Atrophy—

GENERAL MEASURES—Exercise, massage, electricity. INTERNALLY—Nux vomica and strychnine.

Barber's Itch (Ringworm of Face, Tinea Sycosis)—

LOCALLY—Parasiticides: corrosive sublimate solution; Ointment Ammoniated Mercury (white precipitate ointment); ointment iodine (Iogen Ointment); resorcin and also salicylic acid in form of ointment (Ointment Resorcinol, Compound, Lilly).

HYPODERMATICALLY—Staphylococcus Vaccines.

Bed Sores—

PREVENTION—Frequent change in position of patient. Alcohol to harden skin exposed to pressure. Borozin and thymol iodide as dusting powders, silver nitrate 4 per cent. solution painted over threatened area (Solvets Silver Nitrate, 1 gr., for making solutions.)

TREATMENT—If tissues break down the treatment is the same as for ulcers generally: lead plaster (Diachylon Ointment, U. S. P.); Scarlet Red Ointment 5 and 10 per cent; Iogen Ointment and Iogen Surgical Powder.

Bed Wetting—See Enuresis.

Biliary Calculi (Gall Stones)—

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT—Regulate diet—restrict starchy and saccharine foods—and prescribe suitable exercise in the open air.

INTERNALLY—Sodium tauro and glyco-cholate; Sodium Salicylate; Tablets Sal-Cholate; ammonium chloride; olive oil; calomel; salines (Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P.; Effervescent Sodium Sulphate; Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial); alkaline mineral waters freely.

TREATMENT OF ATTACK—H. T. Morphine and Atropine; chloroform inhalations; hot poultices.

SURGICAL TREATMENT—Cholelithotomy.

See also Calculi Renal and Vesical under Calculi.

Biliousness—

Pills and Tablets Calomel and also Podophyllin; salines (Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P.; Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial); Pulvules Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound; Pulvules Blue Mass and Colocynth, Compound; Tabblets Hepatic, Kenyon; Tablets Ipelax; Tablets Sal-Cholate; Pills Hepatic; Pills Hepatic, Compound; Elixir Purgans.

Bites and Stings—

INTERNALLY—Aromatic spirit of ammonia (Ampoules Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, 2 c. c.) for oral administration.

LOCALLY—For snake bite—Potassium permanganate, crystals or strong solutions applied to incised wound. For insect stings and bites—ammonia or other alkalies in weak solutions.

Bladder Catarrh—See Cystitis.

Blepharitis—

GENERAL MEASURES—Look after hygiene of patient and correct errors of refraction.

INTERNALLY—Syrup Iron Iodide; Syrup Hydriodic Acid; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

LOCALLY—Yellow oxide of mercury (Ophthalmic Ointment Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 1 and 2 per cent.); Sterile Petrolatum in collapsible tubes; Lunargen, 20 per cent.; boric acid solution (Solvets Boric Acid, for preparing solutions).

Boils (Furunculosis)—

INTERNALLY—Pills and Tablets Calcium Sulphide; Blaud's Pills and Tablets plain and modified with Arsenic.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Staphylococcus Vaccines; Ampoules Iron Arsenite; also Iron Cacodylate.

LOCALLY—Phenol 5 per cent. injected into infected area may abort boil. Glyco-Ulmus or Osmosum poultices early may abort; applied late they tend to hasten recovery.

SURGICAL—Free incision.

Bronchopneumonia—See Pneumonia, Lobular.

Bright's Disease—See Nephritis.

Bronchitis, Acute—

Syrup Ipecac (Syrup Emetic); Syrup Cephaeline, Compound; Sedatussin; Herotussin; Mentholated Expectorant; Syrup Cherry-Eucalyptus, Compound, Non-narcotic; Elixir Heroin and Terpin Hydrate; Elixir Terpin Hydrate, Compound; Prunicodeine;

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Syrup White Pine, Compound; Syrup White Pine, Compound, Mentholated, also with Ammonium Chloride; Tablets Bronchial; Tablets Dover's Powder; Tablets Cold, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Bronchitis; Tablets Brown Mixture with and without Ammonium Chloride, also without opium; Tablets Cough, Infant.

Bronchitis, Chronic—

Elixir Creosote and Terpin Hydrate, Compound; Elixir Terpin Hydrate and Codeine; Elixir Terpin Hydrate, Compound; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, plain, and with Hypophosphites; Glycerole of Heroin, Compound; Wine of Cod Liver Oil Extract with Cherry and Hypophosphites, and same formula with Creosote and Guaiacol (Cloetonic); E. F. Capsules Creosote and Cod Liver Oil.

Bronchorrhea—

Ammonium iodide; potassium iodide; ammonium benzoate; copaiba (E. F. Capsules Copaiba, 5, 10 and 15 mins.); E. F. Capsules Bronchial, No. 2; E. F. Capsules Creosote, Compound, Bronchial, DeWitt; E. F. Capsules Terebene, 5 mins.; E. F. Capsules Turpentine Oil, 5 and 10 mins.

Bubo—

INTERNALLY—Mercury and iodides in syphilitic Bubo.

LOCALLY—Ice; iodine (Iodine Penetrole, 5 and 10 per cent.); Osmosum and Glyco-Ulmus. After surgical interference consisting in incision and sometimes curettement, apply Ichthyol Ointment, Iogen Surgical Powder, Iogen Ointment, Iogen Oil or Scarlet Red Ointment to stimulate granulations and more rapid healing; Acetoform Dusting Powder acts as an analgesic and antiseptic.

Bubonic Plague—See Plague.

Burns and Scalds—

Paraffin dressings (Pyroseptine); Ointment Alum, Compound; Ointment Boric Acid, Compound; Ointment Zinc Oxide; Ointment Ichthyol; picric acid solution on gauze; Carron Oil; Acetoform Dusting Powder or Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder; Borozin; also Milk of Bismuth with bandage to exclude air in first degree burns. Scarlet Red Dusting Powder or Ointment to stimulate granulation in extensive burns.

Calculi, Renal—

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT—Abundant water drinking of distilled or alkaline waters preferably; regulated diet; moderate exercise in the open air.

INTERNALLY — Hexamethylene Tetramine (Tablets and Pulvules Hexamethylene Tetramine); Chloroxyl and piperazine to prevent precipitation of uric acid products and to assist in their elimination. Elixir Hexa-Lithia, Compound; Elixir Pichi, Compound; Urodiuretic, Non-alcoholic, for the irritation and as a urinary antiseptic.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine and Atropine to relieve renal colic.

INHALATION—Chloroform.

SURGICAL—Removal of nephroliths may become necessary.

Calculi, Vesical—

Same preventive and medical treatment as for Renal Calculi.

SURGICAL—Lithotrity and lithotomy, also prostatectomy to prevent residual urine which favors formation of vesical calculi.

Cancer (Carcinoma)—

Palliative treatment for inoperable gastric carcinoma —opium, morphine, codeine, bismuth, Fl. Ext. Condurango. Morphine for pain in cancer of other organs and regions. X-ray and radium are credited with producing some cures; especially beneficial in early cases of epithelioma. Arsenical pastes have been much used. Treatment is chiefly surgical.

Cancrum Oris (Gangrenous Stomatitis)—

INTERNALLY—Arsenic, Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P. (Fowler's); Potassium Chlorate Lozenges or Solvets Potassium Chlorate and Borax for a mouth wash. Nitric acid or cautery to ulcer.

Carbuncle—

LOCALLY—Tr. Iodine, early; (Ampoules Tr. Iodine, and Iodine Tubes); ice bag; ichthyol (Ichthyol Ointment, 10 per cent.); Iogen Surgical Powder and other antiseptic dressings. Wet compresses of lead and opium wash (Solvets Lead Acetate and Opium for preparing solutions).

HYPODERMATICALLY—Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

SURGICAL—Free incision or extirpation of infected area to prevent general sepsis. Examine urine for sugar.

Carcinoma—See Cancer.

Cardialgia (Heart-burn)—

Alkalies to relieve acid stomach—Coco-Calcimint Tablets; Milk of Magnesia; Soda Mint Tablets, plain and with Pepsin; Tablets Antacid, Pope; also Tablets Antacid, Roberts; Elixir Rhubarb Alkaline with Pancreatin. Treat conditions responsible for indigestion. Give hydrochloric acid and pepsin when deficient.

Caries—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest, drainage, removal of dead bone, antiseptic irrigations and antiseptic dressings.

INTERNALLY—Cod liver oil (Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, plain and with Hypophosphites), also arsenic and iodide of iron in the caries of tuberculosis. Potassium iodide in syphilitic cases; mechanical devices in spinal caries.

Catarrh, Acute Nasal (Coryza, Rhinitis, Cold in the Head)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed, laxatives, hot drinks and easily digested diet.

INTERNALLY—Belladonna; atropine; aconite; opium; morphine; Tablets Coryza, No. 1; Tablets Coryza, Bishop; Tablets Coryza, Non-narcotic; Tablets Rhinitis, No. 1 and No. 2; Pulvules No. 106, Coryza.

LOCALLY—Alkaline solutions made from the following tablets and Solvets—Antiseptic Alkaline; Tablets and Solvets Dobell's (Modified); Solvets Nasal, Improved; Solvets Plasma, Nasal, McFarlane; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic, Lilly; Inhalants—Campholyptol; Acetoform, Compound, Kyle; Acetoform, Compound, Masters; Nasal Ointment.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Catarrhal Combined and Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccines as prophylactic measures, especially. They may also be helpful, used as curative agents.

Catarrh, Chronic Nasal—

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct nasal deformities and obstructions which favor colds. Cool bathing, appropriate exercise, fresh air and change of climate are beneficial.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

LOCALLY—Cleansing alkaline solutions as mentioned above. Iogen and Alcresta Nasal Ointment in atrophic rhinitis. Silver nitrate or Lunargen solutions for their astringent and antiseptic action.

Cephalalgia—See Headache.

Cerebral Concussion—

GENERAL MEASURES—Absolute rest, warmth to extremities, light nutritious diet, and warm physiological salt solution enemas are indicated.

INTERNALLY—Hypnotics such as chloral (Elixir Chloral Hydrate); bromides (Elixir Bromides, Compound); Trional (Sulphonethylmethane), Barbital, etc., may become necessary.

Cerebral Congestion—

GENERAL MEASURES—Ice-cap or other cold applications to head or neck; hot applications with or without mustard to the feet and legs.

INTERNALLY—Aconite; belladonna; bromides; cathartics to lower blood pressure; elaterin, croton oil and magnesium sulphate.

Cerebral Hemorrhage—See Apoplexy.

Cerebrospinal Fever—See Meningitis.

Chancre—

Keep lesion thoroughly clean; hydrogen peroxide for cleansing and as an application on lint or cotton; calomel and bismuth equal parts as a dusting powder. Avoid caustics in uncomplicated chancre. See Syphilis.

Chancroid—

Hydrogen peroxide to remove pus and slough. Cauterize ulcers with pure phenol and neutralize burn with alcohol, or touch areas with fuming nitric acid.

DRY DRESSINGS—Iogen Surgical Powder; Acetoform Dusting Powder; calomel.

Chapping—

GENERAL MEASURES—Avoid irritating soaps; Tr. Green Soap, U. S. P., is preferable to hard or medicated soaps.

Use Borozin; Lilly's Cold Cream; Cold Cream, Mentholated; Ointments of Zinc Oxide, Boric Acid, Boric Acid, Compound, and Camphor and Menthol; Tr. Benzoin, Compound, U. S. P., in 3 or 4 parts glycerin.

Chilblains—

GENERAL MEASURES—Protect from severe cold and apply Tr. Iodine; Tr. Iodine and glycerin equal parts; Iodine Penetrole, 5 and 10 per cent.; Ichthyol Ointment, 10 and 20 per cent.; Pyroseptine; Osmosum.

Cholera Infantum—

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct the feeding and improve sanitary surroundings if possible. Place infant in large, cool room and apply cool baths with cold applications from time to time to head and over bowels.

INTERNALLY—Calomel; Castor Oil, Aromatic; bismuth salts; Milk of Bismuth; Liquid Bismuth, Compound; Mixture Cholera Infantum; Tablets Cholera Infantum, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Cholera Infantum, Hamel; Tablets Corrective Infant, No. 2, Ives; rectal and colon flushings with normal saline solution (Tablets Normal Salt Solution, No. 1 and No. 2, for preparing solution) or with 1 per cent. boric acid solution (Solvets Boric Acid, 5 grs., for preparing solution) and 1 to 1,000 silver nitrate solutions (Solvets Silver Nitrate, 1 gr.). Starch injections are also recommended. Hypodermoclysis with physiological salt solution in extreme cases with collapse (Tablets Normal Salt Solution are convenient for making solutions).

Cholera Morbus—

Gastric and rectal lavage; cracked ice to relieve thirst; mustard plaster over abdomen; Liquid Bismuth, Compound; gastric sedatives (Milk of Bismuth and Tablets Nausea, No. 2); Castor Oil, Aromatic; Chlorodyne if pain is severe.

Chordee—

Prescribe diet free from stimulants, and give drinking water liberally.

INTERNALLY—Camphor; belladonna; opium; Tr. Aconite one-drop doses hourly.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine in severe cases, at bedtime.

LOCALLY—Paint glans with 4 per cent. solution cocaine or instill a few drops into the urethra; Belladonna Ointment to glans.

Chorea (St. Vitus' Dance)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Light nutritious diet, rest in bed, freedom from excitement, and cold sponge baths.

INTERNALLY—Arsenic in pills and tablets; Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P. (Fowler's); Liquid Blaud with Arsenic; Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese with Arsenic; antipyrin; sodium bromide in some cases; also Elixir Hypnotic to produce sleep and Sodium Salicylate from Natural Acid in cases complicated with rheumatism.

HYPODERMATICALLY—The following ampoules in highly anemic cases: Sodium Cacodylate; Iron Arsenite; Iron Cacodylate; Iron Citrate; and Iron and Arsenic.

Chyluria—

Treatment is unsatisfactory. Thymol in 1 to 5 grain doses is probably the best treatment for destroying the parasites (Filaria sanguinis hominis) which are usually responsible for the condition.

Cirrhosis of Liver—

Treat underlying causes. Mercurials, arsenic and potassium iodide in syphilis; quinine and arsenic in malaria; ipecac alkaloids (Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac, and Emetine) in amebic dysentery and also in intestinal fermentation; saline purgatives (Effervescent Sodium Sulphate or Phosphate; Effervescent Magnesium Sulphate; Effervescent Laxative Salt and Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial) in acute hepatitis. Dilute hydrochloric and nitrohydrochloric acids as aids to digestion.

Colds—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed; simple laxatives; citrate of magnesia; calomel and castor oil; hot drinks and fluid or light diet.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Cold, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, and No. 6; Tablets Laxaquin; Tablets Anticold. See also under Catarrh, Acute Nasal, and Bronchitis.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Catarrhal Combined and Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccines as prophylactic measures. Some physicians also favor their use as therapeutic measures.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

LOCALLY—Alkaline solutions for cleansing (Dobell's Tablets or Solvets; Tablets Antiseptic, Alkaline; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic); oil sprays (Campholyptol; Inhalant Acetoform, Compound, Masters).

Colic, Hepatic—See Biliary Calculi.

Colic, Intestinal—

INTERNALLY — In adults: Chlorodyne; Chlorodyne Tablets; nux vomica; belladonna; Hoffman's anodyne or spirit of chloroform in colic with flatulence; also Pills Opium and Camphor, N. F.

In infants: Asafetida; Tablets Anodyne, Infant, Waugh; Elixir Catnep and Fennel; Syrup Infant, Anodyne; lime water and Milk of Magnesia, as correctives.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine, Morphine and Atropine.

LOCALLY—Hot water bottle or mustard plaster; enemas of warm water to assist in expelling gas as well as to wash out lower bowel, an especially desirable procedure for infants.

Colic, Lead—

INTERNALLY—Magnesium sulphate and potassium iodide to remove the cause.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine and Atropine, with hot applications to abdomen, for the attack.

Colic, Renal—See Calculi, Renal.

Collapse—

INTERNALLY—Ampoules Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, 2 c. c., for oral use.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate, also Caffeine, Sodium Benzoate and Strychnine; Ampoules Camphor; Ampoules Strychnine, Atropine and Pituitary Extract.

INHALATIONS—Aspirols Ammonia; Aromatic Ammonia, and Amyl Nitrate; and Ampoules No. 1 Ammonia (approximately 15 c. c.).

Conjunctivitis—

GENERAL MEASURES—Search for cause of irritation: dust, cold winds, tobacco smoke, foreign bodies, misplaced cilia, etc., and remove cause if possible. In the earlier stages cold compresses; in the later, hot applications are more acceptable. Lunargen, 10 to 20 per cent. solution; boric acid (Solvets Boric Acid, 5 grains, for solution); 1 to 8,000 or 10,000 solution of mercury bichloride, also silver nitrate solution; Ophthalmic Ointments of Boric Acid, 5 per cent., of Copper Citrate, 5 per cent., of Ammoniated Mercury, 3 per cent., and of Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 1 and 2 per cent.

Conjunctivitis, Gonorrheal (Purulent Ophthalmia)—

Silver Nitrate, 1 to 2 per cent., for prophylaxis in Ophthalmia Neonatorum; 2 to 4 per cent. for treatment (both in infants and adults); potassium permanganate, 1 to 2,000 or 5,000 for irrigation.

Constipation, Acute—

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct errors in diet; give fruits and coarse foods; insist on liberal water drinking and proper exercise.

INTERNALLY—Calomel, plain and in combinations with ipecac (Coco-Tablets, Calomel); salines (Effervescent Sodium Phosphate; Magnesium Sulphate; Sodium Sulphate; Laxative Salt; Carlsbad Salt, Artificial; Magnesium Citrate); Laxalithia; Solution Sodium Phosphate, Concentrated; Pulvules Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound; Pulvules Blue Mass and Colocynth, Compound; Pulvules Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., and also Improved; Cas-Cathartic; Elixir Purgans; Castor Oil, Aromatic; E. F. Capsules Castor Oil, plain and in combination with croton oil, also Podophyllin; Milk of Magnesia; Syrup Laxative, Carminative.

LOCALLY—Glycerin Suppositories, and Glycones.

Constipation, Chronic—

Cas-Cathartic; Pulvules Cascara, Compound; Pulvules Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna; Pulvules Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara; Pil Asbic; Tablets Phenasbic; Fl. Ext. Cascara, Aromatic; Elixir Purgans; Elixir Laxative, Compound; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac; Tablets Ipelax; Tablets Sal-Cholate; Colorless Mineral Oil, plain and aromatized; Prepared Agar.

Convalescence—

INTERNALLY—Hematinics and general tonics: Liquid Blaud and combinations; Pyroferrine; Syrup Hypophosphites, Compound; Pulvules Blaud Nux Vomica and Arsenic, No. 2; Solution Glycerophosphates, Compound, without sugar; Digestive Glycerophosphates; Malt Extract with Hypophosphites; Malt Extract, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine. Enzymatic Cordial for atonic dyspepsia in convalescence.

HYPODERMATICALLY — Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B; Ampoules Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine; Ampoules Iron Citrate; Ampoules Iron Citrate and Manganese.

Convulsions (Spasms)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Treat exciting causes: intestinal parasites, indigestion, phimosis, etc. Apply cold to the head; wash out lower bowel and give enemas of chloral hydrate and sodium bromide in starch water.

INTERNALLY—Bromides, solanum (Bromo-Solanum); Elixir Bromides, Compound; Elixir Bromides, Triple; Elixir Bromochloral, Compound; Tablets Triple Bromides.

INHALATIONS—Chloroform or amyl nitrite (Ampoules No. 35, Chloroform for Anesthesia, 30 Gm., or Aspirols Amyl Nitrite).

Convulsions, Uremic—See Uremia.

Coryza—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Coryza, Non-narcotic; Tablets Coryza, Kenyon; Tablets Coryza, Kenyon, without Morphine; Tablets Coryza, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Coryza, Smith; Tablets Coryza, Improved; Tablets Rhinitis, No. 1 and No. 2.

LOCALLY—Cleansing and antiseptic alkaline solutions (Tablets and Solvets, Dobell's, Modified; Solvets, Nasal, Improved; Solvets Plasma, Nasal, McFarlane; Tablets Antiseptic, Alkaline, for preparing solutions); Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; antiseptic healing oils (Campholyptol; Inhalants Acetoform, Compound, Kyle; and Acetoform, Compound, Masters).

HYPODERMATICALLY—Catarrhal Combined and Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccines, especially as prophylactic measures.

Cough—See Bronchitis.

Corns—

Salicylic Acid, 20 to 30 per cent., in collodion painted over callous. Tr. Iodine and Analgesic Balm for pain and soreness.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Cramp Colic—See Colic, Intestinal.

Cramps, Muscular—

Liniment Rubefacient; Liniment White, Camphorated; Embrolin; Cremalgine; Analgesic Balm; hot applications and massage.

Cretinism (Myxedema)—

Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P., in Tablets and Pulvules.

Croup (Catarrhal or Spasmodic Croup)—

INTERNALLY—Syrup Ipecac (Syrup Emetic, Tablets Emetic); Syrup Squill, Compound, U. S. P. (Hive Syrup); Tablets Calcium Iodide.

INHALATIONS—Steam impregnated with turpentine or pine needle oil.

Croup, Membranous—See Diphtheria.

Cystitis, Acute—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed, light, non-stimulating diet, plenty of drinking water, laxatives, bladder irrigation with warm boric acid solution, 2 per cent. (Solvets Boric Acid, 5 grs., for preparing solutions); Lunargen, 1 to 5 per cent.; 1 to 10,000 silver nitrate solution, 1 to 6,000 potassium permanganate solution or, in purulent cystitis, 1 to 1,000.

INTERNALLY—Belladonna; (Tablets and Pulvules of Salol, also Hexamethylenamine); Tablets Cystitis, No. 1, for acid urine; Tablets Cystitis, No. 2, for alkaline urine; Elixir Hexa-Lithia, Compound; Urodiuretic, Non-alcoholic.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Coli Vaccine in Cystitis with colon bacillus infection.

Cystitis, Chronic.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Benzoic Acid, in cases with ammoniacal urine. Buchu (Elixir Buchu, Compound; Elixir Buchu and Hyoscyamus, Compound); Elixir Lithium and Hydrangea; Elixir Saw Palmetto, Compound; Elixir Saw Palmetto and Santal, Compound; Elixir Saw Palmetto and Hexamethylenamine, Compound; Elixir Saw Palmetto and Pichi, Compound; E. F. Capsules Copaiba and Oleoresin Cubeb; E. F. Capsules Salol, Compound; E. F. Capsules Salol and Santal, Compound; E. F. Capsules Santal Oil.

LOCALLY — Catheterization and bladder irrigations with boric acid solution or solutions of some of the silver preparations (Lunargen) may become necessary. Many cases cannot be cured unless by surgical interference: removal of stone, prostate gland or other cause of chronic cystitis.

Debility—

INTERNALLY—Tonics and reconstructives such as Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates; Solution Glycerophosphates, Compound, without sugar; Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil; Malt Extract with Hypophosphites; Malt Extract with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites; Liquid Blaud, plain and in combinations with Arsenic and Strychnine.

HYPODERMATICALLY — Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B.

Delirium—

In the delirium of fevers, belladonna, hyoscyamus and stramonium in the form of fluid extract or tincture, also Elixir Sumbul, Compound. Extract of Cannabis Indica for delirium occurring in softening of the brain. Opium, or better, morphine hypodermatically in traumatic delirium. Potassium bromide (Elixir Potassium Bromide or Elixir Potassium Bromide and Chloral Hydrate) in delirium resembling delirium tremens.

Delirium Tremens—See also Alcoholism.

INTERNALLY—Bromides and chloral (Elixir Bromochloral, Compound), where heart is good.

HYPODERMATICALLY—H. T. Hyoscine Hydrobromide.

NOURISHMENT—Milk with lime water.

Dermatitis—

Treatment depends upon cause. Soothing, healing topical applications such as Zinc Oxide Ointment; Boric Acid or Boric Acid, Compound, Ointment; Cold Cream, plain or Mentholated; Zinc Stearate Dusting Powder, also Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder (Borozin) for chafing in infants especially. For the dermatitis of burns, frost-bite (chilblains) and rhus poisoning (poison ivy) see appropriate heads.

Diabetes Insipidus—

Fl. Ext. Ergot; Ergotin Bonjean, Purified; Tablets Pilocarpine Hydrochloride and Pilocarpine Nitrate; Fl. Ext. Krameria; Fl. Ext. Belladonna in increasing doses; Tr. Valerian, Ammoniated, U. S. P.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Tablets Pilocarpine Hydrochloride; Ergotin Bonjean, Purified.

Diabetes Mellitus—

Opium or Codeine Pills and Tablets; Solution Gold and Arsenic Bromides, N. F.; Tablets Gold and Sodium Chloride; Fl. Ext. Jambul Seed; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac have been found beneficial. Treatment chiefly dietetic (Allen's Treatment).

Diarrhea, Acute—

Castor Oil, Aromatic; bismuth subnitrate (Milk of Bismuth, and Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate, Subcarbonate and Subgallate; Liquid Bismuth, Compound); Tablets Diarrhea, No. 1 and No. 2, also No. 3, Sullivan; Tablets Bismuth and Salol; Tablets Sulphocarbolates, Compound; Tablets and Pulvules Salol; Tablets Mercury with Chalk; Pills and Tablets Dover's Powder; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac; E. F. Capsules Castor Oil and also Castor Oil and Salol, No. 1 and No. 2.

Diarrhea in Infants—See Cholera Infantum.

Diarrhea, Chronic—

Tablets Copper Arsenite; Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac; Pills Opium and Lead Acetate. See Dysentery.

Diphtheria—

HYPODERMATICALLY—Diphtheria Antitoxin, Purified, Concentrated (Globulin) injected subcutaneously, intramuscularly or intravenously, depending upon urgency of the case.

LOCALLY—Cleansing antiseptic solutions such as 1/2 per cent. potassium permanganate, Loeffler's solution, or 50 per cent. alcohol may be used.

Dropsy (Ascites)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Treat condition responsible for symptom (dropsy); cardiac, renal and hepatic diseases, etc.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Elaterin; Pills and Tablets Elaterium, Clutterbuck; Pills Calomel, Digitalis and Squill; Compound Jalap Powder, U. S. P.; Pulvules

Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound; Elixir Sourwood, Compound; Tr. Digitalis, Fat Free; fresh infusion digitalis.

Hypodermatically—Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate; H. T. Sparteine Sulphate; H. T. Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.

Surgical—Tapping to remove large accumulations of dropsical fluid.

Duodenal Catarrh—See Biliousness, also Jaundice.

Dysentery (Ilio-Colitis)—

General Measures—Rest in bed, restricted bland diet, calomel or castor oil purge, early bowel irrigation, also enemas containing laudanum and starch or 1/2 per cent. silver nitrate.

Internally—Castor Oil, Aromatic; bismuth salts (Milk of Bismuth or Liquid Bismuth, Compound); Dover's Powder Pills and Tablets, also Pills and Tablets Opium and Lead Acetate.

Dysentery, Amebic—

Internally—Ipecac (Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac; Tablets Ipuanine).

Hypodermatically—Emetine Hydrochloride and Ampoules Propyl-Cephaeline.

Dysmenorrhea—

General Measures—Rest in bed, hot hip baths, hot drinks, hot water bottle to lumbar region.

Internally—Antispasmodics and sedatives: Brom-Viburnum, Compound (Femagen); E. F. Capsules, also Solution Benzyl Benzoate; Sedative Cordial (Uterine Tonic); Elixir Squaw Vine and Black Haw, Compound; Elixir Black Haw; Elixir Helonias, Compound; Elixir Viburnum, Compound; E. F. Capsules Ergot-Apiol, Compound; Tablets Antipyrin, Phenacetin or Acetanilid. For severe pain, opium; morphine or codeine; for highly nervous states, Elixir Bromochloral, Compound; Elixir Bromides and Belladonna, Compound; Liquid Blaud, with Arsenic and Strychnine, or Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese, Neutral or with Arsenic, in dysmenorrhea due to anemia.

Dyspepsia, Gastric—

Dilute hydrochloric and also nitrohydrochloric acid; Pepsin, U. S. P.; Tr. Nux Vomica; Tr. Gentian, Compound, U. S. P.; Cascara when constipation is present; Enzymatic Cordial; Essence of Pepsin; Elixir Lactated Pepsin; Compound Digestive Powder; Digestive Glycerophosphates; Tablets Antidyspepsia; Tablets Antidyspeptic, No. 1 and No. 2, and Tablets Antidyspeptic, Fothergill, Improved; Tablets Papain, Compound, with Charcoal; and Tablets of Charcoal and Pepsin including combination with Soda in flatulent dyspepsia. In acid dyspepsia: Tablets Coco-Calcimint; Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate; Milk of Magnesia; Tablets Soda Mint and Charcoal and Tablets Soda Mint and Pepsin; Elixir Alkaline Digestive; Milk of Bismuth and Neutralizing Cordial.

Dyspepsia, Intestinal—

Elixir, also Liquid, Pancreatin; Elixir Pepsin and Pancreatin; Elixir Rhubarb Alkaline, with Pancreatin; Liquid Diastase; Tablets Ox Gall, Compound; Tablets Ox Gall, Pepsin and Pancreatin; Pulvules Ox Gall; Pulvules Cascara, Compound; Pulvules Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound; Tablets Ipelax, and Pil Asbic; the last three are indicated in intestinal indigestion with constipation and hepatic torpor.

Dyspnea—

General Measures—Treat heart, lung and stomach disorders, ascites or other causes responsible for condition. Place patient in upright position, give few whiffs of amyl nitrite (Aspirols Amyl Nitrite, for inhalation); Aspirols Ammonia and Aromatic Ammonia for inhalation.

Internally—Asafetida and valerian as antispasmodics in dyspnea of the nervous and in flatulent dyspepsia with dyspnea: Elixir Ammonium Valerate; Pills Asafetida and Nux Vomica; spirit ether, compound.

Hypodermatically—Morphine is most reliable in various forms of dyspnea.

Dysuria (Strangury)—

Internally—Tr. or Fl. Ext. Cannabis, Belladonna or Hyoscyamus; Urodiuretic, and sweet spirit of nitre. See also Cystitis.

Locally—Opium and hyoscyamus in a suppository.

Earache (Otalgia)—

Internally—Atropine, 1/1200 gr. every three hours for a small child.

Locally—Dry heat, hot water bottle, hot salt bag, etc.; instillations of 2 per cent. phenol in glycerin for very young, and stronger solutions for older children after warm irrigation of the aural cavity. Tr. Aconite and Tr. Opium equal parts instilled into the auditory canal.

Surgical—If pus develops, puncture of tympanic membrane (Paracentesis tympani) to establish proper drainage.

Eclampsia—See Puerperal Convulsions

Eczema (Tetter, Salt Rheum)—

Eczema, Acute—

General Measures—Regulate diet and give careful attention to emunctories; avoid soap and hard water and use bran or starch water for cleansing in severe acute cases. Soothing applications such as a saturated solution of boric acid; Boric Acid Ointment, U. S. P.; Zinc Oxide Ointment; Boric Acid, Compound, Ointment; Borozin; Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder; Acetoform Dusting Powder; lead water (liquor plumbi subacetatis, dilutus); calomel and lime water (lotio nigra).

Eczema, Chronic—

Internally—Alteratives and tonics such as arsenic (Fowler's Solution, and Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate); Tablets Dermatitis; vegetable alteratives (Succus Alterans and Syrup Trifolium, Compound); iron (Syrup Iron Iodide), and cod liver oil (Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil) in the anemic and poorly nourished.

Hypodermatically—Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate, and Staphylococcus Vaccines in pustular eczema.

Locally—Antiseptic, stimulating and alterative applications: Eczema Lotion; Ointment Resorcinol, Compound; Ointment Resorcin, Compound, N. F.; Ointment Calomel; Ointment Ammoniated Mercury; Ointment Ichthyol, 10 and 20 per cent.; Diachylon Ointment, U. S. P.; Iogen Ointment; Dermatologic Pastes (Mild Resorcin, Lassar; Naphthol, Lassar; and Zinc-Salicyl, Lassar).

Emaciation—

Internally—Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with or without Hypophosphites; Liquid Blaud, with Arsenic and Strychnine; Malt Extract, with Cod

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Liver Oil; Malt Extract, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine; Malt Extract, with Hypophosphites.

HYPODERMATICALLY — Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound; Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Strychnine.

Emissions—

Tablets Hyoscine Hydrobromide; bromides (Tablets Triple Bromides; Elixir Bromides and Belladonna, Compound; Elixir Bromochloral, Compound); Tr. Iron Chloride, U. S. P.

Emphysema—

Treatment largely palliative.

INTERNALLY—Potassium iodide; ammonium iodide; ammonium carbonate; strychnine and general tonics: iron and cod liver oil to improve the general health.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine and Atropine.

Empyema—

INTERNALLY—Tonics and reconstructives: Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites; Syrup Iron Iodide; Malt Extract, with Hypophosphites.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine in pneumonia as a prophylaxis against empyema. Treatment chiefly surgical: drainage and Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine to hasten cessation of purulent discharge.

Endocarditis—

GENERAL MEASURES—Absolute rest, ice bag to precordium, warm baths and light nutritious diet. In endocarditis due to syphilis, malaria, alcoholism and other toxemias, treat specific cause.

INTERNALLY—Tr. Aconite or Tr. Veratrum Viride in early stage. Tr. Digitalis; Tr. Digitalis, Fat Free; salicylates in rheumatic endocarditis arising during chorea; mercurials or salines to produce necessary elimination; morphine if pain is severe. In convalescence with anemia, Pyroferrine.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Vaccines corresponding to the nature of the infection in septic endocarditis, and Antistreptococcus Serum may be helpful. Ampoules Iron Citrate, Green, or Iron Cacodylate, if anemia is a prominent symptom.

Endometritis, Acute—

Rest in bed, free catharsis, suppositories of opium and belladonna, warm vaginal douches, hot water bottle to abdomen.

Endometritis, Chronic—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Endometritis; Ergotin Bonjean; Ergotin Bonjean, Purified. The latter is water soluble and may be used hypodermatically also.

LOCALLY—Tr. Iodine, phenol, ichthyol, glycerin (Ichthyol Iodine, Compound; Boroglyceride, U. S. P.), applied on tampons.

Enteritis—See Dysentery and Diarrhea.

Enuresis (Incontinence of Urine, Bed-wetting)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Look for and eliminate intestinal parasites, adherent prepuce or clitoris, phimosis and adenoids in children.

INTERNALLY—Belladonna; atropine; strychnine, Fl. Ext. Rhus Aromatica; Pills Incontinence; Tablets Incontinence, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Enuresis; Syrup Iron Iodide in strumous children. Strychnine or Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine in atonic states of the aged. Tablets urotropin (Hexamethylenamine), Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott) or Autogenous Vaccines in bacilluria with incontinence.

Epilepsy—

GENERAL MEASURES—Look for evidence of peripheral irritation, such as intestinal parasites, adenoids, phimosis, dental caries, etc.; regulate bowels; give light nourishing diet.

INTERNALLY—Bromides; solanum (Bromo-Solanum); chloral (Elixir Bromochloral, Compound); Elixir Bromides, Compound; Elixir Bromides and Belladonna, Compound; belladonna; Elixir Hypnotic; Elixir Strontium Bromide, Compound; Solution Bromides, Compound; Tablets Triple Bromides, No. 1 and No. 2; Brom-Vitellin. Other remedies worth considering are zinc oxide, calcium lactate (Tablets and Pulvules Calcium Lactate), Tablets of Nitroglycerin, also Sodium Nitrite; and inhalations of amyl nitrite (Aspirols Amyl Nitrite) where aura of some duration precedes attack.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Apomorphine in hystero-epilepsy.

SURGICAL MEASURES TO RELIEVE BRAIN PRESSURE—Trephine, etc., in traumatic epilepsy.

Epistaxis (Nosebleed)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Elevate head and place ice bag to napé of neck.

INTERNALLY—Tablets and Pulvules Calcium Lactate; Tr. Aconite in children and the plethoric; E. F. Capsules Erigeron Oil.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Normal Horse Serum or Sheep Serum and Emetine Hydrochloride (Ampoules Emetine Hydrochloride).

LOCALLY—Hemagulen or adrenalin on gauze or cotton tampon.

SURGICAL—Electric cautery for ulcers of anterior nares.

Epithelioma—

Treatment chiefly palliative and surgical.
Radium and X-ray are credited with cures in some cases. See also Cancer.

Erysipelas—

INTERNALLY—Tr. Iron Chloride, U. S. P.; Tablets and Pulvules Sodium Salicylate.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Antistreptococcus Serum and Streptococcus Vaccine, also Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine in subacute and chronic or recurring erysipelas.

LOCALLY—Ichthyol (Ichthyol Ointment, 20 per cent.; Penetrole Ichthyol, 10 per cent.), iodine or silver nitrate to prevent spreading; Ampoules Tr. Iodine for applying iodine.

Excessive Sweating—See Hyperidrosis.

Felon—

Abortive measures may be tried, such as hypodermatic injections of Staphylococcus Vaccine, painting area with Tr. Iodine and applying Osmosum or Glyco-Ulmus. Treatment chiefly surgical: deep incision, drainage.

Fever—

GENERAL MEASURES—Cold applications; cold, tepid or hot bathing; purgation; dilute hydrochloric acid; acid drinks or plain water freely, and liquid diet are essential. See also Typhoid, Malaria and Rheumatism. Treat condition responsible for symptom (fever).

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

INTERNALLY—Aconite best for eruptive fevers; Tr. Veratrum Viride; Tr. Belladonna; Tablets and Pulvules Phenacetin; Tablets and Pulvules Acetyl Salicylic Acid; Tablets Acetanilid; Tablets Antipyrin; Tablets Fever, Davis; Tablets Fever, Laxative; Elixir Acetanilid, Compound; quinine (Coco-Quinine and Ampoules Quinine Dihydrochloride) in malarial fevers; salicylates, Liquid Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound (Liquid Rheumalgine); Elixir Salicylic Acid, Compound, and Chloroxyl in rheumatic fever.

Fistula—

HYPODERMATICALLY—Vaccines depending in character upon location of fistula. For fistula in ano, Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott).

LOCALLY—Hydrogen peroxide for cleansing; silver nitrate or Tr. Iodine to stimulate healing—seldom successful.

Surgical interference is the most reliable treatment.

Flatulence—

Charcoal (Tablets Charcoal and Pepsin, Tablets Soda Mint and Charcoal); Tablets Flatulence; Tablets Absorbent Dyspeptic; Pills and Tablets Asafetida, also of Asafetida and Nux Vomica; valerian, also camphor in hysterical dyspepsia with flatulence. See also Dyspepsia, Colic and Tympanites.

Galactorrhea—

INTERNALLY—Belladonna or Atropine.

LOCALLY—Belladonna or Stramonium Ointment and pressure with roller bandage.

Gallstones—See Biliary Calculi.

Gangrene—

INTERNALLY—Supportive treatment and opiates to relieve pain if necessary.

LOCALLY—Nitric acid or bromine to destroy gangrenous tissue; sodium sulphate, 1 to 5 or 10 parts of water as a lotion or on compress to eliminate odors. Salicylic Acid, Powdered, locally, to remove fetor and change character of morbid process.

TREATMENT—Chiefly surgical. Prompt amputation indicated in most forms of gangrene. Wait for line of demarcation in dry gangrene due to obstruction of non-diseased artery, also in slowly progressive moist gangrene without sepsis and in carbolic acid and frost gangrene.

Gangrene, Pulmonary—

Treatment unsatisfactory. Inhalations of creosote, turpentine and eucalyptus have been used to relieve odor.

INTERNALLY—Ammonium carbonate; guaiacol.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Camphor and Guaiacol may be helpful.

Gastralgia—

INTERNALLY—Chlorodyne; Tablets Chlorodyne; spirit ether, compound (Hoffman's anodyne); Globules Ether, 5 mins.; Tr. Opium; Tr. Opium, Camphorated; Tablets Morphine; Tablets Codeine; Tr. or Extract Belladonna or Atropine; Milk of Magnesia for pain due to hyperacidity; also Milk of Bismuth or Tablets Bismuth Subcarbonate may act well. Tablets Bismuth, Magnesia and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 1 and No. 2.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine or Morphine and Atropine.

LOCALLY—Heat, hot water bottle, mustard draft, or Sinapsolin for counterirritation and sedative effect.

Gastric Catarrh—See Dyspepsia.

Gastric Dilatation—

GENERAL MEASURES—Carefully regulate diet, as to quality and quantity; prescribe gastric lavage and appropriate open air exercise.

INTERNALLY—Nux vomica; strychnine; phenol, creosote and hydrochloric acid to check fermentation. Milk of Magnesia, sodium bicarbonate or lime water for hyperacidity, a common disturbing symptom.

Gastric Hemorrhage—See Hematemesis.

Gastric Hyperacidity—

GENERAL MEASURES—Regulation of diet and habits very important.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate; Tablets Soda Mint; Tablets Soda Mint and Pepsin; Tablets Coco-Calcimint; Tablets Magnesia, Calcined; Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate, also Bismuth Subcarbonate; Milk of Magnesia; Antiseptic Magnesia; Milk of Bismuth; Tablets Bismuth, Magnesia and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 1 and No. 2; alkaline mineral waters (Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial); Neutralizing Cordial; Elixir Alkaline Digestive. Tr. Belladonna and Atropine are indicated in hyperchlorhydria.

Gastric Ulcer—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed, bland liquid diet, milk with lime water, gruels, etc., rectal alimentation and ice bag to epigastrium for pain and vomiting in severe cases.

INTERNALLY—Antacids and sedatives; bismuth subnitrate (Milk of Bismuth); lime water; sodium bicarbonate; Pills Silver Nitrate; Pills Opium and Lead Acetate. For hemorrhage—ice bag over epigastrium; Hemagulen or cracked ice orally. In gastric ulcer with anemia: arsenic (Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P.)

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Iron Arsenite, Iron Citrate or Iron Cacodylate for the anemia.

SURGICAL—Gastrotomy with excision of ulcer or gastro-enterostomy.

Gastritis, Acute—

GENERAL MEASURES—Consist in fasting and purgation with restricted diet: milk with lime water.

INTERNALLY—Broken doses of calomel (Tablets Calomel, Coco-Tablets Calomel, and Coco-Tablets Calomel and Soda); Seidlitz powder; solution magnesium citrate or Hunyadi Water; Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate or Bismuth Subcarbonate; Tablets Bismuth and Sodium Bicarbonate in one-half glass of water. Milk of Bismuth and Tablets Nausea, No. 2, as gastric sedatives.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine, Morphine and Atropine or Codeine for severe pain.

Gastritis, Chronic—

Dilute hydrochloric or nitrohydrochloric acid; Tr. or Ext. Nux Vomica; arsenic (Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P., Fowler's); alkalies before meals or near end of digestion; Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate; Pills Silver Nitrate; Fl. Ext. Hydrastis; Liquor Hydrastine; Liquid Hydrastine with Bismuth; Enzymatic Cordial; alkaline mineral waters and salines (Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial; Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P.; Effervescent Laxative Salt). See also Dyspepsia.

Goiter, Simple—

INTERNALLY—Tablets and Pulvules Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P.; potassium iodide; Iodo-Vitellin.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

LOCALLY—Iodine (Iodine Penetrole, 5 and 10 per cent.; Iogen Ointment).

SURGICAL—Thyroidectomy.

Goiter, Exophthalmic (Graves' Disease)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Hygienic measures, avoidance of excitement, worry, fright, etc. Drug treatment unsatisfactory.

INTERNALLY—Digitalis, useful to slow heart action; bromides or opium for sleeplessness may be necessary. Iron is indicated for the anemia of Graves' Disease.

SURGICAL—Thyroidectomy.

Gonorrhea, Acute—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest, bland diet, abundant drinking water; saline cathartics.

INTERNALLY—E. F. Capsules Santal Oil, East Indian, 5, 10 and 15 mins.; E. F. Capsules Cubeb Oleoresin and Santal; Tablets Methylene Blue. See also Chordee.

LOCALLY—Irrigate anterior urethra with silver solutions (Lunargen); or with solutions of potassium permanganate (Solvets and Tablets Potassium Permanganate, 1 to 5 grains, for preparing solutions); zinc chloride or zinc sulphate (Solvets Zinc Sulphate, 5 grs., for preparing solutions). Some advise against injections in early stage.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Gonococcus Vaccines.

Gonorrhea, Subacute and Chronic—

INTERNALLY—E. F. Capsules Methylene Blue, Compound, Horwitz; E. F. Capsules Santal Oil; E. F. Capsules Salol and Santal, Compound; E. F. Capsules Methylene Blue and Santal, Compound; E. F. Capsules Salol and Methylene Blue, Compound; Elixir Hexa-Lithia, Compound; Coco-Santal, Compound; Cocopaiba, Compound; Tablets Gonorrhea, No. 1 and No. 2; Pills Gonorrhea.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

LOCALLY—Injections of silver solutions (Lunargen, Protargol, etc.); Fl. Ext. Hydrastis, Non-alcoholic; Liquor Hydrastine; Solvets Hydrastine, White Alkaloid, Compound. See also Acute Gonorrhea.

Gout—

INTERNALLY—Chloroxyl; Phenylcinchoninic Acid; Oxyl-Iodide; colchicine; Rheumalgine (Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound, Liquid and Tablets); Elixir Strontium Salicylate, Compound; Wine of Colchicum Seed, N. F., and Colchicum Corm; Globules Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate; Elixir Tonga, Compound: aspirin (Pulvules and Tablets Acetyl Salicylic Acid); piperazin.

LOCALLY—Iodine (Iodine Penetroles, 5 and 10 per cent.); Penetrole Analgesic; Analgesic Balm; Cremalgine; Ichthyol Penetrole, 10 per cent.; Ichthyol Ointment, 10 per cent.

Graves' Disease—See Goiter, Exophthalmic.

Hay Fever—

GENERAL MEASURES—Careful regulation of habits and diet, suitable exercise, avoidance as far as possible of dust and pollen irritations and removal to suitable climate. Correction of nasal obstructions often helpful.

INTERNALLY—For prophylactic purposes: quinine; arsenic (Fowler's Solution); sodium salicylate; iodides and Tablets Calcium Lactate are recommended as worthy of trial.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Catarrhal Combined Vaccine to combat the secondary invaders in hay fever. Begin its use preferably a few weeks before expected attack. Pollen extracts and vaccines are sometimes beneficial.

LOCALLY—Suprarenal extracts and cocaine solutions afford temporary relief.

Headache—

GENERAL MEASURES—Treat condition responsible for symptom: constipation, eye strain, indigestion, menstrual disorder, anemia, etc.

Headache, Bilious or Sick—

For prophylactic or abortive treatment—Calomel followed by a saline (Effervescent Sodium Phosphate); or solution of magnesium citrate; Effervescent Headache Salt; Effervescent Caffeo-Saline; Effervescent Laxative Salts, etc.; Tablets Sal-Cholate; Pulvules Blue Mass and Colocynth, Compound; Pulvules Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound.

For the attack—Acetanilid (Pulvules Acetanilid, Compound, or Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound); Tablets Antipyrin, and Phenacetin; Tr. Nux Vomica in drop doses every ten minutes for headache with nausea.

Headache, Congestive—

INTERNALLY — Tablets Acetanilid, Antipyrin, and Phenacetin; potassium bromide (Elixir Potassium Bromide). Tablets Migraine, Improved; Effervescent Caffeo-Saline; Elixir Bromides and Belladonna, Compound, in the congestive headache of the menopause. Purgatives in the plethoric, especially.

LOCALLY—Mustard in hot foot bath; mustard plaster to nape of neck; cold to the head.

Headache, Migraine—

Tablets Migraine, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Migraine, Improved; Tablets Neuralgic Headache, Myers; Tablets Neuralgic, Improved; Pulvules Acetyl Salicylic Acid; Pulvules Migraine.

Headache, Nervous—

Tablets Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound, No. 1; Tablets Asalgen; Tablets Migraine, Improved; Elixir Bromochloral, Compound; Elixir Bromides, Compound; Elixir Bromides and Belladonna, Compound; Pulvules Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound.

Heart-burn—See Cardialgia.

Heart Disease—

GENERAL MEASURES—Treat conditions causing functional disturbances and endeavor to check disease responsible for organic changes.

Heart Disease, Functional—

INTERNALLY — Digitalis; strophanthus; strychnine; caffeine; nitroglycerin; camphor; ammonia; sparteine sulphate; morphine; aconite and veratrum are the drugs used chiefly as heart stimulants and depressants. Preparations: Tr. Digitalis, U. S. P. Dropule Tincture Digitalis; Tr. Digitalis, Fat Free; Tr. Strophanthus, U. S. P.; Dropule Tincture Strophanthus; Tablets Heart Tonic, Gordinier; Tablets Heart Tonic, Improved; Tablets Nitroglycerin, Compound, No. 1, Da Costa; Ampoules Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia for oral administration.

HYPODERMATICALLY — Digitalis; Nitroglycerin; Strychnine; Sparteine Sulphate and combination of the above; Ampoules Ouabain; Ampoules Strychnine Sulphate; Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate; Ampoules Camphor; Ampoules Pituitary Extract.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

FOR INHALATION—Aspirols of Ammonia and Aromatic Ammonia, also Amyl Nitrite, and Ampoules Ammonia.

Heart Disease, Organic—

Treat disease or toxemia responsible for heart changes. For syphilis: iodides, mercury and arsenic; for malaria: quinine and arsenic; for rheumatism: salicylates; for septic conditions: appropriate serum and vaccine therapy and elimination of foci of infection where possible. Antistreptococcus Serum, Streptococcus Vaccine and supportive treatment are indicated.

Hematemesis (Gastric Hemorrhage)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Absolute rest in bed, ice to epigastrium, cracked ice by the mouth.

INTERNALLY—Hemagulen; adrenalin; opium; Pill Opium and Lead Acetate, N. F.; iron subsulphate (Monsel's solution) with cracked ice.

Surgical interference may become necessary. Hypodermoclysis with physiological salt solution in severe hemorrhage.

Hematuria—

Search for cause and source of hemorrhage, whether due to stone, trauma or tuberculosis, etc., and whether from kidneys, bladder or urethra.

INTERNALLY—Ergot; oil turpentine in small doses for passive hemorrhage. Tablets Gallic Acid and Tablets Gallic Acid and Ergotin, Compound.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Normal Horse and Sheep Serums; Ampoules Ergot.

LOCALLY—For hemorrhage from the bladder, irrigation with Hemagulen and sterile salt solution, 1 to 8 or 10 dilution.

Hemophilia—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Calcium Lactate; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Normal Horse or Sheep Serums; Emetine Hydrochloride in Tablets and Ampoules.

LOCALLY—Hemagulen; suprarenal extracts; solution of ferric subsulphate (Monsel's solution).

Hemoptysis (Pulmonary Hemorrhage)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Absolute rest in bed, fluid diet, cold drinks and opium or codeine to relieve cough.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Calcium Lactate; Tablets Gallic Acid; Tablets Gallic Acid and Ergotin, Compound; Tr. Aconite or Tr. Veratrum Viride, U. S. P., if desired to lower blood pressure. Opium or codeine to check cough or relieve anxiety and restlessness.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Normal Horse or Sheep Serums; adrenalin; Emetine Hydrochloride; physiological salt solution by hypodermoclysis.

LOCALLY—Enemata of physiological salt solution.

Hemorrhage—

See under appropriate heads: Epistaxis, Hematuria, Hematemesis, Hemoptysis, Cerebral Hemorrhage and Postpartum Hemorrhage.

Hemorrhoids (Piles)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct constipation by proper diet and give suitable laxatives to render stools soft. Aloin is generally contraindicated. Ice or cold applications and injections are palliative.

INTERNALLY — Glycyrrhiza, Compound, U. S. P. (Compound Licorice Powder); cascara (Cas-Cathartic); Rhubarb Fingers; Elixir Purgans; Colorless Mineral Oil. Avoid drastic purgatives.

LOCALLY—Hemorrhoidal Ointment; Belladonna or Stramonium Ointment; B. I. P. Paste; Fl. Ext. Witch Hazel Leaves; quinine and urea hydrochloride (Ampoules Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride) may be used in 1/2 to 1 per cent. solution as an injection into pile tumors to produce anesthesia preliminary to operation for removal; repeated injections with 5 per cent. solutions have been advocated to cause removal of pile tumors by sloughing process.

SURGICAL—Removal of pile tumors is the most satisfactory treatment for chronic hemorrhoids.

Hepatitis—

Remove, if possible, cause of inflammation. For amebic infection: Emetine; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac; Ipuanine. For malaria: Calomel; Quinine and Arsenic. Elimination with salines beneficial; Effervescent Magnesium Sulphate; Carlsbad (Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial). In chronic hepatitis due to alcoholism, syphilis, chronic malaria and chronic intestinal fermentation, treat condition responsible: potassium iodide; mercury; arsenic; hydrochloric acid and salines are indicated. See also Cirrhosis of Liver.

Herpes—Facialis, Labialis, Progenitalis—

Treatment of all forms practically the same. Encourage drying of vesicles with spirit of camphor, camphor ice and alum; follow with a soothing dusting powder (Borozin) or ointments (Zinc Oxide; Boric Acid; Cold Cream, Mentholated, etc.)

Herpes Zoster (Shingles)—

INTERNALLY—Aspirin (Tablets or Pulvules Acetyl Salicylic Acid); Tablets Acetanilid, Antipyrin or Phenacetin may be necessary to relieve pain.

LOCALLY—Drying lotions or powders (Boric Acid, U. S. P.; Zinc Oxide; Zinc Stearate, U. S. P., Powdered; Borozin) are indicated. A bandage to protect parts from clothing and limit motion gives relief.

Hiccough—

Deep inspirations and holding the breath as long as possible, also sipping water without breathing or placing a tight bandage around the epigastrium will relieve most mild cases. For persistent hiccough antispasmodics such as morphine and atropine, hypodermatically; Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, hypodermatically; chloroform; spirit of ether, compound (Hoffman's anodyne); chloral or musk may be necessary.

Hives—See Urticaria.

Hookworm (Uncinariasis)—

E. F. Capsules Chenopodium Oil; thymol (Pulvules Thymol); Liquid Blaud with Arsenic or Liquid Blaud with Arsenic and Strychnine for the anemia of Hookworm.

Hydrophobia—See Rabies.

Hyperidrosis (Excessive Sweating)—

INTERNALLY—Tonics such as Elixir or Pulvules Iron, Quinine and Strychnine if dependent upon general debility. Atropine, agaricin (Pills and Tablets Agaricin) in the night sweats of phthisis, also camphoric acid dry on the tongue.

LOCALLY—Frequent bathing and application of dusting powders (Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid). For bromidrosis: dilute formalin solutions or solutions of

potassium permanganate followed with dusting powders containing salicylic acid, boric acid and zinc stearate (Borozin), talcum, etc.

Hysteria—

INTERNALLY—Valerian (Elixir Ammonium Valerate; Elixir Sumbul, Compound; Pills Valerian Extract; Pills Zinc Valerate); asafetida (Pills Asafetida; Pills Sumbul, Compound, Goodell); Passolaria; Bromo-Solanum; Elixir Bromochloral, Compound.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Apomorphine, particularly in hystero-epilepsy.

INHALATIONS—Aspirols Amyl Nitrite or Aromatic Ammonia may relieve attack.

Icterus—See Jaundice.

Ilio-Colitis—See Dysentery.

Impetigo, Contagiosa—

LOCALLY—Remove crusts with soap and water, follow with 1 to 1,000 mercury bichloride solution and then apply Ointment Ammoniated Mercury, preferably, or Ointment Ichthyol, 10 or 20 per cent.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

Impotence—

INTERNALLY—Phosphorus, nux vomica, strychnine and damiana (Pil Aphrodisiaca; Tablets Aphrodisiac, Compound); Pill Zinc Phosphide.

HYPODERMATICALLY — Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B. See also Emissions.

Incontinence of Urine—See Enuresis.

Indigestion—See Dyspepsia.

Influenza (LaGrippe, Grip)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed, purgatives, wholesome, easily digested diet and fresh air.

INTERNALLY—Acetyl salicylic acid (Tablets and Pulvules, A. S. A.); salicylates; Rheumalgine (Liquid and Tablets Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound); Tablets Ammonium Salicylate, Compound; Tablets Ammonium Salicylate and Acetanilid, Compound, in the early stages to relieve headache and myalgias. Pills and Tablets Dover's Powder or Codeine, also Tablets Heroin or elixirs containing heroin for harassing cough. For convalescence—Tonics: Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates; Liquid Blaud with Arsenic and Strychnine; Liquid Peptones, with Creosote.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Influenza-Pneumonia and Pneumococcus Vaccines for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes; Pneumococcus Antigen for the pneumonia complicating influenza; Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, and Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Strychnine in convalescence.

Insomnia—

GENERAL MEASURES—Remove cause if possible: worry, indigestion, faulty metabolism, stimulants (coffee, tea and tobacco). Prescribe light, digestible evening meals, hot foot baths, tepid general baths, cup of hot milk or bouillon at bedtime.

INTERNALLY—Chloral hydrate (Elixir Bromochloral, Compound; Elixir Potassium Bromide and Chloral Hydrate; Elixir Chloral Hydrate); Pulvules Acetoform; Tablets Trional (Tablets Sulphonethylmethane); Tablets Sulphonal (Tablets Sulphonmethane); Tablets Barbital; opiates sparingly.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine or Morphine and Hyoscine in aggravated cases.

Intertrigo (Chafing, Eczema Intertrigo)—

Protective dusting powders and soothing, healing ointments: Zinc Stearate, U. S. P., Powdered, and Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder; Borozin; Ointment Zinc Oxide; Ointment Boric Acid; Ointment Boric Acid, Compound. See also Chapping.

Iritis—

INTERNALLY—Potassium iodide or mercury protiodide in syphilitic iritis; Sodium Salicylate and other salicylates in rheumatic iritis; mercury and potassium iodide may give relief in chronic rheumatic iritis.

LOCALLY—Atropine sulphate, 1 per cent., or homatropine hydrobromide, 2 per cent. solutions in the eye (Ophthalmic Tablets Atropine Sulphate, and Homatropine Hydrobromide). Ophthalmic Ointment Atropine Sulphate, 1 per cent.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Sodium Salicylate No. 160, for intravenous use or Streptococcus Vaccine in rheumatic iritis with a streptococcic focus. In gonorrheal iritis, gonococcus vaccines may prove beneficial.

Itch—See Scabies.

Ivy Poisoning (Rhus Poisoning)—

Early scrubbing of area with soap suds and hot water is good treatment.

LOCALLY—Alkalies to neutralize the toxicodendric acid: sodium bicarbonate or sodium sulphate in solution, and weak ammonia water may be used. Other topical applications are solution of liquor plumbi subacetatis, dilutis (lead water); Fl. Ext. Grindelia, U. S. P., undiluted or in 1 to 10 dilution with water and 2 per cent. phenol; solution potassium permanganate; thymol iodide dusted over area sometimes gives quick relief.

Jaundice, Catarrhal (Icterus)—

Tablets Calomel (Tablets Coco-Calomel); sodium phosphate (Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P.); Pills and Tablets Podophyllin; Tablets Sal-Cholate; Pulvules, No. 65, Blue Mass and Colocynth, Compound; Pulvules, No. 76, Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound; Pulvules Ox Gall, Extract. See also Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Labor—

INTERNALLY—Fl. Ext. Ergot; quinine; opium and morphine; Brom-Viburnum, Compound (Femagen) for false pains of labor; Malt Extract in combination with Cascara, Cod Liver Oil or with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine as reconstructives following labor; Pyroferrine for puerperal anemia.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Pituitary Extract; Ampoules Ergot; ampoules and H. T. Morphine. For infection or as a prophylactic against puerperal infection: Antistreptococcus Serum; Streptococcus Vaccine and Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott). Inhalations: Chloroform for Anesthesia, 30 Gm., in dropper Ampoules.

LOCALLY—Lubricating Jelly; mercury bichloride (Diamond Antiseptics for preparing solutions); Liquor Cresol, Compound, U. S. P. and Kreseptol, for antiseptic solutions for instruments, douching, etc.; Lilly's Liquid Soap. See also Postpartum Hemorrhage and Puerperal Convulsions.

Laryngitis, Acute—

INTERNALLY—Mercurial or saline purge; Tr. Aconite; phenacetin; quinine; aspirin; acetyl salicylic acid.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

LOCALLY—Alkaline gargles and sprays (Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; Tablets Antiseptic, Alkaline; Solvets Antiseptic, Alkaline; Solvets Dobell's, Modified.) Medicinal oils in atomizer (Campholyptol; Inhalant Acetoform, Compound, Kyle; also Acetoform, Compound, Masters); Tr. Benzoin, Compound, U. S. P., in hot water for inhalation; application of cold pack to laryngeal region or counterirritation with Tr. Iodine; Analgesic Balm and Sinapsolin are beneficial.

Laryngitis Chronic (Chronic Laryngeal Catarrh)—

Correct faulty habits: constipation, excessive smoking, chronic indigestion; improve or remove insanitary conditions, etc.

Inhalations of medicated vapors; topical applications of silver nitrate solutions and internal use of the iodides: Syrup Hydriodic Acid, Syrup Iron Iodine, potassium iodide, and ammonium iodide are indicated. Change of climate may be necessary.

Laryngitis, Spasmodic (Spasmodic Croup)—

Syrup Emetic; Tablets Emetic; Syrup Ipecac; Syrup Squill, Compound, U. S. P. (Hive Syrup); Syrup Stillingia, Compound, N. F.; Tablets Calcium Iodide in warm water. Steam inhalations impregnated with turpentine, eucalyptus or pine needle oil give relief. Cold applications to throat are also helpful.

Laryngeal Diphtheria—See Diphtheria.

Leukorrhea—

INTERNALLY—Iron and general tonics (Iron Peptonate and Manganese with Arsenic, or with Cascara); Pulvules Blaud and Manganese, Compound, and Pulvules Blaud, Nux Vomica and Arsenic.

LOCALLY—Medicated Vaginal Tablets (Leukorrhea, Improved; Antiseptic, Compound; Tonic Astringent); ichthyol; iodine; glycerin; Ichthyol Iodine, Compound; Borogylceride, U. S. P.; and solutions of silver nitrate or of Solvet Uterine Astringent and Antiseptic.

Lockjaw—See Tetanus.

Locomotor Ataxia (Tabes Dorsalis)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Regulated exercise, baths, massage, electricity and every effort to check progress of disease are the most important considerations.

INTERNALLY—Antisyphilitics: mercury, iodides and arsenic are usually the most efficient drugs. Treatment largely symptomatic. For pain: Tablets and Pulvules Acetphenetidin and A. S. A. (Acetyl Salicylic Acid); Tablets Acetanilid; Tablets Antipyrin; Pills and Tablets Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard; Tablets Opium, Morphine or Codeine in severe pain or the gastric crisis of Tabes Dorsalis.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Arsphenamine and neoarspenamine; Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate; morphine for gastric crisis.

Lumbago—

INTERNALLY—Salicylates; Rheumalgine (Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound, Liquid and Tablets); Elixir Salicylic Acid, Compound; Tablets and Pulvules, A. S. A. (Acetyl Salicylic Acid); Tablets and Pulvules Phenacetin; Tablets Acetphenetidin and Salol; Tablets Ammonium Salicylate, Compound; Chloroxyl.

LOCALLY—Analgesic Balm; Liniment White, Camphorated; Penetrole Analgesic; Liniment Rubefacient. Electricity, hot water bottle, massage and cupping often give relief.

Malaria—

INTERNALLY—Quinine (Coco-Quinine); Pills and Tablets Quinine Sulphate, Bisulphate, Salicylate and Hydrobromide; arsenic; Warburg's Tincture, N. F. with and without aloes (E. F. Capsules Warburg's Tincture); Pills Antimalarial, Maddin, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; Tablets Antimalarial, Bonner; Tablets Methylene Blue; Elixir Antimalarial; Elixir Canada Snakeroot, Compound; Syrup Cinchona Alkaloids; Pulvules Quinine Sulphate, Bisulphate and Hydrobromide; Liquid Blaud with Arsenic, and Elixir Iron, Quinine, Strychnine and Arsenic for malarial anemia.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Quinine Dihydrochloride, also Ampoules and Tablets Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride. Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate in chronic malaria and Ampoules Iron and Arsenic; Iron Arsenite, and also Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B, for the anemia of malaria.

Mania—

INTERNALLY—Sedatives and antispasmodics: chloral; bromides; belladonna (Elixir Bromochloral, Compound; Elixir Bromides and Belladonna, Compound; Elixir Potassium Bromide and Chloral Hydrate).

HYPODERMATICALLY—Hyoscine Hydrobromide; Duboisine; Morphine and Atropine, and Apomorphine. See also Alcoholism and Delirium.

Marasmus (Infantile Atrophy)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct as far as possible bad hygienic surroundings and improper feeding.

INTERNALLY—Cod liver oil (Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil); Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil; Malt Extract with Hypophosphites.

Mastitis—

GENERAL MEASURES—Apply supporting binder to breast and give magnesium sulphate. Breast pump may be necessary to relieve breast of milk. Suppurative mastitis requires operative interference: incision and drainage.

LOCALLY—Tr. Belladonna or Belladonna Ointment; camphor in glycerin; Oleate of Morphine; Glyco-Ulmus or Osmosum.

Measles—

INTERNALLY—Tr. Aconite for high fever and threatened pneumonia (Capillary Bronchitis). For constipation give simple laxatives: Castor Oil, Aromatic; magnesium sulphate; Tablets Coco-Phenolphthalein.

For convalescence—Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites; Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil.

LOCALLY—Hot mustard foot bath for slow eruption or convulsions.

Melancholia—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest, quiet, regulation of bowels, suitable diet, sufficient sleep even if hypnotics are occasionally necessary.

INTERNALLY — Hypnotics and tonics: bromides; veronal; opium; valerian; arsenic (Fowler's Solution); phosphorus (Pill Phosphorus, Compound; Pill Phosphorus, Iron and Nux Vomica; and Pill Zinc Phosphide, Compound); Tr. Nux Vomica and Tr. Iron Chloride, U. S. P. See also Hysteria and Insomnia.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Meningitis (Cerebrospinal Fever, Spotted Fever, Acute Meningitis)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Cold packs, ice bag to head, dry cupping of neck and spinal region, counter-irritation over spine or to nape of neck, warm bathing and cleansing the gastrointestinal tract with magnesium citrate solution or calomel are indicated.

INTERNALLY—Tr. Aconite; Tr. Belladonna; sodium bromide; Tablets Calomel; Tablets Hyoscine Hydrobromide, also of Codeine. After or restorative treatment with prolonged course of iodides or cod liver oil (Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with or without Hypophosphites) is indicated.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Meningococcus Vaccine (Meningo-Bacterin) for immunization; Antimeningococcus Serum for therapeutic purposes injected intraspinally. For severe pain or vomiting, morphine.

SURGICAL—Lumbar puncture.

Menorrhagia—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Menorrhagic, Hirst; Tablets or Elixir Potassium Bromide; Fl. Ext. Ergot, U. S. P.; Fl. Ext. Savin; Brom-Viburnum, Compound (Femagen); calcium chloride or Tablets Calcium Lactate; ipecac alkaloids (Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac).

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Ergot; Ergotin, Bonjean, Purified; Ergotin, Bonjean; Hydrastine Hydrochloride.

Metritis—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed, sedatives and antiphlogistics.

INTERNALLY—Aconite and opium or its alkaloids in acute cases; ergot in subacute and chronic cases.

LOCALLY—Boroglyceride, U. S. P., or Ichthyol Iodine, Compound, on tampons. Heat, hot turpentine or mustard stupes to abdomen, heat to the feet and hot vaginal douches often give relief.

Metrorrhagia—See Menorrhagia.

Migraine—See Headache.

Morning Sickness—See Vomiting.

Mumps (Parotitis)—

INTERNALLY—Mild laxatives; Milk of Magnesia; citrate of magnesia, etc.; Coco-Tablets Calomel or Coco-Tablets Phenolphthalein if other laxatives are difficult to administer.

LOCALLY—Hot poultices often afford much relief, such as a flaxseed poultice with a few drops of Tr. Opium; Glyco-Ulmus or Osmosum. An ice bag may be helpful and Ichthyol Ointment, 10 or 20 per cent., is serviceable but disagreeable to use. Guaiacol, 5 per cent., in ointment, is recommended for pain.

Myalgia—

INTERNALLY—Salicylates; Rheumalgine (Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound, Liquid and Tablets); Elixir Salicylic Acid, Compound; aspirin; Tablets and Pulvules Acetyl Salicylic Acid; Tablets Asalgen; Tablets Analgesic, No. 2; Tablets Myalgic, Outland.

LOCALLY—Cremalgine; Analgesic Balm; Liniment White, Camphorated; Embrolin; Sinapsolin; Liniment Rubefacient; Penetrole Analgesic. Massage and electricity are very beneficial in some cases. See also Lumbago.

Nausea—

INTERNALLY—Phenol; creosote; bismuth subnitrate (Milk of Bismuth); Tablets Nausea, No. 2; Tablets Antivomiting, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Cerium Oxalate; dilute hydrocyanic acid; ipecac (Wine of Ipecac, N. F.); calomel (Tablets Calomel, Palatable, Wintergreen Flavor); lime water; cinnamon water and peppermint water. Cracked ice by the mouth. Treatment should be directed chiefly to cause.

LOCALLY—Sinapsolin or mustard draft to epigastrium to produce counterirritation.

Nephritis (Bright's Disease)—

Nephritis, Acute—

GENERAL MEASURES—Hot packs, hot poultices to lumbar region or cupping to relieve renal congestion; milk diet, drinking water freely, calomel or salines to assist elimination.

INTERNALLY—Jalap Powder, Compound, U. S. P.; Tablets Calomel; potassium citrate; spirit of nitrous ether; Tr. Digitalis in acute nephritis with dropsy and low arterial tension. Basham's mixture for the anemia of convalescence.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Pilocarpine in adults, if not too weak. Morphine in uremic convulsions.

Nephritis, Chronic—

GENERAL MEASURES—Carefully regulated diet; milk is good diet for many; meats sparingly; drinking water freely: mineral waters sometimes beneficial; warm and Turkish baths also indicated.

INTERNALLY—Cathartics and diuretics; Pills and Tablets Elaterium, Clutterbuck; Elixir Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate; Jalap Powder, Compound, U. S. P.; infusion and Tr. Digitalis; Pill Calomel, Digitalis and Squill for dropsy of chronic nephritis. Iron: Tr. Iron Chloride or Liquid Blaud for the anemia. Nitrites: Pills and Tablets Nitroglycerin and Tablets Sodium Nitrite to lower blood pressure. Effervescent Lithia Laxative, also Laxalithia as saline laxatives.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Pilocarpine in threatened uremia, contraindicated in weak or fatty heart. See Uremia.

Neuralgia—

INTERNALLY—Acetanilid; phenacetin; antipyrin; salicylates; quinine; salicin; opium and its alkaloids and cannabis indica. Tablets and Pulvules Acetanilid, Acetyl Salicylic Acid and Phenacetin; Pills and Tablets Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard; Pills and Tablets Neuralgic, Gross, without morphine; Tablets Neuralgic, Improved; Tablets Neuralgic, Kenyon; Chlorodyne and Tablets Chlorodyne; Chloroxyl.

LOCALLY—Analgesic Balm; Cremalgine; Embrolin; Sinapsolin; Liniment Rubefacient; Liniment White, Camphorated; Penetrole Analgesic; Penetrole Camphor, 20 per cent.; hot applications.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine Sulphate; Atropine Sulphate; Codeine Sulphate; Cocaine Hydrochloride; Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride in Tablets and Ampoules.

Neurasthenia—

GENERAL MEASURES — Rest-cure (Weir-Mitchell), hydrotherapy, massage, electricity, carefully regulated diet, forced alimentation in some cases, suitable environment and diversion.

INTERNALLY—Strychnine; arsenic; phosphorus; Solution Glycerophosphates, Compound, without sugar; Digestive Glycerophosphates; Glycero-Tonic, Compound; Pill Phosphorus, Compound; Pill Phosphorus, Iron and Nux Vomica; Pill Aphrodisiaca; Elixir Sumbul, Compound; Pill Sumbul, Compound, Goodell.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

HYPODERMATICALLY — Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B; Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Strychnine; Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate.

Neuritis—

GENERAL MEASURES—Appropriate treatment consists in removing causes responsible for neuritis, toxic, alcoholic, rheumatic, syphilitic, traumatic, etc. Rest parts affected by immobilizing with splints or adhesive straps and by putting patient in bed in severe cases.

INTERNALLY — Salicylates (Tablets and Pulvules Acetyl Salicylic Acid; Rheumalgine); acetanilid; antipyrin; mercury and iodides in syphilitic neuritis; quinine and arsenic in malarial neuritis; strychnine and arsenic in subacute and chronic neuritis. Codeine or morphine may become necessary in acute neuritis.

LOCALLY—Analgesic Balm; Cremalgine; Sinapsolin; Tr. Iodine; blister or cautery in severe deep-seated neuritis (sciatica).

Neuritis, Sciatic—See Sciatica.

Night Sweats—See Hyperidrosis.

Nosebleed—See Epistaxis.

Obesity—

GENERAL MEASURES—Reduce carbohydrates and fats in diet and prescribe suitable exercise, hydrotherapy, sweat baths and massage.

INTERNALLY—Tablets and Pulvules Thyroid Gland, Desiccated, U. S. P.; Effervescent Kissingen and Vichy Salts, Artificial, N. F.; Tablets Saccharin as a sweetening agent in the place of sugar.

Odontalgia (Toothache)—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Sodium Salicylate and Tablets Acetyl Salicylic Acid for toothache from catching cold; codeine for severe pain.

LOCALLY—Phenol, Compound, on cotton in cavity; Dental Liniment or guaiacol applied to gums; cocaine; creosote; oil of cloves; phenol, especially in toothache with much decay, may be applied on cotton to tooth cavity. Analgesic Balm; Cremalgine and hot applications to face give relief.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine or Morphine and Atropine may become necessary.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—See Conjunctivitis, Gonorrheal.

Orchitis—

HYPODERMATICALLY—Gonococcus Vaccines may give relief in orchitis and epididymo-orchitis due to gonococcus infection.

LOCALLY—Suspension of testes; cotton poultice covered with oiled silk; strapping of testes; Tr. Iodine; Osmosum; Glyco-Ulmus; Belladonna Ointment; Penetrole Guaiacol.

Otalgia—See Earache.

Pellagra—

GENERAL MEASURES—Improve nutrition by proper feeding, hydrotherapy and hygienic surroundings.

INTERNALLY—Arsenic (Solution of Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P. Fowler's); Liquid Blaud, with Arsenic, has been found very beneficial.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate, also Iron Arsenite, Iron Arsenite and Strychnine.

LOCALLY—Thymol, one grain to the ounce, or Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic as mouth wash for stomatitis. Ointment Zinc Oxide for the erythemas.

Pericarditis—

INTERNALLY—Salicylates; salicin; calomel or salines; opiates (Tablets Dover's Powder); quinine; digitalis; potassium iodide. Caffeine or diuretin may be helpful by stimulating kidney elimination.

LOCALLY—Ice bag or ice coil to the precordium; local blood letting by leeches over cardiac region may afford relief.

SURGICAL—Paracentesis by aspiration may be necessary if there is considerable pericardial effusion or if it is slow in absorbing and is embarrassing greatly the heart action.

Periostitis—

INTERNALLY—Mercury and iodides (Pills and Tablets Mixed Treatment); Pills and Tablets Mercury Protiodide and also Mercury Biniodide in syphilitic periostitis.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Mercuric Salicylate; Ampoules Mercury Biniodide; Ampoules Gray Oil; Ampoules Corrosive Sublimate.

LOCALLY—Tr. Iodine; Iodine Penetrole, 5 and 10 per cent.; Osmosum, and Glyco-Ulmus especially in periostitis due to injury or infection.

SURGICAL—Incision, drainage and removal of dead bone when infection or necrosis is present.

Peritonitis—

GENERAL MEASURES—Treatment depends somewhat upon underlying cause and whether peritonitis is local or general. Ice bag or hot applications may be in order; very restricted diet at first followed by diluted nutritious diet and rectal alimentation if vomiting persists; physiological salt solution enemas once or twice a day are helpful. Purgatives are generally contraindicated. Localized peritonitis with abscess demands incision and drainage.

INTERNALLY—Drug treatment is of little value except to relieve pain and to control peristalsis. Opiates are of first importance: opium; morphine; codeine; Tr. Opium, Camphorated, U. S. P., etc.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine and Atropine for pain and to limit peristalsis; Ampoules Camphor or Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate as stimulants; Antistreptococcus Serum and the following vaccines both prophylactically and therapeutically: Streptococcus Vaccine and Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott).

LOCALLY—Hot applications, hot turpentine stupes, ice bag in local peritonitis (appendicitis).

SURGICAL—Laparotomy, vaginal drainage, flushing abdominal cavity with hot physiological salt solution following evacuation of septic focus may be necessary, if infection becomes widespread.

Peritonitis, Tubercular—

LAPAROTOMY—Incision and drainage is recognized as best treatment, especially if treatment along more conservative lines has failed.

Pernicious Anemia—See Anemia.

Pertussis—See Whooping Cough.

Pharyngitis, Acute—

INTERNALLY—Saline cathartic or calomel purge; Tr. Aconite; Tablets or Pulvules Phenacetin, or Acetyl Salicylic Acid if there is fever with soreness of the neck muscles especially.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

LOCALLY—Gargles and cold or hot applications to the throat. The following are serviceable as gargles: Lilly's Dental Lotion; Formaseptol; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic; Solvets Naso-Pharyngeal, Modified; Chloroform Throat Lozenges; Alkaline Gargle, No. 1; Astringent Gargle, No. 2.

Pharyngitis, Chronic—

GENERAL MEASURES—Look after environment and occupation and correct bad habits of living; give special attention to derangements of stomach and bowels. Change of climate may afford relief.

LOCALLY—Solutions of nitrate of silver or Lunargen; cleansing, antiseptic sprays and gargles such as Dobell's Solution (Solvets Dobell's, Modified, for preparing solutions), Tablets and Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic, etc., may be used to advantage.

Phthisis—See Tuberculosis.

Piles—See Hemorrhoids.

Plague (Bubonic Plague)—

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT—Plague Vaccine, Prophylactic (Plague Bacterin) materially diminishes incidence of the disease, but does not offer absolute protection.

CURATIVE MEASURES—These consist chiefly in supportives—stimulants such as camphor (Ampoules Camphor, 1 1/2 and 3 grs.); caffeine and strychnine. Ice bag to the head and cold baths for high fever. Avoid coal tar or other depressing febrifuges. Small doses of hyoscine hydrobromide hypodermatically for restlessness; cracked ice with mustard plaster over stomach and morphine hypodermatically for vomiting. Treatment is chiefly symptomatic.

Pleurisy—

INTERNALLY—Calomel followed by a saline; salicylates (Liquid Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound; Pulvules or Tablets Acetyl Salicylic Acid); morphine, codeine or Dover's Powder for severe pain and cough. Hydrogogue cathartics such as Compound Jalap Powder, U. S. P., and diuretics are indicated in pleurisy with effusion.

HYPODERMATICALLY — Morphine; Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine (Staph-Strep. Bacterin).

LOCALLY—Strapping affected side with adhesive plaster; hot or cold applications; counterirritation with mustard, Sinapsolin or Tr. Iodine; dry cupping; anodyne liniments and oils such as Liniment Rubefacient; Analgesic Balm; Cremalgine; and Penetrole Analgesic are indicated.

SURGICAL—Tapping (thoracentesis) to relieve effusion if accumulation is interfering considerably with respiration.

Pleurodynia—See Neuralgia.

Pneumonia, Lobar (Croupous Pneumonia)—

Open air treatment has been popular during recent years.

INTERNALLY—Quinine; Digitalis; Strychnine, and Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, have their advocates. Some favor Lobelia, Tr. Veratrum Viride or Tr. Aconite in the early stages; in the later stages with threatened collapse, atropine is indicated.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Pneumococcus Antigen; Antipneumococcus Serum; Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine; Ampoules, No. 28, Camphor 36 grains in Oil; Ampoules Quinine Dihydrochloride; Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate.

Pneumonia, Lobular (Bronchopneumonia, Capillary Bronchitis)—

INTERNALLY — Ammonium carbonate; ammonium chloride; Wine of Ipecac, N. F.; Syrup Squill, Compound, U. S. P.; solution of ammonium acetate; strychnine; caffeine; aromatic spirit of ammonia and camphor as stimulants. For very troublesome cough preventing sleep, Syrup Cephaeline, Compound, or codeine may be necessary.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Strychnine; nitroglycerin; Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate and Ampoules Camphor.

LOCALLY—Mustard drafts; Sinapsolin; Embrolin; flaxseed poultices; pneumonia jacket; warm or hot poultices of Osmosum and Glyco-Ulmus to produce surface congestion or maintain even temperature of the chest, as desired.

Postpartum Hemorrhage—

GENERAL MEASURES—Pressure and counter-pressure on the uterus to stimulate contractions; sterile hot water injections 110 degrees to 120 degrees F. into uterine cavity; tamponade with aseptic gauze firmly packed into the uterine cavity may be necessary in obstinate cases.

INTERNALLY—Fl. Ext. Ergot; Tablets Ergotin, Bonjean.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Pituitary Extract; Ampoules Ergot; Ergotin, Bonjean, Purified, and H. T. Ergotin.

Prickly Heat (Miliaria)—

Frequent bathing, using bicarbonate of soda or bran in the water, gently drying and applying dusting powders, such as Zinc Stearate or Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid (Borozin), usually afford prompt relief. A saturated solution of boric acid with a few drops of phenol to the ounce may be necessary if the itching is intense.

Prolapsus Ani—

GENERAL MEASURES—General tonic and hygienic treatment, suitable laxatives in constipation, avoidance of straining at stool and a cold water enema before going to stool are rational measures, but may be palliative only.

INTERNALLY—Nux vomica; strychnine; cascara; (Cas-Cathartic); Glycyrrhiza, Compound, U. S. P. (Compound Licorice Powder).

LOCALLY—Alum; tannic acid; ferrous sulphate, and hydrastis in solutions as enemata. Surgical interference may become necessary.

Prostatic Hypertrophy—

Drugs are of little value in checking process, but are helpful in relieving bladder symptoms due to obstruction.

INTERNALLY—Tablets and Pulvules Hexamethylenamine; Tablets Cystitis, No. 2, for alkaline urine: Elixir Hexa-Lithia, Compound; Elixir Lithium and Hydrangea; Elixir Saw Palmetto and Santal, Compound; Elixir Saw Palmetto and Pichi, Compound; Urodiuretic.

LOCALLY—Catheterization, and bladder irrigations with boric acid solution in advanced cases with infection of the bladder.

SURGICAL—Prostatectomy.

Prostatitis—

GENERAL MEASURES—For acute inflammation of the prostate, commonly due to gonorrhea, the following measurers are indicated: rest in bed, hot sitz baths, hot enemas for pain or cold water injections and

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

rectal ice bag to reduce inflammation; catheterization and bladder irrigations if retention of urine occurs.

INTERNALLY—Elixir Hexa-Lithia, Compound; Urodiuretic; Fl. Ext. Triticum, U. S. P., and other urinary antiseptics and sedatives.

LOCALLY—Suppositories of ichthyol, hyoscyamus, belladonna, and opium or combinations of these items are indicated for pain. Ichthyol tends to inhibit abscess formation, which, if it occurs in spite of treatment, demands drainage.

Pruritis—

GENERAL MEASURES—Examine urine for sugar and search carefully for other causes in persistent pruritis. Alcohol in any form should be interdicted.

INTERNALLY—Salines and antacids (Milk of Magnesia; Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate); Sodium Salicylate; Ammonium Salicylate; Atropine; bromides; antipyrin; ammonium valerate, etc., are among the drugs which may afford relief.

LOCALLY—Ointment Phenol, U. S. P.; Phenol, 1 to 2 per cent., in a saturated solution of boric acid in water; Ointment Resorcinol, Compound; Lubricating Jelly: dilute lead water (liquor plumbi subacetatus, dilutis); menthol; benzoic acid; camphor, and chloral are all valuable antipruritics incorporated in ointments. Resorcin, 2 per cent., in solution in water with a small quantity of glycerin acts well. Borozin thoroughly applied as a protective, soothing agent.

Pruritis Ani—

In addition to the list of remedial measures mentioned under the general subject of Pruritis may be added the employment of 1 to 2 per cent. ointments and lotions of menthol or cocaine, and the use of the high frequency current, which is said to be very efficacious.

Pruritis Scroti and Vulvae—

Persistent itching should cause search for sugar in urine. The drug treatment suggested under Pruritis and Pruritis Ani are indicated; in addition Tr. Benzoin may be painted thoroughly over the parts or solutions of such astringents as alum and tannic acid may give great relief. In Pruritis Scroti 1 to 2 per cent. solutions of silver nitrate in spirits of nitrous ether may be painted over the itching surface with gratifying results.

Psoriasis—

INTERNALLY—Arsenic (Solution of Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P., Fowler's); Pills and Tablets Arsenous Acid; Tablets Sodium Arsenite.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate; Ampoules Iron Cacodylate and Ampoules Iron Arsenite, also Iron and Arsenic.

LOCALLY—Chrysarobin; Salicylic Acid; oil of cade; tar; white precipitate and naphthol are recommended.

Puerperal Convulsions (Puerperal Eclampsia)—

INTERNALLY—Tr. Veratrum Viride; Tr. Aconite; chloral hydrate, and croton oil.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine. Chloroform anesthesia and quick delivery of child are indicated in the presence of convulsions.

Puerperal Fever (Puerperal Septicemia)—

INTERNALLY—Tr. Aconite or Tr. Veratrum Viride; Ergotin, Bonjean; castor oil; calomel; Tr. Digitalis, Fat Free, and opiates are the most valuable drug treatment.

HYPODERMATICALLY — Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott); Streptococcus Vaccine; Antistreptococcus Serum; Ergotin, Bonjean, Purified; Hypodermoclysis with physiological salt solution (Tablets Normal Salt Solution, Tablets No. 1 and No. 2, for preparing solutions both for hypodermoclysis and enteroclysis). Colloidal silver intravenously has been used successfully.

LOCALLY—Vaginal or intrauterine irrigations with solution of Liquor Cresol, Compound, U. S. P., Kreseptol, or physiological salt solution. Tr. Iodine applied by swab to uterine cavity is highly recommended. Turpentine stupes may afford some relief in excessive tympanites. Physiological salt solution for enemas and for enteroclysis deserves consideration.

Pulmonary Hemorrhage—See Hemoptysis.

Purpura—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Calcium Lactate; calcium chloride; desiccated suprarenal glands, U. S. P.; oil of turpentine.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Normal Horse or Normal Sheep Serum; Tablets and Ampoules Emetine Hydrochloride.

Pyelitis—

INTERNALLY—Tablets or Pulvules Hexamethylenamine, with liberal drinking water to keep kidneys well flushed; Elixir Hexa-Lithia, Compound; Pills, Tablets and E. F. Capsules of Salol; Tablets Lithium Benzoate or Elixir Lithium and Hydrangea if the urine is alkaline.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Autogenous vaccines; Coli Vaccine or Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott).

SURGICAL—Nephrotomy or nephrectomy.

Pyorrhea Alveolaris (Riggs' Disease)—

INTERNALLY—Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac; Tablets Ipuanine; Iron (Liquid Blaud and combinations) for anemia and lowered vitality induced by pyorrhea.

HYPODERMATICALLY — Ampoules Emetine Hydrochloride; Ampoules Prophyl-Cephaeline; Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

LOCALLY—Lilly's Dental Lotion; Ampoules No. 44 and No. 171 Emetine Hydrochloride 1/2 per cent. in 2 and 5 c. c. ampoules respectively for local injection into the pyorrhea pockets; Pyorrhea Astringent; Dental Paste, Lilly (Dr. Buckley's special formula); Dental instrumentation of the teeth by those skilled in the removal of tartar is of primary importance.

Quinsy (Acute Peritonsillitis)—

INTERNALLY—Give a mercurial or saline cathartic early and follow with such remedies as Tr. Aconite; quinine; Sodium Salicylate and mercury biniodide (Tablets Tonsillitis and Tablets Follicular Tonsillitis).

LOCALLY—Topical applications of Tr. Iodine, guaiacol, silver nitrate and phenol in glycerin may be tried for abortive purposes. Cracked ice on the tongue and ice packs to the neck afford considerable relief.

SURGICAL—Pus often develops in spite of treatment and makes incision and drainage necessary.

Rabies (Hydrophobia)—

Treatment is essentially prophylactic and is both local and constitutional. The local treatment consists in thorough cleansing of the wound and cauterizing it with fuming nitric acid.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Rabies Virus, Lilly, is specific constitutional treatment. If injections are begun before manifestations of symptoms, results will be entirely satisfactory. The treatment consists of fourteen daily doses.

Rheumatism (Rheumatic Fever)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Exposure to cold and dampness, poor ventilation and general bad hygienic conditions predispose to rheumatism. These should be avoided and proper elimination and suitable clothing should have consideration. Infected tonsils, pyorrhea and other foci of infection should be removed if possible. Immobilization by bandages or splints in acute rheumatic arthritis is indicated.

INTERNALLY—Salicylates; sodium salicylate; alkalies: sodium and potassium bicarbonate; Rheumalgine (Liquid and Tablets Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound); aspirin; Pulvules and Tablets Acetyl Salicylic Acid; Elixir Salicylic Acid, Compound; Tablets Chloroxyl; Tablets Oxyl-Iodide; Tablets Salicin; Tablets Rheumatism, Liggett.

LOCALLY—Dry heat; Analgesic Balm; Cremalgine; Liniment White, Camphorated; Embrolin; Penetrole Analgesic; oil wintergreen; Glyco-Ulmus; Osmosum.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Sodium Salicylate, No. 160; Streptococcus Vaccine; Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine; Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott).

Rheumatism, Gonorrheal—See Arthritis, Gonorrheal.

Rhinitis—See Coryza.

Rhus Poisoning—See Ivy Poisoning.

Rickets (Rachitis)—

Cod liver oil; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites; Syrup Calcium Lactophosphate, U. S. P.; Syrup Hypophosphites, Compound; Elixir Glycerophosphates of Soda and Lime; Emulsion Petroleum with Hypophosphites.

Riggs' Disease—See Pyorrhea Alveolaris.

Ringworm (Tinea Trichophytina).

Ringworm of the Body (Tinea Circinata, Tinea Corporis)—

Topical applications of Tr. Iodine; sulphur ointment, 20 to 30 grains to the ounce; 1 to 3 grains mercuric chloride in aqueous solution, or solution of sodium hyposulphite one dram per ounce of water.

Ringworm of the Scalp (Tinea Tonsurans)—

Clip the hair closely and wash areas thoroughly with Tr. Green Soap, follow with applications of Tr. Iodine; Ointment Ammoniated Mercury; sulphur ointment; or chrysarobin 1 part to 10 parts of flexible collodion painted over areas. Corrosive sublimate 1 per cent. aqueous solution or phenol in glycerin, 1 to 16, are efficient local applications.

Scabies (Itch)—

Soften epithelium with hot bath and apply sulphur ointment or Mercurial Ointment. Balsam of Peru 3 parts, with glycerin 1 part, and betanaphthol 1 dram to the ounce in ointment are efficacious remedies.

Scarlet Fever—

GENERAL MEASURES—Isolation with careful nursing and stimulation of the emunctories are essential.

INTERNALLY—Calomel or citrate of magnesia as a purge; lemonade and plenty of drinking water to keep kidneys active; Tr. Digitalis or strychnine if heart becomes weak. If a nephritis complication greatly reduces the vitality, general tonics should be given after the subsidence of the nephritis. For this purpose Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil; Malt Extract with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine are indicated.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Scarlet Fever Vaccine has been employed with apparent success both prophylactically and therapeutically; the latter use has been more especially to prevent complications such as otitis media, severe angina and adenitis. Antistreptococcus Serum in large doses is indicated in severe cases.

LOCALLY—Cleansing antiseptic mouth washes and gargles are indicated for older children. For this purpose Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; also boric acid and potassium permanganate make efficient solutions for the throat (Solvets Boric Acid, 5 grs., and Solvets Potassium Permanganate, 1, 2 and 5 grs., for preparing solutions).

Sciatica (Sciatic Neuritis, Sciatic Rheumatism)—

INTERNALLY—Sodium salicylate; Rheumalgine (Liquid and Tablets Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound); Globules Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate; Tablets and Pulvules A. S. A. (acetyl salicylic acid); Elixir Salicylic Acid, Compound; Chloroxyl.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Ampoules Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride; chloroform; solutions of cocaine and atropine, also distilled water and normal salt solution at freezing temperature are recommended for injection along the nerve trunk.

LOCALLY—Analgesic Balm; Cremalgine; Penetrole Analgesic; Liniment Rubefacient; Embrolin. Hot applications: Paquelin cautery over course of nerve or fly blisters may give great relief.

Scrofula (Tuburcular Adenitis, Scrofulosis)—

INTERNALLY—Cod liver oil; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites; Syrup Iron Iodide, U. S. P.; Tablets Sodium Iodide; Pills and Tablets Arsenic Iodide.

LOCALLY—Iodine Penetrole; Tr. Iodine.

SURGICAL—Evacuate pus or preferably excise completely the tuberculous glands.

Seasickness, Train and Carsickness—

Pulvules Acetoform, Compound; antipyrin; chloral hydrate; bromides; veronal; cocaine; Aspirols Amyl Nitrite. Fresh air, recumbent position and ice bag to spine may suffice to relieve without drugs. See also Vomiting.

Septicemia, General (Bacteriemia, Septic Infection or Septemia)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Remove as early and completely as possible focus or foci of infection and dilute toxins in the blood with physiological salt solution by hypodermoclysis, proctoclysis or transfusion; give cold sponge baths frequently for high temperature.

INTERNALLY—Strychnine; digitalis; quinine; salicylic acid and salicin.

HYPODERMATICALLY — Antistreptococcus Serum; Streptococcus Vaccine; Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine and Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott).

Septicemia, Puerperal—See Puerperal Fever.

Shingles—See Herpes Zoster.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Shock—

INTERNALLY—Strong hot coffee; Ampoules Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia for oral administration.

HYPODERMATICALLY — Pituitary Extract; adrenalin chloride or other suprarenal extracts; Ampoules, No. 113, Ouabain, for intravenous use; Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate; Ampoules Atropine.

LOCALLY—Heat, both as a prophylactic and therapeutic measure. Enemata of warm physiological salt solution (Normal Salt Solution Tablets, for preparing solutions).

Smallpox (Variola)—

PROPHYLAXIS—Vaccination with Smallpox Vaccine Virus. Strict quarantine of all non-immune persons following exposure to contagion.

TREATMENT—Internally, phenacetin; bromides and chloral may be necessary; severe delirium calls for morphine. Quinine, digitalis and carbonate of ammonia are useful during suppurative stage.

LOCALLY—Antiseptic healing mouth washes in stomatitis: solutions of boric acid; potassium chlorate; Tr. Myrrh, U. S. P., etc., may be used. To allay itching and to minimize scarring or pock marks, phenol and sulphur ointments have been the chief remedies employed. Tr. Iodine is highly recommended to destroy odor and prevent pitting (Ampoules Tr. Iodine are especially convenient for this purpose).

Sore Mouth—See Stomatitis.

Sore Throat—See Pharyngitis; also Laryngitis.

Spasms—See Convulsions.

Spermatorrhea—See Emissions.

Sprains—

GENERAL MEASURES—Apply promptly ice or other cold application; hot applications may give more comfort. Soothing liniments are very acceptable, and immobilizing the part by using adhesive straps, splints, bandages, etc., is good practice.

LOCALLY—Tr. Arnica; White Liniment, Camphorated; lotion lead water and opium; Osmosum; Glyco-Ulmus.

St. Vitus' Dance—See Chorea.

Stomatitis (Sore Mouth)—

Dental Lotion; Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; Formaseptol; Lozenges Potassium Chlorate; Solvets Potassium Chlorate, Potassium Permanganate, and Boric Acid, for preparing mouth washes. Solvets Silver Nitrate for cauterizing aphthous ulcers, also for preparing solutions for local application to ulcers.

Strangury—See Dysuria.

Stye (Hordeolum)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct errors of refraction, look after general health and remove patients from dusty occupations or protect their eyes well, in all cases of recurrent styes.

LOCALLY—Applications of hot boric acid solution or ointment of yellow oxide of mercury (Ophthalmic Ointment Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 1 and 2 per cent.) may abort a stye if applied early and frequently.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Staphylococcus Vaccines in recurrent styes.

Sunburn—

Ointment Camphor and Menthol; Cold Cream; Ointment Zinc Oxide; Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder (Borozin).

Sunstroke—

GENERAL MEASURES—Cold applications, cool tub-bath and ice cap until patient's temperature approaches normal and until full consciousness returns. In severe cases, with temperature 100 degrees F. or higher, redouble efforts with cold applications; ice water per rectum, hypodermoclysis with physiological salt solution and venesection are indicated.

INTERNALLY—Spirit of Ammonia, Aromatic, to stimulate heart action when necessary.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Strychnine for cardiac failure.

Sycosis, Tinea Sycosis—See Barber's Itch.

Syncope—

INTERNALLY—Ampoules Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia for oral use, or spirit of ether.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Atropine; Ampoules Atropine Sulphate; Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate; Ampoules Caffeine, Sodium Benzoate and Strychnine.

INHALATIONS—Aspirols Ammonia or Aromatic Ammonia; Aspirols Amyl Nitrite.

LOCALLY—Cold water to the face; cold affusions; artificial respiration and galvanization over the pneumogastric region in extreme cases.

Syphilis—

INTERNALLY—Pills and Tablets Mercury Protiodide; Pills and Tablets Mercury Biniodide; Pills and Tablets Mixed Treatment; Succus Alterans; potassium iodide; sodium iodide. Calomel or gray powder, and Syrup Iron Iodide, U. S. P., for anemia, are appropriate remedies in children with hereditary lues.

HYPODERMATICALLY—The following mercury preparations in Ampoules: Mercuric Salicylate; Mercury Cyanide; Gray Oil; Calomel; Mercury Biniodide; Corrosive Sublimate, and Mercury Cacodylate. The arsenic preparations: salvarsan and neosalvarsan (arsphenamine and neoarsphenamine) and Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate are used extensively. Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Iron Cacodylate are appropriate for syphilitic anemia.

LOCALLY—Mercurial Ointment, U. S. P., in tubes or in elastic capsules; Calomel Unctules and Calomel Ointment; Iogen Ointment for syphilitic ulcers.

Tetanus (Lockjaw)—

Prophylactic treatment consists in laying wound open and thoroughly cleansing with antiseptic solutions. Antitetanic Dusting Powder may be applied as a prophylactic measure. Tetanus Antitoxin should be given promptly in all suspicious wounds.

Therapeutic treatment consists in giving full doses of Tetanus Antitoxin intravenously and subcutaneously at the same time. Intraspinal injections of Tetanus Antitoxin by the gravity method is an efficacious means of neutralizing the tetanus toxin and reducing the mortality. Chloral in full doses and inhalations of chloroform are frequently used.

Tonsillitis—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Calomel; Tr. Aconite; Tr. Belladonna; Tablets Phenacetin and Salol; Tablets or Pulvules Acetyl Salicylic Acid; aspirin; Rheumalgine (Liquid or Tablets Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound); Tablets Follicular Tonsillitis, dissolved on the tongue preferably; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac in chronic tonsillitis.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

LOCALLY—Tr. Iodine, silver nitrate solution or guaiacol painted over tonsils. The following are useful as gargles: Lilly's Dental Lotion; Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic; Formaseptol; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; Astringent Gargle, No. 2. An ice pack to the neck or hot poultice of Osmosum or Glyco-Ulmus may afford decided relief.

Tuberculosis—

GENERAL MEASURES—Open air treatment with proper climatic conditions, rest and suitable abundant diet, are the greatest essentials in tuberculosis, especially in pulmonary phthisis.

INTERNALLY—Creosote (E. F. Capsules Creosote); creosote carbonate (E. F. Capsules Creosote Carbonate); guaiacol; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Cloetonic; E. F. Capsules Creosote and Cod Liver Oil; Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil; Malt Extract with Creosote. Bitter tonics and mineral acids (dilute hydrochloric acid) may be necessary to stimulate appetite and aid digestion.

HYPODERMATICALLY — Tuberculins; also Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Strychnine; and Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, formulas A and B for the anemia of tuberculosis; Ampoules Camphor and Guaiacol for the severe bronchitis, prostration and circulatory depression in pulmonary tuberculosis. Catarrhal Combined and Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccines may be helpful in dealing with the mixed infection of tuberculosis.

LOCALLY—Tuberculins, Diagnostic (Von Pirquet, Moro and Detre Differential).

Typhoid—

GENERAL MEASURES — Prophylactic immunization with Typhoid Vaccines, Plain and Mixed, is of first importance. Nursing, proper feeding and hydrotherapeutic measures are the great essentials in the treatment of typhoid.

INTERNALLY—Drug treatment is chiefly symptomatic and consists in giving calomel or castor oil early in constipated cases; Castor Oil, Aromatic, for constipation during later stages of the disease, as indicated. Other drugs used are dilute hydrochloric acid; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac; turpentine; salol; guaiacol carbonate, and Pill Opium and Lead Acetate.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Typhoid Vaccines, Prophylactic and Therapeutic; Emetine Hydrochloride.

LOCALLY—Mouth washes: Lilly's Dental Lotion; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; Formaseptol; Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic; enemas for constipation.

Ulcers—

Iogen Oil, Ointment or Surgical Powder, especially in tibial and other chronic ulcers requiring antiseptic, stimulating and alterative action; Diachylon Ointment, U. S. P.; Ointment Alum, Compound; Scarlet Red Dusting Powder and Ointment in indolent ulcers; silver nitrate (Solvets Silver Nitrate for cauterizing or preparing solutions); calomel, thymol iodide, balsam of Peru; Acetoform Dusting Powder.

Ulcers, Corneal—

HYPODERMATICALLY — Antipneumococcus Serum; Pneumococcus Vaccine or both in serpiginous ulceration of the cornea due usually to the pneumococcus.

LOCALLY—Atropine; boric acid solution; Lunargen solution, or 1 per cent. silver nitrate solution applied directly to ulcer and the use of dark glasses will suffice in most cases of simple acute ulcers. In subacute sluggish ulcers apply Ophthalmic Ointment Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 1 per cent.; finely powdered calomel, or Ophthalmic Ointment Iodoform, 2 per cent. For severe pain Ophthalmic Ointment, Holocaine Hydrochloride is indicated.

Uncinariasis—See Hookworm.

Uricacidemia (Uricemia, Lithemia)—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Chloroxyl; Rheumalgine (Liquid and Tablets Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound); Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial; Effervescent Lithium Salicylates, Compound. See also Gout.

Uremia—

GENERAL MEASURES—Restriction of proteids with free elimination through the bowels and skin; hot packs, and venesection with transfusion or proctoclysis with physiological salt solution in the plethoric, except when edema is present.

INTERNALLY—Salines; Pills and Tablets Elaterin and Elaterium. Clutterbuck; Compound Jalap Powder, U. S. P.; Pills and Tablets Nitroglycerin; Tablets Sodium Nitrite; Chloral cautiously for extreme restlessness; fresh infusion of digitalis as a diuretic.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Pilocarpine Hydrochloride or Nitrate; Ampoules Pilocarpine Nitrate; Morphine in severe vomiting.

INHALATION—Aspirols Amyl Nitrite.

Urticaria (Hives, Nettle Rash)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Move the bowels promptly and freely with a calomel or saline purge and restrict diet to milk or light broths.

INTERNALLY—Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial; Effervescent Laxative Salt; Effervescent Sodium Phosphate; magnesium sulphate (Effervescent Magnesium Sulphate or Citrate); Milk of Magnesia. In chronic urticaria, Atropine; Sodium Salicylate; ergot; potassium bromide; salol and a suitable saline laxative (Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial), are recommended.

LOCALLY—A solution containing 1/2 to 1 per cent. phenol with 1 per cent. glycerin and 5 to 10 per cent. alcohol in water is an efficient antipruritic. Alkaline baths (bicarbonate of soda, etc.) are often beneficial. Dusting powders: Borozin; Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder or Zinc Oxide may afford much relief. Ointments Boric Acid, Compound, and also Zinc Oxide are indicated where much irritation exists.

Vomiting—

INTERNALLY—Carbonated water or cracked ice; bismuth salts (Milk of Bismuth; Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate and Bismuth Subcarbonate); Tablets Nausea, No. 2; Tablets Antivomiting, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Cerium Oxalate; Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P., Fowler's; Tr. Nux Vomica; lime water; peppermint water; cinnamon water; phenol; calomel in broken doses; ipecac (Wine of Ipecac, N. F.); cocaine; creosote; dilute hydrocyanic acid, and Pulvules Acetoform, Compound, in the vomiting of seasickness, carsickness, etc.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Morphine; Morphine and Atropine; Ampoules Ovarian Extract in vomiting of pregnancy.

LOCALLY—Counterirritation with mustard draft or Sinapsolin to epigastrium.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Whooping-cough (Pertussis)—

INTERNALLY—Antispasmodics and sedatives; antipyrin; bromides; belladonna; Syrup Thyme; bromoform; quinine (Coco-Quinine.) Chloral hydrate or Dover's Powder may be necessary to induce sleep in very severe cases. In convalescence: Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil, or Creosote.

HYPODERMATICALLY—Pertussis and Pertussis Mixed Vaccines for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes respectively.

LOCALLY—Dobell's solution (Solvets Dobell's, Modified, for preparing solutions) and Tablets or Solvets Antiseptic Alkaline in solution for use in spray to assist in removing secretions from nose and throat.

Worms—

Pinworms (Threadworm)—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Santonin; Tablets Santonin and Calomel; Lozenges Santonin; Lozenges Santonin and Calomel with or without chocolate.

LOCALLY—Enemata of lime water, infusion of quassia, or sodium chloride 1 dram to 4 ounces of water.

Roundworm—

Internal treatment same as for Pinworms with the addition of E. F. Capsules Oil Chenopodium, which is a very reliable remedy, and Fl. Ext. Spigelia, also an efficacious vermifuge.

Tapeworm—

Oleoresin Aspidium; Fl. Ext. Male Fern; pelletierin; pumpkin seed; turpentine; E. F. Capsule Male Fern and Kamala.

Uncinariasis—See Hookworm.

Wounds—

HYPODERMATICALLY—Tetanus Antitoxin for prophylactic purposes; Streptococcus and Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine (Staph-Strep. Bacterin) for both prophylactic and therapeutic pruposes; Antistreptococcus Serum for sepsis from wound infection.

LOCALLY—Thorough disinfection with any of the following agents: bichloride of mercury (Diamond Antiseptics, for preparing solutions); Tr. Iodine (Tr. Iodine Ampoules or Iodine Tubes for emergency use in sterilizing traumatisms); Pinuseptol; Kreseptol; Solution Cresol, Compound, U. S. P. The use of the following dusting powders as protective agents and to inhibit bacterial development: Iogen Surgical Powder; Acetoform Dusting Powder; Acetanilid, Compound, Special; Acid Boric, U. S. P., Impalpable Powder; Alum, Compound; thymol iodide. Hemagulen to check capillary hemorrhage.

Latin Phrases and Abbreviations

Absente febre (Abs. feb.)—In the absence of fever.
Ad—To, up to.
Adde or addantur (Add. or ad.)—Let it or them be added.
Ad defectionem animi (Ad def. anim.)—To fainting.
Ad duas vices (Ad 2 vic.)—At twice taking (second time).
Ad gratem aciditatem (Ad grat. acid.)—To an agreeable sourness.
Adhibendus—To be administered.
Adjacens (Adjac.)—Adjacent.
Ad libitum (Ad lib.)—At pleasure.
Admove, or admoveatur (Admov.)—Apply, or let be applied.
Ad secundum vicem (Ad sec. vic.)—To the second time.
Adstante febre (Adst. feb.)—When the fever is on.
Ad tertiam vicem (Ad ter. vic.)—For three times.
Adversum (Adv.)—Against.
Aggrediente febre (Aggred. feb.)—While the fever is coming on.
Agitato vase—The vial being shaken.
Aliquot—Some.
Alter—The other.
Alternis horis—Every other hour.
Aluta—Leather.
Alvo adstricta (Alv. adst.)—The bowels being confined.
Alvus—The belly.
Amplus—Large.
Ampulla—A large bottle.
Ana (A. or aa.)—Of each.
Ante cibos (a. c.)—Before meals.
Aqua (Aq.)—Water.
Aqua astricta (Aq. astr.)—Frozen water.
Aqua bulliens (Aq. bull.)—Boiling water.
Aqua communis (Aq. comm.)—Ordinary water.
Aqua distillata (Aq. dist.)—Distilled water.
Aqua fervens (Aq. ferv.)—Hot water.
Aqua fluviatilis (Aq. fluv.)—River water.
Aqua fontana (Aq. font.)—Spring or well water.
Aqua marina (Aq. mar.)—Sea water.
Aqua nivalis (Aq. niv.)—Snow water.
Aqua pluvialis (Aq. pluv.)—Rain water.
Aut—Or.

Balneum arenæ (B. A.)—A sand bath.
Balneum maris (B. M.)—A salt water bath.
Balneum vaporis (V. P.)—A vapor bath.
Bene—Well.
Bibe (Bib.)—Drink.
Biduum—Two days.
Bis—Twice.
Bis in dies (B. i. d.)—Twice daily.
Bulliat, bulliant (Bull.)—Let boil.

Cæruleus (Cærul)—Blue.
Calefactus—Warmed.
Calomelas—Calomel.
Cape; capiat (Cap.)—Take; let him (or her) take.
Capsula (Caps.)—A capsule.
Cataplasma—A poultice.
Caute—Cautiously.
Charta (Chart.)—A paper (medicated).
Chartula (Chart.)—A little paper for a powder.
Cibus (Cib.)—Food.
Cochleare amplum (Coch. amp.)—A tablespoonful.
Cochleare magnum (Coch. mag.)—A tablespoonful.
Cochleare modicum (Coch. mod.)—A dessertspoonful.
Cochleare parvum (Coch. parv.)—A teaspoonful.
Cochleatim (Cochleat.)—By spoonfuls.
Coctio (Coct.)—Boiling.
Cola; colatus (Col.)—Strain; strained.
Colaturæ (Colatur.)—To, or of, the strained liquid.
Coletur; colentur (Colet. colent.)—Let it, or them, be strained.
Collutorium (Collut.)—A mouth wash.
Collyrium (Collyr.)—An eye wash.
Coloretur—Let it be colored.
Compositus (Co. comp.)—Compound.
Concisus—Cut.
Confectio (Conf.)—A confection.
Congius (Cong. c.)—A gallon.
Conserva (Cons.)—A conserve; also, keep (thou).
Continuantur remedia (Cont. rem.)—Let the medicine be continued.
Contusus—Bruised.
Coque; coquantur (Coq.)—Boil; let them be boiled.
Coque ad medietatis consumptionem (Coq. ad med. consump.)—Boil until reduced (consumed) to one-half.
Coque in sufficiente quantitate aquæ—Boil in a sufficient quantity of water.
Cor, cordis—The heart.
Cortex (Cort.)—The bark.
Coxa—The hip.
Cras, crastinus (Crast.)—Tomorrow.
Cras mane sumendus—To be taken tomorrow morning.
Cras nocte—Tomorrow night.
Cras vespere—Tomorrow evening.
Cujus; cujuslibet (Cuj.)—Of which; of any.
Cum (C.)—With.
Cyatho theæ—In a cup of tea.
Cyathus; cyathus vinarius (Cyath., c. vinar.)—A wine-glass.

Da; detur (D.; det.)—Give; let be given.
De—Of or from.
Deaurentur pilulæ (Deaur. pil.)—Let the pills be gilt.
Debita spissitudo (Deb. spiss.)—A proper consistence.
Debitus—Due, proper.
Decanta (Dec.)—Decant.
Decem; decimus—Ten; the tenth.
Decoctum (Decoc.)—A decoction.
Decubitus (Decub.)—Lying down.
De die in diem (De d. in d.)—From day to day.
Dein—Thereupon.
Deglutiatur (Deglut.)—May, or let, be swallowed.
Dentur tales doses (D. t. d.)—Let of such doses be given.
Detur in duplo—Let twice as much be given.
Dexter, dextra—The right.
Diebus alternis (Dieb. alt.)—Every other day.
Diluculo (Diluc.)—At break of day.
Dilue, dilutus (Dil.)—Dilute; diluted.
Dimidius (Dim.)—One-half.
Directione propria (D. P. or direc. prop.)—With a proper direction.
Dividatur in partes æquales (D. in p. æq.)—Let it be divided into equal parts.
Divide (D., Div.)—Divide (thou).
Dividendus (Dividend.)—To be divided.
Donec alvus bis dejiciatur—Until the bowels have twice moved.
Donec alvus soluta fuerit—Until the bowels shall be moved (opened).
Donec dolor exulaverit—Until the pain is removed.
Durante dolore—While the pain lasts.

Eadem—The same.
Ejusdem (Ejusd.)—The same.
Electuarium (Elect.)—An electuary.
Emesis—Vomiting.
Emplastrum (Emp.)—A plaster.
Enema (Enem.)—An enema, a clyster.
Et—And.
Evanuerit—Shall have disappeared.
Exhibeatur (Exhib.)—Let it be exhibited.
Extende supra (Ext. sup.)—Spread upon.
Extende super alutam mollem (Ex. sup. alut. moll.)—Spread upon soft leather.
Extractum (Ext.)—An extract.

Fac; fiat; fiant (F.; Ft.)—Make; let it be made; let them be made.
Fasciculus—A bundle.
Febre durante (Feb. dur.)—During the fever.
Fiat lege artis (F. L. A.)—Let it be made according to art.
Fiat solutio (Ft. sol.)—Make a solution.
Fiat venæsectio—Bleed.

Fictilis—Earthen.
Filtra—Filter.
Filtram, filtrum—A filter.
Fistula armata—A syringe fitted for use.
Flexibilis (Flex.)—Flexible.
Fluidus (Fl.)—Fluid.
Frustillatim (Frust.)—In little pieces.
Fuerit—Shall have been.

Gargarisma (Garg.)—A gargle.
Glyceritum (Glyc.)—Glycerite.
Gradatim—Gradually, by degrees.
Gramma (Gm.)—Gram.
Grana sex pondere—Weighing six grains.
Granum; grana (gr.)—Grain; grains.
Gratus—Pleasant.
Gutta; guttæ (Gtt.)—A drop; drops.
Guttatim (Guttat.)—Drop by drop.
Guttis quibusdam (Gutt. quibus.)—With a few drops.

Harum pilularum sumantur tres (Har. pil. sum. 3)—Let three of these pills be taken.
Haustus (Haust.)—A draught.
Haustus purgans noster (H. p. n.)—A purging draught made by the prescriber's own formula.
Hebdomada—A week.
Heri—Yesterday.
Hic, hæc, hoc—This.
Hirudo—A leech.
Hora (H.)—An hour.
Hora somni (H. S.)—Just before retiring.
Hora undecima matutina—At the eleventh hour of the morning.
Hora decubitus (H. D.)—At the hour of retiring.
Horæ unius spatio (Hor. un. spat.)—At the expiration of an hour.
Horis intermediis (Hor. intermed.)—In the intermediate hours.

Idem—The same.
Idoneus—Proper.
Imprimis—First.
Incide; incisus—Cut; being cut.
In dies (In d.)—Daily.
Infunde (Inf.)—Pour in.
Infusum (Inf.)—An infusion.
Injectio (Inj.)—An injection.
Injiciatur enema—Let a clyster be given.
In pulmento—In gruel.
Instar (Inst.)—Like, as large as.
Inter—Between.

Jam—Now.
Jusculum—A broth.
Juxta—Near to.

Lac—Milk.
Lana—Flannel.
Languor—Faintness.
Lateris dolenti (Lat. dol.)—To the side that is painful.
Lectus—A bed.
Libra (Lib. lb.)—A pound.
Linteum—Lint.
Liquor (Liq.)—A solution.
Lotio—A lotion.

Macera(Mac.)—Macerate.
Magnus (Mag.)—Large.
Mane primo (Mane pr.)—Very early in the morning.
Manipulus (M. or Man.)—A handful.
Manus—The hand.
Massa pilularis (Mass. pil.)—A pill mass.
Matutinus—In the morning.
Medius—Middle.
Mensura—By measure.
Mica panis (Mic. pan.)—Crumb of bread.
Minimum (M. or Min.)—A minim.
Minutum—A minute.
Misce (M.)—Mix.
Mistura (Mist.)—A mixture.

Mitte; mittatur—Send; let it be sent.
Modicus—Middle-sized.
Modo præscripto (Mod. præsc.)—In the manner prescribed.
Mora—Delay.
More dictu (More dict.)—In the manner directed.
More solito (More sol.)—In the usual manner.
Mortarium—A mortar.
Mucilago (Mucil.)—Mucilage.

Ne repetatur (Ne repetat.)—Let it not be repeated.
Ne tradas sine nummo (Ne tr. s. num.)—Do not deliver unless paid for.
Necnon—Also.
Nisi—Unless.
Non—Not.
Nox; Noctis—Night.
Nocte maneque—At night and in the morning.
Nucha—The nape of the neck.
Numerus; numero (No.)—A number, in number.
Nux moschata—A nutmeg.

Octarius (O.)—A pint.
Octavus; octo—The eighth; eight.
Oleum lini sine igne—Cold-drawn linseed oil.
Omni hora (Omn. hor.)—Every hour.
Omni bihora (Omn. bih.)—Every two hours.
Omni quadrante horæ (Omn. quad. hor.)—Every quarter of an hour.
Omni mane—Every morning.
Omni nocte—Every night.
Optimus (Opt.)—Best.
Opus—Need, occasion.
Ovum (Ov.)—An egg.

Pannus—A rag.
Pars, partis (Par.)—A part.
Partes æquales (P. æ.)—Equal parts.
Partitis vicibus (Part. vic.)—In divided doses.
Parvulus—An infant.
Parvus (Parv.)—Small.
Pastillus (Pastil.)—A tablet.
Pediluvium—A foot bath.
Penicillum Camelinum (Penicil. Cam.)—A camel's-hair pencil or brush.
Per—Through, by.
Peracta operatio emetici—When the operation of the emetic is finished.
Per deliquium—By deliquescence.
Pergo, pergere—To go on with.
Per fistulam vitreum—Through a glass tube.
Phiala (Phil.)—A vial, a small bottle.
Phiala prius agitata (P. P. A.)—The bottle having first been shaken.
Pilula (Pil.)—A pill.
Poculum; pocillum (Pocul.; pocill.)—A cup, a little cup.
Pondere (P.)—By weight.
Pondus civile—Civil (commercial or avoidupois) weight.
Pondus medicinale—Medicinal (Apothecaries') weight.
Pone aurem—Behind the ear.
Post singulas sedes liquidas—After each loose stool.
Post cibus (P. c.)—After meals.
Potus—Drink.
Primo mane—Very early in the morning.
Primus—The first.
Pro—For.
Pro ratione aetatis—According to age.
Pro re nata (P. r. n.)—According to circumstances, when required.
Pugillus (Pug.)—A pinch.
Pulvis (Pulv.)—A powder.
Pyxis—A pill-box.

Quantum libet, or q. placet, or q. vis, or q. volueris (Q. l., Q. p., Q. v.)—As much as you please.
Quantum sufficiat or q. satis (Q. S.)—A sufficient quantity.
Quaqua hora (Q. h.)—Every hour.
Quaque (Q. Q.)—Each or every.
Quartus; quatuor—The fourth; four.

Quater—Four times.
Quibus—From which.
Quinque; quintus—Five; the fifth.
Quoque (Q. Q.)—Also.
Quorum (Quor.)—Of which.
Quoti die—Daily.

Recens—Fresh.
Recipe (R.)—Take.
Redigatur in pulverem (Redig. in pulv.)—Let it be reduced to powder.
Reliquus—Remaining.
Repetatur; repetantur (Rept.)—Let it (them) be repeated.
Respondere—To answer.
Retinere—To keep.

Saltem—At least.
Saturatus (Sat.)—Saturated.
Scatula (Scat.)—A box.
Scilicet—Namely.
Secundum artem—According to art.
Secundum artis regulas—According to the rules of art.
Secundum naturam—According to nature.
Secundus—The second.
Sedes—The alvine evacuation.
Semel—Once.
Semissis or semis (Ss.)—A half.
Semidrachma (Semidr.)—A half dram.
Semihora (Semih.)—A half hour.
Septem—Seven.
Septimana—A week.
Sesuncia (Sesunc.)—An ounce and a half.
Sesquihora—An hour and a half.
Sex; sextus—Six; the sixth.
Si—If.
Sic; sic?—So; is it so?
Signa (S. or Sig.)—Sign, or mark (thou).
Signetur nomine proprie—Let it be labeled with its proper name.
Simul—Together.
Sine—Without.
Singulorum (Sing.)—Of each.
Si non valeat (Si. n. val.)—If it does not answer.
Si opus sit—If necessary.
Si vires permittant (Si vir. perm.)—If the strength will permit.
Sit—Let it be.
Solus—Alone.
Solve; solutus—Dissolve; dissolved.
Solutio (Sol.)—A solution.
Spiritus vini tenuis—Proof spirit.
Statim (Stat.)—Immediately.
Stet; stent—Let it (them) stand.
Stratum super stratum (S. S. S.)—Layer upon layer.
Subactus—Subdued.
Subfinem coctionis—When the boiling is nearly finished
Subinde—Frequently
Sumat talem—Let there be taken one like this.
Sumat; sumatur (Sum.)—Let him take; let it be taken.
Sume; sumendus (Sum.)—Take; to be taken.
Summitates—The tops.
Superbibendo haustum — Afterwards drinking this draught.
Suppositorium (suppos.)—A suppository.
Supra—Above.
Syrupus (Syr.)—A syrup.

Tabella (Tabel.)—A tablet or lozenge.
Talis (Tal.)—Such as or like this.
Ter die, or ter in die (T. d., or t. i. d.)—Three times a day.
Tere; tero (Ter.)—Rub; I rub.
Tere simul (Ter. sim.)—Rub together.
Tertius—The third.
Tinctura (Tr.)—A tincture.
Tres—Three.
Triduum—Three days.
Tritura (Trit.)—Triturate.
Trochischus (Troch.)—A troche.
Tussis—A cough.

Ultimo præscriptus (Ult. præsc.)—The last ordered.
Una—Together.
Uncia—An ounce.
Unguentum (Ung.)—An ointment.
Ut dictum (Ut dict.)—As directed.
Utendum (Utend.)—To be used.
Uto, uti—To make use of.

Vas vitreum—A glass vessel.
Vehiculum—A vehicle.
Vel—Of.
Vesper, vesperis (Vesp.)—The evening.
Vices—Turns, times or changes.
Vinum (Vin.)—A wine.
Vires—Strength.
Vitellus (Vit.)—The yolk (of an egg).
Vitello ovi solutus (V. O. S.)—Dissolved in the yolk of an egg.
Vitreum, vitrum—Glass.
Vomitione urgente (Vom. urg.)—The vomiting being troublesome.

LATIN GENITIVE CASE ENDINGS

Nom.	Gen.	Exceptions
-a.....	-æ.....	Cataplasma, enema, physostigma, aspidosperma, and gargarisma end in -atis; folia (pl.) = foliorum; coca is unchanged though cocæ is used by some.
-us -um -os -on..	-i.....	Rhus, rhois; flos, floris; bos, bovis; limon, limonis; erigeron, erigerontis. Quercus, cornus, fructus, spiritus, haustus and potus remain unchanged.
-as.....	-atis...	Asclepias, -adis; mas, maris. Sassafras does not change.
-is.....	-idis...	Pulvis, -eris; arsenis, phospis, sulphis and all salts ending in -is take the ending -itis. Berberis, cannabis, digitalis, hydrastis and sinapsis remain unchanged.
-o.....	-onis...	Mucilago, ustilago and solidago end in -inis. Condurango, kino, sago and matico do not change.
-l.....	-lis....	Fel, fellis; mel, mellis; sumbul, sumbuli.
-en.....	-inis...	Azedarach, buchu, catechu, curare, jaborandi and amyl also remain unchanged, though amylis is sometimes used.
-ps.....	-pis....	
-rs.....	-rtis....	
-r.....	-ris....	
-x.....	-cis....	

SYMBOLS OR SIGNS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS

M. Minim, 1/60 part of a fluidrachm.
Gtt. Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.
℈ Scrupulus vel Scrupulum, a scruple = 20 grains.
ʒ Drachma, a dram = 60 grains.
f ʒ Fluidrachma, a fluid or measured dram = 60 minims.
℥ Uncia, a troy ounce = 480 grains.
f ℥ Fluiduncia, a fluid ounce = 480 minims.
lb. Libra, a pound, understood in prescriptions to apply to a troy pound of 5,760 grains.

O. Octarius, a pint.
gr. Granum, a grain, plural grana, grains.
Ss. Semis, one-half, affixed to signs as above.
c. c. Cubic centimeter.
mil. Milliliter.
L. Liter.
Gm. Gram.
mg. Milligram.

Obstetrical Table

RULE FOR COMPUTING PROBABLE DATE OF PARTURITION

Labor occurs between 270 and 290 days from the first day of the last menstrual period. The average time is 280 days, hence to compute the probable date of childbirth the rule is to count back three months from the first day of the last menstruation, and to this date add seven days. Thus if the last menstruation occurred January 20, 1919, confinement may be expected about October 27, 1919.

Poisons and Antidotes

Doses given are for adults; employ Young's Rule for children.

Young's Rule—Divide age by 12 plus age. Thus, for a child aged 3 years: $\frac{3}{12+3}=\frac{3}{15}$ or 1/5.

Acetanilid—Emetic of soap suds or tablespoonful of ground mustard in a cup of warm water. Afterward, give stimulants: strong coffee, strychnine or thirty to sixty drops of aromatic spirit of ammonia, well diluted. Apply heat externally; inhalations of oxygen; blood or saline transfusion; recumbent position.

Acids, Mineral—Castile soap made into strong suds, a cupful at a time; sodium bicarbonate, freely; half-ounce of chalk or magnesia mixed with water; olive oil or cottonseed oil in liberal doses; morphine hypodermatically in one-quarter grain doses for pain.

Aconite—None reliable. Recumbent posture absolute. Stimulants: strong coffee, alcohol; heat to extremities; artificial respiration if necessary; caffeine hypodermatically, 1 to 2 grains, or atropine, 1/50 grain; ouabain (strophanthin), 1/128 grain.

Adonis Vernalis—Emetic of mustard, tablespoonful in warm water Alcoholic stimulants in one-half to two-ounce quantities are also useful; tannic acid, but the tannates must be evacuated. Aconite is the best antagonist.

Alcohol—Provide fresh air; hypodermatic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride, 1/10 grain; emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to a cup of water, repeated in 15 minutes if necessary; or emetic of zinc sulphate, 20 grains in an ounce of water, repeated at intervals of 15 minutes until effective. Thirty grains of ammonium carbonate in 8 ounces of water. Give aromatic spirit of ammonia in 30 drop doses diluted, and ammonia by inhalation. Strychnine, caffeine or hot coffee as stimulants

Alkalies, Caustic—Vinegar and water equal parts; lemon juice freely; citric or tartaric acid, teaspoonful to a half-pint of water. Fixed oils are saponified by alkalies, therefore they may be given freely. Butter is good. For ammonia gas, give inhalations of the vapor of heated vinegar and also whiffs of chloroform. Morphine for pain.

Alkaloids—Strong tea or coffee freely; an emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to a cup of warm water. Tannic acid, animal charcoal and potassium permanganate. Solution of iodine (potassium iodide, 60 grains; tincture iodine, 15 minims; water, 5 fluid ounces) in teaspoonful doses every 15 minutes. Follow again by an emetic.

Almond, Bitter—See Hydrocyanic Acid.

Ammonia—Fresh air; artificial respiration; oxygen inhalations. Strychnine hypodermatically. Internally, vinegar and water, equal parts; lime or lemon juice freely. Fixed oils such as raw linseed oil (never boiled oil, as it is poisonous), demulcent drinks such as soup or gruel.

Antimony—See Tartar Emetic.

Arsenic and its Salts—Stomach pump or an emetic of mustard, tablespoonful in warm water. Epsom salt in solution; magnesia; moist hydrated oxide of iron (obtained from perchloride of iron and calcined magnesia); artificial respiration; cold affusion; demulcent drinks: white of eggs, olive oil, milk. Aromatic spirit of ammonia.

Atropine—Mustard, tablespoonful in warm water as an emetic; tannic acid, 10 to 20 grains, moistened slightly. Morphine, 1/4 grain may be given hypodermatically as a physiological antagonist, and physostigmine, 1/100 grain, or pilocarpine, 1/4 grain, hypodermatically for nervous disturbances. In case of collapse, apply heat externally. Use strychnine if respiration fails.

Barium Salts—Epsom salt, about 1 ounce, in solution; sodium or potassium sulphate in solution; diluted sulphuric acid in 15 drop doses; caffeine as a stimulant.

Belladonna—See Atropine.

Black Hellebore—Stomach pump; heat to extremities; coffee or other stimulants; artificial respiration if necessary; caffeine hypodermatically, 1 to 2 grains, or by mouth, 1 to 5 grains; atropine hypodermatically, 1/120 grain; morphine, 1/4 grain; aromatic spirit of ammonia, 30 to 60 drops.

Blood Root (Sanguinaria)—Evacuate the stomach with stomach tube; if not available, give 20 grains of zinc sulphate in one-half glass of water, repeat every 15 minutes until vomiting is produced but not to exceed three doses; give tablespoonful of mustard in warm water, strychnine sulphate, 1/30 grain hypodermatically; inhalations of amyl nitrite or aromatic spirit of ammonia may be used with benefit.

Calabar Bean (Physostigmine)—Alcoholic stimulants in small doses repeated frequently; aromatic spirit of ammonia, 30 to 60 drops in water; atropine, 1/60 grain, hypodermatically; apply heat to the body; give strychnine as a spinal stimulant in 1/30 grain doses by hypodermatic injection; tincture digitalis may prove beneficial in 20 drop doses by mouth; empty bladder frequently.

Cannabis Indica—Emetic of mustard, tablespoonful in warm water; soap suds freely; strychnine, 1/30 grain, hypodermatically or by mouth; caffeine; keep patient awake; faradization of respiratory muscles.

Cantharides—Evacuate the stomach; give tablespoonful of mustard in warm water; follow by mucilaginous drinks such as milk, white of eggs, flour and water; give laudanum to counteract pain, 15 drops by mouth, repeat in one-half to two hours; morphine, 1/4 grain, by mouth or hypodermatically. Avoid giving oils and fats.

Carbolic Acid (Phenol)—Wash out the stomach thoroughly with a strong solution of sodium or magnesium sulphate or give generous lavage with water. Avoid the use of alcohol. Give demulcents: olive oil, milk or white of eggs; apply heat externally and give stimulants: atropine, caffeine, etc. For local escharotic effect of phenol on the skin apply alcohol freely.

Cevadilla Seed—Tannin, followed by an emetic of mustard, tablespoonful in a cup of warm water, or teaspoonful doses of syrup of ipecac (Syrup Emetic or Tablets Emetic) every 10 minutes; stimulants: coffee or aromatic spirit of ammonia in 30 to 60 drop doses. The treatment is similar to that for aconite poisoning.

Chloral Hydrate—Emetic of mustard, a tablespoonful in a cup of warm water; strychnine in 1/30 grain doses by mouth or hypodermatically; give caffeine citrate in 5 to 10 grain doses every hour or two; keep patient awake by shouting, flagellation or electricity; maintain body temperature; apply cold to the head; inhalations of ammonia.

Chlorine Gas or Water—Open air; artificial respiration; caffeine; lime water freely; white of eggs; milk, flour and water.

Chloroform—Fresh air; coffee; electricity; artificial respiration; lower the head, pull tongue forward, give cardiac massage. The hypodermatic injection of 1/10 grain of digitalin by Professor Larabee of Louisville, followed in four hours with 1/10 grain atropine enabled the patient to recover after galvanism had failed.

Cocaine—Diluted alcohol liberally; caffeine, 1 to 2 grains hypodermatically, or up to 5 grains, by mouth. Chloral is a direct antagonist and so is morphine. Give the latter hypodermatically in 1/4 grain doses; amyl nitrite and ammonia inhalations; artificial respiration; strychnine and digitalis.

Cocculus Indicus (Fish Berries)—Evacuation of the stomach; mustard in tablespoonful doses in warm water to produce emesis; chloral hydrate is said to be antagonistic; morphine, 1/4 grain, by mouth; artificial respiration; ammonia inhalations; caffeine; atropine in minimal doses.

Colchicum—Mustard, tablespoonful to a cupful of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 10 to 15 grains, in an ounce of water; tannic acid, 20 grains, moistened to reduce bulk, delays absorption. Give warm demulcent drinks and oils freely; rectal injections of oil; morphine in 1/4 grain doses hypodermatically; stimulants.

Colocynth—Emetics; mustard in warm water, tablespoonful to the cup, or zinc sulphate, 10 to 20 grains, in an ounce of water. Give demulcent drinks: flour and water, white of eggs, olive oil, barley water, flaxseed tea, etc.; administer laudanum in 15 drop doses.

Conium—Wash out the stomach with warm water repeatedly if possible; promote vomiting by tablespoonful of mustard in warm water; give tannin in 20 grain doses in an ounce of water; white of eggs; flaxseed tea; oatmeal and olive oil are excellent as demulcents; keep up the heart action with stimulants such as aromatic spirit of ammonia; hypodermatic injections of strychnine, 1/60 grain, or ouabain (strophanthin) 1/128 grain; artificial respiration.

Copper Arsenite—See Arsenic.

Copper Salts—Demulcent drinks: flour in water, milk, white of eggs; induce vomiting with tablespoonful doses of mustard in warm water; give 15 drop doses of tincture of opium (laudanum) for pain; large doses of potassium iodide, 10 to 15 grains, are useful.

Corrosive Sublimate—Give treatment in the following order: (1) Whites of several eggs; (2) Thorough gastric lavage with water, or better, a solution of sodium bicarbonate; (3) Give 1 pint of milk, (4) If vomiting persists, again lavage stomach; (5) Give 8 ounces of the following mixture every second hour, potassium bitartrate, 1 dram, sugar, 1 dram, lactose: 1/2 ounce, lemon juice, 1 ounce, and boiled water, 16 ounces; (6) Give continuous rectal irrigation, by drop method, of potassium acetate, 1 dram to the pint; (7) Gastric lavage twice daily; (8) Colon lavage twice daily; (9) Daily sweat bath by means of hot pack; (10) In advanced anuric cases, give glucose in 10 per cent. solution intravenously.

Creosote and Cresols—See Carbolic Acid.

Croton Oil—If the stomach tube is not convenient, give an emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to the cup of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 15 grains, dissolved in a small quantity of water or 10 grains of copper sulphate may be given in solution; follow with demulcent drinks: oils, milk, barley or oatmeal water containing 20 drops of tincture opium, repeat every hour or two; employ artificial heat; poultice the abdomen; give stimulants to keep up respiration and circulation.

Cyanides—See Hydrocyanic Acid.

Digitalis—Give emetics of mustard in tablespoonful doses with warm water, or zinc sulphate, 15 grains, in an ounce of water, or apomorphine hydrochloride, 1/10 grain, hypodermatically. The stomach pump should be used instead of emetics if the heart is weak. Tannic acid may be given freely and then evacuated; enemata; opium (laudanum in 20 drop doses) and alcoholic stimulants; heat to the abdomen; rest in horizontal position for several days after symptoms have subsided, as arising may prove fatal.

Elaterium—Demulcent drinks: barley water, oatmeal gruel, milk, white of eggs freely; enemata of castile soap suds or olive oil; tincture opium in 10 to 20 drop doses, repeated occasionally; caffeine as a stimulant.

Ergot—Evacuants; tablespoonful of mustard in cup of warm water, or zinc sulphate in 20 grain doses, dissolved in an ounce of water; aromatic spirit of ammonia; nitroglycerin, 1/50 grain; amyl nitrite by inhalation; friction; electricity; rapid purgation with croton oil; recumbent position.

Ether—See Chloroform.

Formaldehyde—When from inhalation, give ammonia vapor and fresh air; if swallowed, give small doses (20 to 40 drops) of aromatic spirit of ammonia; white of eggs, gruel or other demulcent drinks; apomorphine hydrochloride, 1/10 grain, hypodermatically; liquor ammonium acetate (spirit of mindererus) internally; follow by an alkaline beverage of mineral water.

Fungi—Sometimes eaten by mistake for mushrooms. Give castor oil in 1 ounce quantities; apply heat to the extremities; atropine hypodermatically, 1/50 grain, repeated in half hour; emetics are useful.

Gelsemium—Tannin, well moistened, in 20 grain doses followed by tablespoonful of mustard in cupful of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 15 grains to the ounce of water, as an emetic; aromatic spirit of ammonia in 30 drop doses; strychnine, 1/30 grain, hypodermatically, or atropine, 1/120 grain, will stimulate the respiratory center; heat applied externally; artificial respiration.

Gold Chloride—See Corrosive Sublimate.

Henbane—See Hyoscyamus.

Hydrocyanic Acid—Fresh air; ammonia inhalations; artificial respiration; cold affusion; freshly precipitated oxide of iron with an alkaline carbonate or with magnesia; atropine hypodermatically, 1/60 grain; ether hypodermatically.

Hyoscyamus—Tannin in 20 grain doses, moistened slightly, followed by an emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to the cupful of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 15 grains to the ounce; morphine, 1/4 grain, hypodermatically. See atropine.

Ignatia Bean—See Strychnine.

Illuminating Gas—Open air; artificial respiration; cold affusion to head and chest; ammonia and oxygen by inhalation; strychnine; camphor in oil; friction and heat to extremities.

Iodine—Starch or flour in water; then emetics of mustard, tablespoonful to the cupful of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 15 grains, to an ounce of water; demulcents: white of eggs and milk.

Jaborandi—See Pilocarpine.

Laburnum—Stomach pump or emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to a cup of warm water; zinc sulphate, 15 grains to an ounce of water, or ipecac, 15 grains; give alcoholic stimulants; alternate hot and cold affusions to the head and chest; caffeine; strychnine; inhalations of ammonia.

Larkspur—Since Larkspur resembles aconitine physiologically, for antidotes, see Aconite.

Laudanum—See Opium.

Lead Salts—Epsom salt (magnesium sulphate); Glauber's salt (sodium sulphate) 1 ounce in solution; follow this with an emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to the cupful of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 15 grains to the ounce of water; syrup of ipecac, 1/2 ounce (Syrup Emetic or Tablets Emetic); follow the emetic by milk containing 20 drops of laudanum; apply heat.

Lobelia—Moistened tannic acid in 20 grain doses; induce emesis if necessary, using tablespoonful of mustard in cupful of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 20 grains to the ounce of water; strychnine in 1/60 grain doses will antagonize the effect on the nervous system; stimulants such as alcoholic drinks; digitalis in 15 drop doses; tincture belladonna, 20 drops in water every hour; ammonia inhalations are useful.

Lye—See Alkalies.

Mace—See Nutmegs.

Mercury Salts—See Corrosive Sublimate.

Morphine—Strong black coffee frequently administered for its caffeine content; wash out the stomach repeatedly; maintain the circulation and respiration; cold affusion; repeated evacuation of the bladder; keep the patient awake if possible; potassium permanganate is a good chemical antidote; atropine is the antagonist but must be used with caution, otherwise belladonna narcosis will result, three doses of 1/120 grain each, given hypodermatically every 15 minutes, are usually sufficient; ammonia inhalation; strychnine.

Mountain Laurel—Mustard in warm water, tablespoonful to the cup; coffee and alcoholic stimulants; counterirritation to the spine; heat to the extremities.

Mushroom—See Fungi.

Nicotine—See Tobacco.

Nitrites—Use stomach pump; fluid extract of ergot in 20 to 40 drop doses by mouth; fresh air; stimulants; artificial respiration; atropine; cold and hot affusions alternately; cold to the head.

Nitroglycerin—See Nitrites.

Nitrous Acid—The treatment for poisoning by fumes is plenty of fresh air; gentle stimulation; oxygen and artificial respiration. When nitric acid has been taken internally, give freely of demulcent drinks: milk, egg albumin, boiled starch, chalk in water, soap and water, bland oils. Do not use the stomach pump.

Nitrous Oxide (Laughing Gas)—Dash hot and cold water alternately on the face and chest; keep the head down; pull the tongue forward repeatedly; give oxygen; promote respiration without delay; strychnine, 1/30 grain hypodermatically, repeated in 30 minutes.

Nutmegs—An emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to a cup of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water; this may be followed by repeated 15 drop doses of aromatic spirit of ammonia; after evacuation of the stomach, the same treatment as for cannabis indica will answer.

Nux Vomica—Tannic acid, 20 grains, moistened slightly, followed by an emetic of a tablespoonful of mustard in a little warm water, or 20 grains of zinc sulphate in 1 ounce of water; apomorphine hydrochloride, 1/10 grain hypodermatically. Do not use stomach pump until spasms have subsided. Chloral, 30 grains, followed by a 20 grain dose in 1 hour as an antagonist; chloroform inhalations; potassium bromide in large doses; keep patient from being disturbed by noise or movement.

Opium—See Morphine.

Oxalic Acid—Lime water freely; wall plaster in emergency well broken up and stirred in water; milk, barley or oatmeal water, olive oil or other demulcent drinks freely; morphine, 1/4 grain hypodermatically.

Paris Green—See Arsenic.

Phenol—See Carbolic Acid.

Phosphorus—Epsom salt, 1 ounce, in 6 ounces of water; wash out the stomach, using a dram of oil of turpentine in the water. If the stomach tube is not handy give an emetic of zinc sulphate, 20 grains, in an ounce of water, or tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water. Peroxide of hydrogen may be used with benefit; lime water may be given freely; fifteen drops of tincture opium (laudanum) may be given to relieve pain. Give milk and albumin but avoid oils and fats.

Physostigma—See Calabar Bean.

Picrotoxin—See Cocculus Indicus.

Pilocarpine—An emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to a cup of warm water, zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water, a tablespoonful of syrup of ipecac every 15 minutes until nausea results. Give 1/100 grain atropine every hour or two; give stimulants to keep up circulation and respiration; morphine, 1/4 grain, will assist in controlling vomiting.

Prussic Acid—See Hydrocyanic Acid.

Ptomains—Give a tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water; zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water, or syrup of ipecac in teaspoonful doses every 15 minutes until vomiting is induced; tannic acid in 20 grain doses well moistened; castor oil, 1 ounce, or

Epsom salt, 1 ounce, in solution; alcoholic stimulants if necessary; laudanum (tincture opium) 20 drops every half hour for pain.

Silver Nitrate—Give table salt freely, also milk, albumin, oatmeal water, soup or other demulcent drinks; as an emetic, give a tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water.

Squill—Induce vomiting with plenty of warm water and emetic of tablespoonful of mustard to a cup of water, or zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water; dry heat applied externally; alcoholic stimulants as they may be demanded in collapse; recumbent position.

Staphisagria—Physiological action resembles aconitine. For antidotes, see Aconite

Stramonium—See Atropine.

Strophanthus—Emetics, tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water; zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water; syrup of ipecac in tablespoonful doses every 15 minutes until vomiting is induced; apomorphine hydrochloride, 1/10 grain, hypodermatically; aconitine, 1/120 grain, hypodermatically, or 10 drops of tincture aconite by mouth or rectum; recumbent position.

Strychnine—See Nux Vomica.

Sulphonal—Mustard in tablespoonful doses given in a cup of warm water; zinc sulphate, 20 grains, dissolved in an ounce of water; or syrup of ipecac (Syrup Emetic or Tablets Emetic) in teaspoonful doses, repeated as necessary to induce vomiting; give strong coffee and, if necessary, strychnine, 1/30 grain hypodermatically.

Tartar Emetic—Horizontal position with head lowered; give tannic acid in 20 grain doses, moistened slightly; caffeine citrate in 2 to 4 grain doses every half hour or hour; give demulcent drinks: milk, soup, bland oils; stimulants and sedatives if necessary.

Tin Salts—Tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water as an emetic; demulcent drinks: milk, soup, gruel, etc.; ammonium carbonate, 5 grains, in a little water; sodium carbonate and bicarbonate are useful, also magnesia mixed with water.

Tobacco—Emetic of mustard, tablespoonful in a cup of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 20 grains, in an ounce of water, or syrup of ipecac (Syrup Emetic) in teaspoonful doses repeated as necessary; stimulants external and internal; tannin in 20 grain doses, moistened slightly; strychnine, 1/30 grain hypodermatically; atropine; digitalis; ammonia; fresh air; recumbent position.

Trional—See Sulphonal.

Turpentine—Fresh air; emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to a cup of warm water; zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water; syrup of ipecac in teaspoonful doses, repeated as necessary; give Epsom salt by mouth or as an enema; plenty of water; demulcent drinks: gruel, soup, milk, etc.; morphine for pain, 1/4 grain.

Veratrine—See Veratrum Viride.

Veratrum Viride—Recumbent posture absolute; induce emesis by tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water; use stomach pump if convenient; tannic acid may be given in 20 grain doses well moistened; stimulants as indicated, and laudanum (tincture opium) for pain, in 20 drop doses, or morphine in 1/4 grain doses.

Veronal—See Sulphonal.

White Hellebore—See Veratrum Viride.

White Precipitate (Ammoniated Mercury)—Gastric lavage or an emetic of zinc sulphate, 20 grains, in an ounce of warm water, or tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water; demulcent drinks: soup, milk, barley water, flaxseed tea, white of eggs, etc., are useful. See Corrosive Sublimate.

Wood Alcohol—Increase elimination by use of emetics, diaphoretics, purgatives and diuretics; give hot saline enemas; stimulants such as strychnine and caffeine; inhalations of ammonia and oxygen.

Zinc Salts—Warm demulcent drinks: soup, milk, linseed tea, gruel, etc.; bicarbonate of soda, freely; tannic acid.

Posological Table with Rules for Infant Doses

DOSES ACCORDING TO AGE

Both the young and the old require smaller doses than those in the prime of adult life. The following table gives the range of doses, according to age, as used at Guy's Hospital, London:

Age	Dose	Age	Dose
1 month	1/20	7 and 8 years	1/2
3 months	1/15	10 to 12 years	2/3
6 months	1/10	13 to 15 years	3/4
9 months	1/9	18 to 20 years	5/6
1 year	1/7	21 to 45 years	1
2 years	1/6	50 years	5/6
3 years	1/5	60 to 70 years	3/4
4 years	1/4	80 to 90 years	2/3
5 and 6 years	1/3		

A rule for estimating doses for children over one year, and known as Young's Rule, is to divide the age in years by the age plus 12. Thus, for a child of 3 years, the dose will be $3 \div (3+12)$ or 1/5 of the adult dose.

It is well to bear in mind that children, especially very young children, do not tolerate opiates well, consequently smaller doses of opium than figured by the above rule or table should be given. On the other hand children can well take proportionately larger doses of calomel and other cathartics and of atropine and arsenic.

DOSES ACCORDING TO MODE OF ADMINISTRATION

Medicaments given by enema or clyster for absorption by the intestinal mucosa should be given in doses somewhat larger than the oral dose.

The hypodermatic dose should be, generally speaking, one-third to one-half as much as the dose by mouth.

Intravenous dosage of active agents should be about one-half the hypodermatic dose.

DOSE TABLE

The doses given in this table are the minimum and maximum single doses usually administered to adults by mouth. In the case of vegetable drugs, the dose is understood to be the same as that of the fluid extract and as these doses are given under fluid extracts they are omitted from the table. Likewise the dosage of extracts and tinctures is given under each of the respective preparations and is not repeated here.

DOSE TABLE

Remedy	Apothecary Dose		Metric Dose		
Acetanilid	1—10	grs.	0.065	— 0.65	Gm.
Acetanilid, Compound, Powder	2—15	grs.	0.13	— 1	Gm.
Acetoform	3—20	grs.	0.2	— 1.3	Gm.
Acetphenetidin	1—15	grs.	0.065	— 1	Gm.
Acid, Acetic, Diluted (6%)	1— 3	drs.	4	—12	c. c.
Acetyl Salicylic (A. S. A.)	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Arsenous	1/100—1/10	gr.	0.00065	— 0.0065	Gm.
Solution	2— 5	mins.	0.12	— 0.3	c. c.
Benzoic	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Boric	3—20	grs.	0.2	— 1.3	Gm.
Camphoric	10—30	grs.	0.65	— 2	Gm.
Carbolic (Phenol)	1/10— 3	mins.	0.006	— 0.2	c. c.
Citric	5—20	grs.	0.325	— 1.3	Gm.
Syrup	1/2— 1	oz.	15	—30	c. c.
Gallic	1—20	grs.	0.065	— 1.3	Gm.
Hydrobromic, Diluted (10%)	1/2— 1	dr.	2	— 4	c. c.
Hydriodic, Diluted (10%)	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.
Hydrochloric, Diluted (10%)	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.
Hydrocyanic, Diluted (2%)	1— 3	mins.	0.06	— 0.2	c. c.
Hypophosphorous, Diluted (10%)	10—60	mins.	0.62	— 4	c. c.
Lactic	1/4— 1	dr.	1	— 4	c. c.
Nitric, Diluted (10%)	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.
Oxalic	1/8—1/4	gr.	0.008	— 0.016	Gm.
Phosphoric, Diluted (1%)	10—60	mins.	0.62	— 4	c. c.
Phenylcinchoninic	5—15	grs.	0.325	— 1	Gm.
Salicylic	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Sulphuric, Diluted (10%)	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	Gm.
Sulphuric, Aromatic (20%)	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.
Tannic	5—15	grs.	0.325	— 1	Gm.
Tannic, Glycerite	10—60	mins.	0.62	— 4	c. c.
Tartaric	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Aconitine	1/500—1/200	gr.	0.00013	— 0.0003	Gm.
Agaracin	1/20—1/4	gr.	0.0032	— 0.016	Gm.
Agar-Agar	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	Gm.
Alcresta Powder of Ipecac	5—15	grs.	0.325	— 1	Gm.
Aloin	1/10— 3	grs.	0.0065	— 0.2	Gm.
Alum	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Ammonia, Spirit	10—30	mins.	0.62	— 2	c. c.
Aromatic Spirit	10—60	mins.	0.62	— 4	c. c.
Ammonium—					
Acetate, Solution	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Benzoate	5—15	grs	0.325	— 1	Gm.
Bromide	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Carbonate	2—10	grs.	0.13	— 0.65	Gm.
Chloride	3—20	grs.	0.2	— 1.3	Gm.
Iodide	2—15	grs.	0.13	— 1	Gm.
Salicylate	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Valerate	5—20	grs.	0.325	— 1.3	Gm.
Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Amyl Nitrite	1— 5	mins.	0.06	— 0.3	c. c.
Antimony Arsenite	1/500—1/50	gr.	0.00013	— 0.0013	Gm.
Antimony and Potassium Tartrate	1/30—1/2	gr.	0.0022	— 0.0325	Gm.
Antimony Sulphuretted	1/2— 2	grs.	0.0325	— 0.13	Gm.
Wine	10—30	mins.	0.62	— 2	c. c.
Antipyrine	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Apiol	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Apocodeine	1/3— 1	gr.	0.02	— 0.065	Gm.
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	1/20—1/8	gr.	0.0032	— 0.008	Gm.
Arbutin	1—10	grs.	0.065	— 0.65	Gm.
Arsenic—					
Trioxide (Arsenous Acid)	1/100—1/10	gr.	0.00065	— 0.0065	Gm.
Bromide	1/30—1/15	gr.	0.0022	— 0.0043	Gm.
Iodide	1/100—1/10	gr.	0.00065	— 0.0065	Gm.
Sulphide	1/100—1/30	gr.	0.00065	— 0.0022	Gm.
Fowler's Solution	2— 5	mins.	0.12	— 0.3	c. c.
Asafetida Emulsion	2— 8	drs.	8	—30	c. c.
Aspidium Oleoresin	15—60	mins.	1	— 4	c. c.
Aspirin (Acetyl Salicylic Acid)	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Atropine	1/200—1/100	gr.	0.0003	— 0.0006	Gm.
Sulphate	1/150—1/60	gr.	0.0004	— 0.0011	Gm.
Balsam, Peru	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.
Tolu	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.
Barium Chloride	1/4— 1	gr.	0.016	— 0.065	Gm.

DOSE TABLE—Continued

Remedy	Apothecary Dose		Metric Dose		
Basham's Mixture	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Benzoin	5—20	grs.	0.325	— 1.3	Gm.
Berberine Hydrochloride	1—15	grs.	0.065	— 1	Gm.
Betanaphthol	3—10	grs.	0.2	— 0.65	Gm.
Bismuth—					
Milk	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Subcarbonate	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Subgallate	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Subnitrate	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Subsalicylate	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Blaud's Mass	3— 5	grs.	0.2	— 0.325	Gm.
Blue Mass	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Borax	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Brom-Vitellin	5—20	grs.	0.325	— 1.3	Gm.
Brown Mixture (Comp. Mix. Glycyrrhiza)	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Caffeine	1/4— 5	grs.	0.016	— 0.325	Gm.
Citrated	1/4—10	grs.	0.016	— 0.65	Gm.
Cajuput, Oil	2—10	mins.	0.12	— 0.62	c. c.
Calcium—					
Bromide	10—20	grs.	0.65	— 1.3	Gm.
Carbonate	10—60	grs.	0.65	— 4	Gm.
Chloride	5—15	grs.	0.325	— 1	Gm.
Glycerophosphate	3—10	grs.	0.2	— 0.65	Gm.
Iodide	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Lactate	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Phosphate	5—20	grs.	0.325	— 1.3	Gm.
Sulphide	1/10— 5	grs.	0.0065	— 0.325	Gm.
Calomel	1/10—10	grs.	0.0065	— 0.65	Gm.
Camellia	15—45	grs.	1	— 3	Gm.
Camphor	1—10	grs.	0.065	— 0.65	Gm.
Water (8%)	1—10	drs.	4	—38	c. c.
Spirit (10%)	10—60	mins.	0.62	— 4	c. c.
Monobromated	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Cantharides	1/2— 2	grs.	0.032	— 0.13	Gm.
Tincture (10%)	3—15	mins.	0.2	— 1	c. c.
Castor Oil	1/2— 2	fl. ozs.	15	—60	c. c.
Cerium Oxalate	1—10	grs.	0.065	— 0.65	Gm.
Chalk, Prepared	10—60	grs.	0.65	— 4	Gm.
Chaulmoogra Oil	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.
Chenopodium Oil	2—10	mins.	0.12	— 0.62	c. c.
Chloral Hydrate	10—30	grs.	0.65	— 2	Gm.
Chlorodyne	5—15	mins.	0.3	— 1	c. c.
Chloroform	2—20	mins.	0.12	— 1.25	c. c.
Chloroxyl	5—15	grs.	0.325	— 1	Gm.
Cocaine	1/8— 1	gr.	0.008	— 0.065	Gm.
Codeine	1/4— 2	grs.	0.016	— 0.13	Gm.
Cod Liver Oil	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Colchicine	1/200—1/50	gr.	0.0003	— 0.0013	Gm.
Coniine	1/50—1/10	gr.	0.0013	— 0.0065	Gm.
Convallaramin	3/4— 1	gr.	0.05	— 0.065	Gm.
Copaiba	10—60	grs.	0.65	— 4	Gm.
Oil	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Copper Sulphate	1/10—10	grs.	0.0065	— 0.65	Gm.
Corrosive Sublimate	1/60—1/10	gr.	0.0013	— 0.0065	Gm.
Cotarnine Hydrochloride	1/4— 4	grs.	0.016	— 0.26	Gm.
Cream of Tartar (Pot. Bitartrate)	5—60	grs.	0.325	— 4	Gm.
Creosote	1—10	mins.	0.06	— 0.62	c. c.
Croton Oil	1/2— 2	mins.	0.03	— 0.12	c. c.
Daturine	1/120—1/20	gr.	0.0005	— 0.0032	Gm.
Diacetyl Morphine (Heroin)	1/24—1/2	gr.	0.0027	— 0.032	Gm.
Digitalin	1/200—1/4	gr.	0.0003	— 0.016	Gm.
Digitoxin	1/200—1/100	gr.	0.0003	— 0.00065	Gm.
Dionin	1/4— 1	gr.	0.016	— 0.065	Gm.
Diuretin	10—20	grs.	0.65	— 1.3	Gm.
Donovan's Solution (Sol. Arsenous and Mercuric Iodide)	3— 5	mins.	0.2	— 0.3	c. c.
Dover's Powder	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Duboisine Hydrochloride	1/100—1/50	gr.	0.00065	— 0.0013	Gm.
Sulphate	1/100—1/50	gr.	0.00065	— 0.0013	Gm.
Elaterin	1/40—1/10	gr.	0.0016	— 0.0065	Gm.
Elaterium (Clutterbuck)	1/20—1/4	gr.	0.0032	— 0.016	Gm.
Emetine	1/3— 1	gr.	0.02	— 0.065	Gm.
Epsom Salt	2— 8	drs.	8	—30	Gm.
Ergotin	1—15	grs.	0.065	— 1	Gm.

DOSE TABLE—Continued

Remedy	Apothecary Dose		Metric Dose		
Erigeron Oil	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.
Eserine Salicylate	1/100—1/50	gr.	0.00065	— 0.0013	Gm.
Ether	3—15	mins.	0.2	— 1	c. c.
Spirit (32.5%)	1— 2	drs.	4	— 8	c. c.
Spirit, Compound (Hoffman's Anodyne)	1— 2	drs.	4	— 8	c. c.
Ether, Acetic	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.
Ether, Nitrous, Spirit	1/4— 1	dr.	1	— 4	c. c.
Ethyl Bromide	2—10	mins.	0.12	— 0.62	c. c.
Ethyl Carbamate	10—30	grs.	0.65	— 2	Gm.
Eucalyptus Oil	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.
Eucalyptol	3—15	mins.	0.2	— 1	c. c.
Eugenol	1— 5	mins.	0.06	— 0.3	c. c.
Euonymin	1/4— 1	gr.	0.016	— 0.065	Gm.
Euquinine	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Fel Bovis (Ox Bile)	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Ferrous Carbonate	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.3	Gm.
Ferric Chloride, Tincture	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.
Fowler's Solution	2— 5	mins.	0.12	— 0.3	c. c.
Gelseminine	1/120—1/30	gr.	0.0005	— 0.0022	Gm.
Glauber's Salt (Sodium Sulphate)	1— 8	drs.	4	—30	Gm.
Glonoin, Spirit (1%)	1— 3	mins.	0.06	— 0.2	c. c.
Glycerin	15—60	mins.	1	— 4	c. c.
Glyceryl Nitrate	1/200—1/20	min.	0.0003	— 0.003	Gm.
Spirit (1%)	1— 3	mins.	0.06	— 0.2	c. c.
Glycyrrhiza, Comp. Mixture (Brown's Mixture)	1— 4	drs.	4	— 15	c. c.
Compound Powder	1/2— 2	drs.	2	— 8	Gm.
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Gold and Sodium chloride	1/30—1/10	gr.	0.0022	— 0.0065	Gm.
Gray Powder (Mercury with Chalk)	2—10	grs	0.13	— 0.65	Gm.
Griffith's Mixture (Compound Mixture Iron)	1/2— 2	fl. ozs.	30	—60	c. c.
Guaiacol	5—10	grs.	0.325	— 0.65	Gm.
Carbonate	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Heroin	1/24—1/6	gr.	0.0027	— 0.032	Gm.
Hydrochloride	1/24—1/6	gr.	0.0027	— 0.032	Gm.
Hexamethylenamine	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Hoffman's Anodyne (Compound Spirit Ether)	1— 2	drs.	4	— 8	c. c.
Homatropine Hydrobromide	1/200—1/50	gr.	0.0003	— 0.0013	Gm.
Hydrastin (Concentration)	1/20—1/8	gr.	0.0032	— 0.008	Gm.
Hydrastine (Alkaloid)	1/5—1/2	gr.	0.013	— 0.032	Gm.
Hydrochloride	1/2— 1	gr.	0.032	— 0.065	Gm.
Hydrargyrum (Mercury)—					
Mass 33%	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Hydrogen Peroxide	1/2— 2	drs.	2	— 8	c. c.
Hyoscine Hydrobromide	1/200—1/50	gr.	0.0003	— 0.0013	Gm.
Hyoscine, Pure	1/200—1/50	gr.	0.0003	— 0.0013	Gm.
Ichthyol	5—15	grs.	0.325	— 1	Gm.
Iodine	1/10—1/2	gr.	0.0065	— 0.032	Gm.
Tincture (7%)	1— 5	mins.	0.06	— 0.3	c. c.
Compound Solution (5%) (Lugol's Solution)	1—10	mins.	0.06	— 0.62	c. c.
Iodoform	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Iodo-Vitellin	5—20	grs.	0.325	— 1.3	Gm.
Iron and Ammonium Acetate (Basham's Mixture)	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Ammonium Tartrate	5—30	grs.	0.3	— 2	Gm.
Arsenate	1/20—1/4	gr.	0.0032	— 0.016	Gm.
Carbonate	1—10	grs.	0.065	— 0.65	Gm.
Chloride, Syrup	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Citrate	1—10	grs.	0.065	— 0.65	Gm.
Compound Mixture (Griffith's Mixture)	1/2— 2	drs.	2	— 8	c. c.
Elixir I. Q. and S.	1— 2	drs.	4	— 8	c. c.
Ferrocyanide	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Glycerophosphate	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Hypophosphite	2—10	grs.	0.13	— 0.65	Gm.
Iodide Syrup, U. S. P. (5%)	10—30	mins.	0.62	— 2	c. c.
Syrup (10%)	5—15	mins.	0.3	— 1	c. c.
Lactate	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Liquid Blaud	1/4— 1	dr.	1	— 4	c. c.
Oxide, Saccharated	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Phosphate	2—10	grs.	0.13	— 0.65	Gm.
Pyrophosphate	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Reduced	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Salicylate, Solution	1— 2	drs.	4	— 8	c. c.
Solution Ferric Subsulphate (Monsel's Solution)	2—10	mins.	0.12	— 0.62	c. c.
Tincture	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.

DOSE TABLE—Continued

Remedy	Apothecary Dose		Metric Dose		
Jalap Resin	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Laudanum (Tincture Opium 10%)	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.
Lead, Acetate	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Nitrate	1/4— 1	gr.	0.016	— 0.065	Gm.
Iodide	1/2— 2	grs.	0.032	— 0.13	Gm.
Lecithin	1/2— 2	grs.	0.032	— 0.13	Gm.
Lime Water	1/2— 3	ozs.	15	—90	c. c.
Liquid Blaud	15—60	mins.	1	— 4	c. c.
Lithium—					
Benzoate	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Bromide	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Carbonate	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Citrate	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Citrate, Effervescent	1— 2	drs.	4	— 8	Gm.
Salicylate	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Lugol's Solution (5%)	1—10	mins.	0.06	— 0.62	c. c.
Magnesium—					
Benzoate	5—15	grs.	0.325	— 1	Gm.
Carbonate	1/4— 2	drs.	1	— 8	Gm.
Citrate, Solution	6—12	ozs.	180	—360	c. c.
Glycerophosphate	3—10	grs.	0.2	— 0.65	Gm.
Milk of Magnesia	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Oxide (Calcined)	5—60	grs.	0.325	— 4	Gm.
Oxide (Heavy)	5—60	grs.	0.325	— 4	Gm.
Sulphate	2— 8	drs.	8	—30	Gm.
Manganese Dioxide (Binoxide)	1/2— 5	grs.	0.032	— 0.325	Gm.
Menthol	1/2— 2	grs.	0.032	— 0.13	Gm.
Mentholated Expectorant	1— 2	drs.	4	— 8	c. c.
Mercury (Hydrargyrum)—					
Mass (Blue Mass)	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
With Chalk (Gray Powder)	2—10	grs.	0.13	— 0.65	Gm.
Bichloride (Corrosive Sublimate)	1/60—1/10	gr.	0.0011	— 0.0065	Gm.
Biniodide (Red Iodide)	1/30—1/4	gr.	0.0022	— 0.016	Gm.
Chloride, Mild (Calomel)	1—10	grs.	0.065	— 0.65	Gm.
Oxide (Yellow)	1/200—1/100	gr.	0.0003	— 0.00065	Gm.
Protiodide (Yellow Iodide)	1/4— 1	gr.	0.016	— 0.065	Gm.
Salicylate	1/4— 1	gr.	0.016	— 0.065	Gm.
Subsulphate (Turpeth Mineral)	2— 5	grs.	0.13	— 0.325	Gm.
Tannate	1/4— 2	grs.	0.016	— 0.13	Gm.
Methylene Blue	1/2— 5	grs.	0.032	— 0.325	Gm.
Methyl Salicylate	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.
Milk of Bismuth	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Milk of Magnesia	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Mineral Oil	1/2— 2	ozs.	15	—60	c. c.
Monsel's Solution (Solution Ferric Subsulphate)	2—10	mins.	0.12	— 0.62	c. c.
Morphine	1/10—1/4	gr.	0.0065	— 0.016	Gm.
Acetate	1/8—1/2	gr.	0.008	— 0.032	Gm.
Hydrochloride	1/8—1/2	gr.	0.008	— 0.032	Gm.
Meconate	1/8—1/2	gr.	0.008	— 0.032	Gm.
Nitrate	1/8—1/2	gr.	0.008	— 0.032	Gm.
Sulphate	1/8—1/2	gr.	0.008	— 0.032	Gm.
Myristica Oil	1— 5	mins.	0.06	— 0.3	c. c.
Neutralizing Cordial	1— 3	drs.	4	—12	c. c.
Nicotine	1/50—1/25	mins.	0.0012	— 0.0025	c. c.
Nitroglycerin, Spirit (Glonoin)	1— 3	mins.	0.06	— 0.2	c. c.
Nuclein	10—15	grs.	0.65	— 1	Gm.
Oil, Castor	4— 8	drs.	15	—30	c. c.
Cod Liver	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Chaulmoogra	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.
Chenopodium	2—10	mins.	0.12	— 0.62	c. c.
Croton	1/2— 2	mins.	0.03	— 0.12	c. c.
Erigeron	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.
Haarlem	5—15	mins.	0.3	— 1	c. c.
Santal	5—15	mins.	0.3	— 1	c. c.
Wintergreen	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.
Opium	1/2— 2	grs.	0.032	— 0.13	Gm.
Camphorated Tinct. (Paregoric)	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Tincture	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.
Deodorized	1/2— 2	grs.	0.032	— 0.13	Gm.
Extract	1/4— 1	gr.	0.016	— 0.065	Gm.
Powdered	1/2— 2	grs.	0.032	— 0.13	Gm.
Tincture (Laudanum)	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.
Wine of Opium (Sydenham's Laudanum)	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.

DOSE TABLE—Continued

Remedy	Apothecary Dose	Metric Dose
Ovarian Substance	5—10 grs.	0.325 — 0.65 Gm.
Ouabain	1/200—1/100 gr.	0.0003 — 0.00065 Gm.
Ox Bile (Fel Bovis)	3—15 grs.	0.2 — 1 Gm.
Pancreatin	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Papain	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Paraldehyde	10—60 mins.	0.62 — 4 c. c.
Paregoric (Camph. Tr. Opium)	1— 4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Pepsin	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Petronol	1/2— 2 ozs.	15 —60 c. c.
Phenacetin	1—15 grs.	0.065 — 1 Gm.
Phenol (Carbolic Acid)	1/2— 2 grs.	0.032 — 0.13 Gm.
Phenolphthalein	1/2—10 grs.	0.032 — 0.65 Gm.
Phenylsalicylate (Salol)	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Phosphorous	1/100—1/50 gr.	0.00065— 0.0013 Gm.
Elixir Phosphorus	1/4— 1 dr.	1 — 4 c. c.
Hypophosphorous Acid, Diluted	10—60 mins.	0.62 — 4 c. c.
Phosphoric Acid, Diluted	10—60 mins.	0.62 — 4 c. c.
Spirit Phosphorus	5—40 mins.	0.3 — 2.5 c. c.
Physostigmine Salicylate	1/100—1/50 gr.	0.00065— 0.0013 Gm.
Picrotoxin	1/100—1/50 gr.	0.00065— 0.0013 Gm.
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride	1/16—1/2 gr.	0.004 — 0.032 Gm.
Piperazine	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Pituitary Body (Anterior Lobe)	2— 5 grs.	0.13 — 0.325 Gm.
Podophyllin	1/10— 1 gr.	0.0065 — 0.065 Gm.
Potassium Acetate	10—60 grs.	0.65 — 4 Gm.
Arsenate	1/100—1/20 gr.	0.00065— 0.0032 Gm.
Arsenite (Fowler's Solution)	2— 5 mins.	0.12 — 0.3 c. c.
Bicarbonate	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Bichromate	1/100—1/10 gr.	0.00065— 0.0065 Gm.
Bitartrate	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Bromide	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Carbonate	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Chlorate	3—20 grs.	0.2 — 1.3 Gm.
Citrate	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Citrate, Effervescent	30—90 grs.	2 — 6 Gm.
Citrate, Solution	2— 8 drs.	8 —30 c. c.
Ferrocyanide	3—15 grs.	0.2 — 1 Gm.
Hypophosphite	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Iodide	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Nitrate	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Permanganate	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
and Sodium Tartrate	1— 8 drs.	4 —30 Gm.
Sulphate	1/2— 4 drs.	2 —15 Gm.
Prunicodeine	1— 2 drs.	4 — 8 c. c.
Pyroferrine	1— 2 drs.	4 — 8 c. c.
Quinine and Salts	1—30 grs.	0.065 — 2 Gm.
Resorcinol	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Rheumalgine (Liquid Salicylate and Colchicine Comp.)	1— 4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Rochelle Salt (Potassium and Sodium Tartrate)	1— 8 drs.	4 —30 Gm.
Saccharin	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Salicin	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Salicylic Acid	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Salol	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Sanguinarine Nitrate	1/10—1/4 gr.	0.0065 — 0.016 Gm.
Santonin	1/4— 4 grs.	0.016 — 0.26 Gm.
Scammony, Resin	1—10 grs.	0.065 — 0.65 Gm.
Scopolamine Hydrobromide	1/200—1/50 gr.	0.0003 — 0.0013 Gm.
Sodium Acetate	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Aresnate	1/30—1/10 gr.	0.0022 — 0.0065 Gm.
Benzoate	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Bicarbonate	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Bisulphite	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Borate (Borax)	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Bromide	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Cacodylate	3/4— 2 grs.	0.05 — 0.13 Gm.
Chlorate	5—20 grs.	0.325 — 1.3 Gm.
Chloride	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Citrate	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Glycerophosphate	5—15 grs.	0.325 — 1 Gm.
Hypophosphite	5—30 grs,	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Iodide	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Nitrate	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Nitrite	1— 3 grs.	0.065 — 0.2 Gm.

DOSE TABLE—Continued

Remedy	Apothecary Dose	Metric Dose
Sodium Phosphate	1/2— 8 drs.	2 —30 Gm.
Salicylate	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Sulphate	1— 8 drs.	4 —30 Gm.
Sulphocarbolate	3—20 grs.	0.2 — 1.3 Gm.
Taurocholate	5—10 grs.	0.325 — 0.65 Gm.
Sparteine Sulphate	1/2— 3 grs.	0.032 — 0.2 Gm.
Spirit Ammonia Aromatic	15—60 mins.	1 — 4 c. c.
Camphor	5—30 mins.	0.3 — 2 c. c.
Ether Comp. (Hoffman's Anodyne)	1— 2 drs.	4 — 8 c. c.
Nitroglycerin (1%)	1— 3 mins.	0.06 — 0.2 c. c.
Peppermint	5—30 mins.	0.3 — 2 c. c.
Strontium Bromide	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Iodide	3—20 grs.	0.2 — 1.3 Gm.
Lactate	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Salicylate	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Strophanthin, Amorphous	1/200—1/100 gr.	0.0003 — 0.00065 Gm.
Crystalline (Ouabain)	1/200—1/100 gr.	0.0003 — 0.00065 Gm.
Strychnine and Salts	1/60—1/10 gr.	0.0011 — 0.0065 Gm.
Succus Alterans	1— 4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Sulphonal	10—30 grs.	0.65 — 2 Gm.
Sulphur	1/2— 2 drs.	2 — 8 Gm.
Terpin Hydrate	1—15 grs.	0.065 — 1 Gm.
Theobromine Sodio-Salicylate	10—20 grs.	0.65 — 1.3 Gm.
Thymol	1—30 grs.	0.065 — 2 Gm.
Thyroid Glands, Desiccated	1/10— 5 grs.	0.0065 — 0.325 Gm.
Tolu	5—20 grs.	0.325 — 1.3 Gm.
Syrup	2— 8 drs.	8 —30 c. c.
Tincture (20%)	1/2— 1 dr.	2 — 4 c. c.
Trional	10—30 grs.	0.65 — 2 Gm.
Turpeth Mineral (Mercury Subsulphate)	2— 5 grs.	0.13 — 0.325 Gm.
Turpentine, Oil	5—30 mins.	0.3 — 2 c. c.
Urodiuretic	1— 2 drs.	4 — 8 c. c.
Urotropin	3—15 grs.	0.2 — 1 Gm.
Veronal	5—15 grs.	0.325 — 1 Gm.
Warburg's Tincture	1— 4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Yerbazine	1— 4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Yohimbin	1/20—1/10 gr.	0.0032 — 0.0065 Gm.
Zinc Acetate	1— 3 grs.	0.065 — 0.2 Gm.
Bromide	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Iodide	1/2— 2 grs.	0.032 — 0.13 Gm.
Oxide	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Phenolsulphonate	1— 3 grs.	0.065 — 0.2 Gm.
Phosphide	1/10—1/2 gr.	0.0065 — 0.032 Gm.
Sulphate	1/2— 2 grs.	0.032 — 0.13 Gm.
Valerate	1/2— 3 grs.	0.032 — 0.2 Gm.

Rules for Comparing Thermometric Scales

A comparison of the Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, at points where the equivalents are even figures, is given in the diagram, followed by convenient rules for conversion.

C	−40	−30	−20	−17.7	−10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	C
F	−40	−22	− 4	0	14	32	50	68	86	104	122	140	158	176	194	212	F

To Convert Centigrade into Fahrenheit:

Multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32; or
Multiply by 1.8 and add 32.

NOTE—If the temperature is below 0°C., instead of adding 32, subtract from 32. If the number to be subtracted is greater than 32, the difference is a minus quantity indicating below zero F.

To Convert Fahrenheit into Centigrade:

Subtract 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9; or
Subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.

NOTE—For temperatures between 0° and 32°F. subtract from 32, and for temperatures below 0°F. add 32 instead of subtracting 32.

Table of Approximate Measures

The following are the values conventionally given to the several proximate measures; however, it is well known that spoons vary greatly in capacity and the spoons in common use will hold somewhat more than the quantities here given:

A teaspoonful = 1 fluid dram or 4 c. c.
A dessertspoonful = 2 fluid drams or 8 c. c.
A tablespoonful = 1/2 fluid ounce or 15 c. c.

Table for Making Solutions

The following table gives the amounts of material to be used with 1 fluid ounce and 1 pint of distilled water, respectively. If a smaller or larger quantity of solution is desired, increase or decrease the amount of material given in the table accordingly. Many tables of this kind attempt to state the weight of material required to make a definite volume of solution but, inasmuch as the amount so required varies with the density of the material to be dissolved, such a table obviously is incorrect, except for material of the particular density on which it is based.

The amount of substance required for a definite volume of distilled water to make a certain strength solution, is the same for any material and, therefore, no correction for density is necessary for the figures given in this table. The material dissolved will add approximately one minim of volume for every two grains of substance.

The quantities given below are based on the weight of distilled water at 25 °C.

Strength of Solution	Amount to be dissolved in: 1 Fl. Ounce of Distilled Water	Amount to be dissolved in: 1 Pint of Distilled Water
1:5000	.091 grs.	1.45 grs.
1:2000	.227 "	3.64 "
1:1000	.455 "	7.28 "
1:500	.911 "	14.57 "
1:200	2.28 "	36.5 "
1 per cent.	4.59 "	73.5 "
2 "	9.28 "	148.5 "
3 "	14.06 "	225. "
4 "	18.94 "	303. "
5 "	23.9 "	383. "
6 "	29. "	1 av. oz. 27. "
8 "	39.5 "	1 " " 195. "
10 "	50.5 "	1 " " 371. "
12 1/2 "	64.9 "	2 " ozs. 164. "
15 "	80.2 "	2 " " 408. "
16 2/3 "	90.9 "	3 " " 142. "
20 "	113.6 "	4 " " 68. "
25 "	151.5 "	5 " " 237. "
30 "	194.8 "	7 " " 55. "
33 1/3 "	227.3 "	8 " " 137. "
35 "	245. "	8 " " 416. "
40 "	303. "	11 " " 36. "
45 "	372. "	13 " " 263. "
50 "	1 av. oz. 17. "	16 " " 273. "

Tables of Metric Equivalents

NOTE—Quantities easily obtained by moving the decimal point, or by multiplying or dividing by 2, have been omitted in order to save space. Fractions are carried to a reasonable limit and then rounded to the nearest figure.

I—WEIGHT

Grain	= Gram	Grain	= Gram	Grain	= Gram	Grain	= Gram
1/1000	0.00006	1/120	0.00055	1/30	0.0022	1/8	0.008
1/500	0.00013	1/100	0.00065	1/25	0.0025	1/6	0.01
1/400	0.00016	1/80	0.0008	1/24	0.0027	1/5	0.013
1/250	0.00025	1/64	0.001	1/20	0.0032	1/4	0.016
1/200	0.0003	1/60	0.0011	1/16	0.004	1/3	0.02
1/180	0.00036	1/50	0.0013	1/15	0.0043	1/2	0.032
1/150	0.0004	1/40	0.0016	1/12	0.005	2/3	0.04
1/128	0.0005	1/32	0.002	1/10	0.0065	3/4	0.05

	Grains to Grams	Av. Ounces to Grams	Grams to Grains	Grams to Av. Ounces		Kilos to Av. Lbs.
1	0.0648	28.349	15.432	0.0353	1	2.2046
2	0.1296	56.699	30.865	0.0705	2	4.4092
3	0.1944	85.049	46.297	0.1058	3	6.6139
4	0.2592	113.398	61.729	0.1411	4	8.8185
5	0.324	141.748	77.162	0.1764	5	11.0231
					6	13.2277
6	0.3888	170.097	92.594	0.2116	7	15.4324
7	0.4536	198.447	108.026	0.2469	8	17.6370
8	0.5184	226.796	123.459	0.2822	9	19.8416
9	0.5832	255.146	138.891	0.3175	15	33.0693
12	0.7776	340.194	185.188	0.4233	24	52.9109
					25	55.1155
14	0.9072	396.894	216.053	0.4938	32	70.5478
15	0.9720	425.243	231.485	0.5291	55	121.2542
16	1.0368	453.592	246.917	0.5644	75	165.3469
18	1.1664	510.292	277.782	0.6349	100	220.4622
24	1.5552	680.389	370.376	0.8466	125	275.5777

TABLES OF METRIC EQUIVALENTS—Continued

	Grains to Grams	Av. Ounces to Grams	Grams to Grains	Grams to Av. Ounces
25	1.620	708.738	385.809	0.8818
32	2.0736	907.185	493.834	1.1288
35	2.268	992.233	540.133	1.2346
36	2.3328	1020.583	555.564	1.2699
42	2.7216	1190.680	648.159	1.4815
45	2.916	1275.729	694.455	1.5873
48	3.110	1360.778	740.753	1.6931
56	3.629	1587.573	864.212	1.9753
64	4.147	1814.370	987.67	2.2575
72	4.665	2041.166	1111.13	2.5397
75	4.860	2126.214	1157.43	2.6455
96	6.220	2721.555	1481.50	3.3863
100	6.480	2834.953	1543.24	3.5274
112	7.257	3175.147	1728.42	3.9507
128	8.294	3628.740	1975.34	4.5151

Av. Lbs. to Kilos	
1	0.4536
2	0.9072
3	1.3608
4	1.8144
5	2.2680
6	2.7215
7	3.1751
8	3.6287
9	4.0823
15	6.8039
24	10.8862
25	11.3398
32	14.5150
55	24.9476
75	34.0194
100	45.3592
125	56.6990

II—FLUID MEASURE

	Minims to C. C.	Fl. Ounces to C. C.	C. C. to Minims	C. C. to Fl. Ounces
1	0.062	29.57	16.23	0.0338
2	0.123	59.15	32.46	0.0676
3	0.185	88.72	48.69	0.1014
4	0.246	118.29	64.92	0.1353
5	0.308	147.86	81.16	0.1691
6	0.370	177.44	97.39	0.2029
7	0.431	207.01	113.62	0.2367
8	0.493	236.58	129.85	0.2705
9	0.554	266.16	146.08	0.3043
12	0.739	354.87	194.77	0.4058
14	0.862	414.02	227.24	0.4734
15	0.924	443.60	243.46	0.5072
16	0.986	473.17	259.70	0.5410
18	1.109	532.31	292.16	0.6087
24	1.478	709.75	389.55	0.8116
25	1.540	739.32	405.78	0.8454
32	1.971	946.34	519.4	1.0821
35	2.156	1035.05	568.1	1.1835
36	2.218	1064.62	584.3	1.2173
42	2.588	1242.07	681.7	1.4202
45	2.772	1330.8	730.4	1.5217
48	2.957	1419.5	779.1	1.6231
55	3.388	1626.5	892.7	1.8598
56	3.450	1656.1	908.95	1.8936
64	3.943	1892.7	1038.8	2.1641
65	4.005	1922.2	1055.	2.1979
72	4.436	2129.25	1168.6	2.4347
75	4.620	2218.	1217.3	2.5361
85	5.237	2513.7	1379.6	2.8742
95	5.853	2809.4	1542.	3.2124
96	5.914	2839.	1558.2	3.2462
112	6.9	3312.2	1817.9	3.7873
120	7.393	3548.75	1947.7	4.0578
125	7.7	3696.6	2028.9	4.2268
128	7.886	3785.3	2077.6	4.3283

Liters to Pints	
1	2.113
2	4.227
3	6.340
4	8.454
5	10.567
6	12.680
7	14.794
8	16.907
9	19.021
12	25.361
15	31.701
16	33.815
24	50.722
25	52.836
50	105.671
75	158.507
100	211.342
125	264.178

Pints to Liters	
1	0.473
2	0.946
3	1.419
4	1.893
5	2.366
6	2.839
7	3.312
8	3.785
9	4.258
12	5.678
15	7.098
16	7.571
24	11.356
25	11.829
48	22.712
56	26.497
64	30.283
72	34.068
75	35.487
100	47.317
125	59.146

TABLES OF METRIC EQUIVALENTS—Continued

III—PROPORTIONATE EQUIVALENTS

	Grams per Liter are Equivalent to			Grains per Fl. Oz. are Equivalent to Grams per Liter	Minims per Fl. Oz. are Equivalent to C. C. per Liter	
	Grains per Fl. Oz.	Grains per Pint	Av. Ozs. per Gal.			
1	.46	7.3	.1335	2.1912	2.083	1
2	.91	14.6	.2670	4.3823	4.167	2
3	1.37	21.9	.4006	6.5735	6.250	3
4	1.83	29.2	.5341	8.7646	8.333	4
5	2.28	36.5	.6676	10.9558	10.417	5
6	2.74	43.8	.8011	13.1469	12.500	6
7	3.19	51.1	.9346	15.3381	14.583	7
8	3.65	58.4	1.0682	17.5293	16.667	8
9	4.11	65.7	1.2017	19.7204	18.750	9
12	5.48	87.6	1.6022	26.2939	25.000	12
13	5.93	94.9	1.7358	28.4850	27.083	13
14	6.39	102.2	1.8693	30.6762	29.167	14
15	6.84	109.5	2.0028	32.8674	31.250	15
16	7.30	116.8	2.1363	35.0585	33.333	16
18	8.22	131.4	2.4034	39.4408	37.500	18
22	10.04	160.6	2.9374	48.2055	45.833	22
24	10.95	175.2	3.2045	52.5878	50.000	24
25	11.41	182.5	3.3380	54.7789	52.083	25
32	14.60	233.7	4.2726	70.1170	66.667	32
33	15.06	240.9	4.4061	72.3082	68.750	33
35	15.97	255.6	4.6732	76.6905	72.917	35
36	16.43	262.9	4.8067	78.8817	75.000	36
42	19.17	306.7	5.6078	92.0286	87.500	42
45	20.54	328.6	6.0084	98.6021	93.750	45
48	21.91	350.5	6.4090	105.1756	100.000	48
55	25.10	401.6	7.3436	120.5137	114.583	55
56	25.56	408.9	7.4771	122.7048	116.667	56
64	29.21	467.3	8.5453	140.2341	133.333	64
65	29.66	474.6	8.6788	142.4253	135.417	65
72	32.86	525.7	9.6134	157.7633	150.000	72
75	34.23	547.6	10.0140	164.3368	156.250	75
85	38.79	620.7	11.3492	186.2484	177.083	85
95	43.36	693.7	12.6844	208.1600	197.917	95
96	43.81	701.0	12.8180	210.3512	200.000	96
100	45.64	730.2	13.3520	219.1158	208.333	100
105	47.92	766.7	14.0196	230.0716	218.750	105
112	51.11	817.8	14.9542	245.4097	233.333	112
125	57.05	912.7	16.6900	273.8947	260.417	125
128	58.42	934.6	17.0906	280.4682	266.667	128
210	95.84	1533.4	28.0392	400.1432	437.500	210

Table of Profit Percents

In order to determine the price at which an item should sell to make a desired percentage of profit based on the selling price, first find the cost per dozen or unit cost in one of the two columns at the extreme left; then follow the columns to the right until the desired percentage column is reached. The figure in the angle represented by the percentage column and the cost column is the proper selling price for the individual item. In selling dozen lots or intermediate quantities it is only necessary to multiply the single item selling price by the proper number.

Cost Per Doz.	Cost Each	5 %	10 %	15 %	20 %	25 %	30 %	33⅓ %	35 %	40 %	45 %	50 %	55 %	60 %	66⅔ %	70 %	75 %	80 %	85 %	90 %	95 %	100 %
$0.50	4 1/6	$0.04	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.06	$0.06	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.08	$0.10	$0.11	$0.13	$0.14	$0.17	$0.21	$0.28	$0.42	$0.84	
.75	6 1/4	.07	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.09	.10	.10	.11	.13	.14	.16	.19	.21	.25	.31	.42	.63	1.25	
.85	7 1/12	.07	.08	.08	.09	.09	.10	.11	.11	.12	.13	.14	.16	.18	.21	.24	.28	.36	.47	.71	1.42	
1.00	8 1/3	.09	.09	.10	.10	.11	.12	.13	.13	.14	.15	.17	.19	.21	.25	.28	.33	.42	.57	.84	1.67	
1.25	10 5/12	.11	.12	.12	.13	.14	.15	.16	.16	.18	.19	.21	.23	.26	.31	.35	.42	.52	.70	1.04	2.09	
1.35	11 1/4	.12	.13	.14	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.21	.23	.25	.28	.34	.38	.45	.56	.75	1.13	2.25	
1.50	12 1/2	.14	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.23	.25	.28	.31	.38	.42	.50	.63	.83	1.25	2.50	
1.75	14 7/12	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.25	.27	.29	.33	.37	.44	.49	.58	.73	.97	1.46	2.92	
1.85	15 5/12	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.22	.24	.24	.26	.28	.31	.35	.39	.46	.51	.62	.77	1.03	1.54	3.09	
2.00	16 2/3	.18	.19	.20	.21	.23	.24	.25	.26	.28	.31	.34	.37	.42	.50	.56	.67	.83	1.11	1.67	3.34	
2.25	18 3/4	.20	.21	.22	.24	.25	.27	.29	.29	.32	.34	.38	.42	.47	.56	.63	.75	.94	1.25	1.88	3.75	
2.50	20 5/6	.22	.24	.25	.26	.28	.30	.32	.32	.35	.38	.42	.47	.52	.63	.70	.83	1.04	1.39	2.08	4.17	
2.75	22 11/12	.25	.26	.27	.29	.31	.33	.35	.36	.39	.42	.46	.51	.57	.69	.76	.92	1.15	1.53	2.29	4.59	
3.00	25	.27	.28	.30	.32	.34	.36	.38	.39	.42	.46	.50	.56	.63	.75	.83	1.00	1.25	1.67	2.50	5.00	
3.25	27 1/12	.29	.30	.32	.34	.37	.39	.41	.42	.46	.50	.54	.60	.68	.81	.90	1.08	1.36	1.81	2.71	5.42	
3.50	29 1/6	.31	.33	.35	.37	.39	.42	.44	.45	.49	.53	.59	.65	.73	.88	.97	1.17	1.46	1.95	2.92	5.84	
3.75	31 1/4	.33	.35	.37	.39	.42	.45	.47	.48	.52	.57	.63	.70	.78	.94	1.04	1.25	1.56	2.08	3.13	6.25	
4.00	33 1/3	.35	.37	.40	.42	.45	.48	.50	.52	.56	.61	.67	.74	.83	1.00	1.11	1.33	1.67	2.22	3.34	6.67	
4.50	37 1/2	.40	.42	.45	.47	.50	.54	.57	.58	.63	.68	.75	.83	.94	1.13	1.25	1.50	1.88	2.50	3.75	7.50	
5.00	41 2/3	.44	.47	.49	.52	.56	.60	.63	.65	.70	.76	.84	.93	1.04	1.25	1.39	1.67	2.09	2.78	4.17	8.34	
5.50	45 5/6	.49	.51	.54	.58	.62	.66	.69	.71	.77	.84	.92	1.02	1.15	1.38	1.53	1.83	2.29	3.06	4.59	9.17	
6.00	50	.53	.56	.59	.63	.67	.72	.75	.77	.84	.91	1.00	1.11	1.25	1.50	1.67	2.00	2.50	3.34	5.00	10.00	
6.50	54 1/6	.57	.61	.64	.68	.73	.78	.82	.84	.91	.99	1.08	1.20	1.36	1.63	1.81	2.17	2.71	3.61	5.42	10.84	
7.00	58 1/3	.62	.65	.69	.73	.78	.84	.88	.90	.98	1.06	1.17	1.30	1.46	1.75	1.95	2.33	2.92	3.89	5.84	11.67	
7.50	62 1/2	.66	.70	.74	.79	.84	.90	.94	.97	1.05	1.14	1.25	1.39	1.56	1.88	2.08	2.50	3.13	4.17	6.25	12.50	
8.00	66 2/3	.71	.74	.79	.84	.89	.96	1.00	1.03	1.11	1.22	1.33	1.48	1.67	2.00	2.22	2.67	3.33	4.45	6.67	13.34	
8.50	70 5/6	.75	.79	.84	.89	.95	1.02	1.07	1.09	1.18	1.29	1.42	1.58	1.77	2.13	2.36	2.83	3.54	4.72	7.09	14.17	
9.00	75	.79	.84	.89	.94	1.00	1.08	1.13	1.16	1.25	1.37	1.50	1.67	1.88	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.75	5.00	7.50	15.00	
9.50	79 1/6	.84	.88	.94	.99	1.06	1.14	1.19	1.22	1.32	1.44	1.58	1.76	1.98	2.38	2.64	3.17	3.96	5.28	7.92	15.84	
10.00	83 1/3	.88	.93	.98	1.04	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.29	1.39	1.52	1.67	1.85	2.08	2.50	2.78	3.33	4.17	5.56	8.34	16.67	
11.00	91 2/3	.97	1.02	1.07	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.41	1.53	1.67	1.83	2.04	2.29	2.75	3.06	3.67	4.58	6.11	9.17	18.34	
12.00	$1.00	1.06	1.12	1.17	1.25	1.34	1.43	1.50	1.54	1.67	1.82	2.00	2.22	2.50	3.00	3.33	4.00	5.00	6.67	10.00	20.00	

Table of Solubilities

This table gives the solubilities of the more frequently used chemicals and other substances described in the U. S. P. and the N. F. The figures indicate the number of cubic centimeters required to dissolve 1 gram of substance at 25°C. Where solubilities at other temperatures are given, the temperature is indicated. The following abbreviations are used:

+ = soluble
o = insoluble
a. i. = almost insoluble
d = difficultly soluble
f = freely soluble
p = partly soluble
r = readily soluble
sl. = slightly soluble
v = very soluble
v. sl. = very slightly soluble
abs. = absolute

boil. = boiling
decomp. = soluble with decomposition
A = Acetone
B = Petroleum benzin
Be = Benzene (benzol)
Cd = Carbon disulphide
Ct = Carbon tetrachloride
G = Glycerin
O = Olive oil
T = Oil Turpentine

	Water	Alcohol	Chloroform	Ether	Other Solvents
Acetanilid	190 (boil.—20)	3.4 (boil.— .6)	3.7	17	Be (47), G (5)
Acetphenetidin	1310 (boil.—82)	15 (boil.—2.8)	14	90	
Acid benzoic	275 (boil.—18)	2.3 (boil.—1.5)	4.5	3	Be (10), T (23)
" boric	18 (boil.— 4)	18 (boil.—6)	.....	.....	G (4)
" carbolic	15	v	v	v	Cd, G, Oils (v)
" chromic	.6	decomp.	.....	.....	
" citric	.5 (boil.—.5)	1.8	.....	30	
" gallic	87 (boil.—3)	4.6	a. i.	100	G (10)
" phenylcinchoninic	cold (o) hot (sl.)	cold (sl.) hot (r)	.....	sl.	
" picric	78 (boil.—15)	12	35	65	Be (10)
" pyrogallic	1.7	1.3	.....	1.6	
" salicylic	460 (boil.—15)	2.7	42	3	Be (135), T (52)
" stearic	a. i.	21	2	3	Cd, Ct (f)
" tannic	v	v (abs.—sl.)	a. i.	a. i.	B, Be (a. i.) G (1)
" tartaric	.75 (boil.—.5)	3.3	a. i.	sl.	
Aconitine	v. sl.	28	.....	65	B (a. i.), Be (7)
Aloin	+	+	.....	sl.	A (+)
Alum (potassium)	7.2 (boil.—.3)	o	.....	.....	G (f)
Aluminum chloride	.5	4	.....	.....	G (+)
" sulphate	1	o	.....	.....	
Ammonium benzoate	10	35.5	.....	.....	G (8)
" bromide	1.3 (boil.—.9)	12 (boil.—1.2)	.....	.....	
" carbonate	4	p	.....	.....	
" hypophosphite	1 (boil.—1)	20 (boil.—v)	.....	.....	
" iodide	.6 (boil.—.5)	3.7	.....	.....	G (1.5)
" phosphate	4	o	.....	.....	
" salicylate	1	3	.....	.....	
" valerate	.3	.6	.....	+	
Anethol	a. i.	2	r	r	
Antimony and pot. tartrate	12 (boil.—3)	o	.....	.....	G (15)
Antipyrine	Less than 1	1.3	1	43	
Apomorphine hydrochloride	50 (80°—17)	50	v. sl.	v. sl.	
Arsenous acid	+	sl.	.....	sl.	G (f)
Arsenous iodide	12 p. decomp.	+	+	+	Cd (+)
Arsenic trioxide	+	sl.	.....	sl.	G (f)
Atropine	455 (80°—90)	2 (60°—1.2)	1	25	G (27)
" sulphate	.4	5 (boil.—2.5)	420	3000	G (2.5)
Benzosulphinide	290 (boil.—25)	31	sl.	sl.	
Beta-eucaine hydrochloride	30	35	6	.....	
Betanaphthol	1000 (boil.—80)	.8	17	1.3	G (+)
Bismuth betanaphthol	a. i.	a. i.	a. i.	a. i.	
" and ammon. citrate	v	sl.	.....	.....	
" subcarbonate	o	o	.....	.....	
" subgallate	o	o	.....	o	
" subnitrate	a. i.	o	.....	.....	
" subsalicylate	a. i.	o	.....	.....	
Borax	15 (boil.—.6)	o	.....	.....	G (1)
Bromine	90	f	f	f	Cd (f)
Caffeine	46 (80°—5.5)	66 (60°—22)	5.5	530	
Caffeine sodio-benzoate	1.1	30	p	.....	

TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES—Continued

	Water	Alcohol	Chloroform	Ether	Other Solvents
Calcium bromide	.7 (boil.—.4)	1.3	o	o	
" chloride	.62 (boil.—.7)	10 (boil.—2)	.....	.....	
" glycerophosphate	50	o	.....	.....	
" hypophosphite	6.5	o	.....	.....	
" lactate	20	a. i.	.....	.....	
" lactophosphate	+	a. i.	.....	.....	
" oxide	840 (boil.—1740)	o	.....	.....	G (+)
" phosphate precip	a. i.	o	.....	.....	
Calomel	o	o	.....	.....	
Camphor	sl.	f	f	f	B, Cd, Oils (f)
Camphor, monobromated	a. i.	6.5	.5	1.6	
Cerium oxalate	o	o	.....	.....	
Chloral hydrate	.25	1.3	2	1.5	O (v), T (f)
Chrysarobin	v. sl.	385	12.5	16	Be (30), Cd (180)
Cinchonidine sulphate	65 (80°—22)	90 (60°—41)	620	a. i.	
Cinchonine sulphate	60 (80°—33)	12.5 (60°—7)	47	3230	
Cocaine	600 (80°—270)	6.5	.7	3.5	O (12)
Cocaine hydrochloride	.4	3.2 (60°—2)	12.5	o	G (+)
Codeine	120	2 (60°—1.2)	.5	18	
" phosphate	2.3 (80°—.5)	325 (boil.—125)	4500	1875	
" sulphate	30 (80°—6.5)	1280 (60°—440)	o	o	
Colchicine	22	f	f	220	B (o), Be (100)
Copper sulphate	2.5 (boil.—.5)	500	.....	.....	G (2.8)
Corrosive sublimate	13.5 (boil.—2.1)	3.8 (boil.—1.6)	.....	22	G (12)
Cotarnine hydrochloride	v	v	.....	.....	
Coumarin	sl.	f	f	f	Oils (+)
Diacetylmorphine	1700	31	1.4	100	
" hydrochloride	2	+	o	o	
Elaterin	o	325 (boil.—100)	15.5	450	Be (310)
Emetine hydrochloride	f	f	.....	.....	
Eserine (see Physostigmine)					
Ethyl carbamate	.45	.8	.9	1.5	G (2.5), 0 (32)
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride	8	22	sl.	sl.	
Gold and sodium chloride	v	p	.....	p	
Guaiacol	53	+	.....	.....	G (.8)
" carbonate	o	60 (boil.—f)	1	18	G (sl.), Be (f)
Hexamethylenamine	1.5	12.5	+	320	
Homatropine hydrobromide	6	40 (60°—12)	420	o	
Hydrastine	a. i.	170 (60°—22)	1.4	175	Be (f)
" hydrochloride	v	v	sl.	v. sl.	
Hydrastinine hydrochloride	v	v	195	1820	
Hyoscine hydrobromide	1.5	20	sl.	o	
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide	v	2.5	1.7	2260	
Indigo-carmine	sl.	a. i.	.....	.....	
Iodine	2950	12.5	f	f	Cd (4), G (80)
Iodoform	a. i.	60 (boil.—16)	10	7.5	Cd (2.8), G (80) 0 (34)
Iron and ammonium citrate	r	o	.....	.....	
" chloride (ferric)	.2	f	.....	+	G (+)
" glycerophosphate (ferric)	2	o	.....	.....	
" hypophos. (ferric)	2300 (boil.—1200)	o	.....	.....	+ in sol. of alkali citrates
" lactate (ferrous)	40 (boil.—12)	a. i.	.....	.....	+in sol. of alkali citrates
" phosphate soluble	r	o	.....	.....	
" pyrophosphate soluble	r	o	.....	.....	
" sulphate (ferrous)	1.4 (boil.—.4)	o	.....	.....	
Lead acetate	1.4 (boil.—.5)	38	.....	.....	G (f)
" carbonate	o	o	.....	.....	
" iodide	1300 (boil.—200)	v. sl.	.....	.....	
" oxide	a. i.	o	.....	.....	
Lime chlorinated	p	p	.....	.....	
" sulphurated	v. sl.	o	.....	.....	+in sol. of Am. salts
Lithium bromide	.6 (boil.—.4)	f	.....	+	
" carbonate	78 (boil.—140)	a. i.	.....	.....	
" citrate	1.4	v. sl.	.....	.....	
" salicylate	v	v	.....	.....	
Magnesium carbonate	a. i.	o	.....	.....	
" chloride	.6	r	.....	.....	
" oxide	a. i.	o	.....	.....	
Magnesium sulphate	1 (boil.—.2)	a. i.	.....	.....	

TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES—Continued

	Water	Alcohol	Chloroform	Ether	Other Solvents
Manganese citrate soluble	4	a. i.	...	...	
" glycerophos. sol	4	...	...	...	
" hypophosphite	f	o	...	...	
" sulphate	1 (boil.—.6)	o	...	...	
Menthol	sl.	v	v	v	B (v), Oils (f)
Mercuric chloride	13.5 (boil.—2.1)	3.8 (boil.—1.6)	...	22	G (12)
" iodide (red)	a. i.	115 (boil.—20)	910	120	
" oxide	a. i.	o	...	...	
" salicylate	a. i.	a. i.	...	...	
Mercurous chloride	o	o	...	o	
" iodide (yellow)	a. i.	o	...	o	
Mercury, ammoniated	o	o	...	...	
Methylthionine chloride (Methylene blue)	f	f	+	...	
Milk Sugar	4.9 (boil.—2.6)	a. i.	o	o	
Morphine	3340 (boil.—1075)	210 (boil.—98)	1220	6250	Be (o), lime water (100)
" hydrochloride	17.5 (boil.—.5)	52 (60°—46)	o	o	
" sulphate	15.5 (80°—.7)	565 (60°—240)	o	o	
Paraffin	o	o (abs.—sl.)	...	f	B, Be, Cd, Oils (f)
Paraformaldehyde	+ slowly	o	...	o	
Paraldehyde	8 (boil.—17)	+	+	+	Vol. oils (+)
Pelletierine tannate	240	16	o	420	
Petrolatum	o	a. i.	f	f	B, Be, Cd, Oils (f)
Phenol	15	v	v	v	Cd, G, Oils (v)
Phenolphthalein	a. i.	13	...	70	
Phenyl salicylate	6670	6	v	v	Be, Oils (v)
Phosphorus	a. i.	abs.—400	17	abs.—102	Be (31.5), Cd (.9)
Physostigmine salicylate	75 (80°—16)	16 (boil.—5)	6	250	
Pilocarpine hydrochloride	.3	3 (60°—1.5)	366	o	
" nitrate	4	75 (60°—21)	o	o	
Potassa, sulphurated	v	...	...	...	
Potassium acetate	.5 (boil.—.2)	2.9	...	...	
" bicarbonate	2.8 (50°—2)	a. i.	...	...	
" and sod. tartrate	.9	a. i.	...	...	
" bitartrate	155 (boil.—16)	8820	...	...	
" bromide	1.5 (boil.—1)	250 (boil.—21)	...	...	G (4.6)
" carbonate	.9 (boil.—.7)	o	...	...	
" chlorate	11.5 (boil.—1.8)	a. i.	...	...	G (+)
" chloride	2.8	o	...	...	
" citrate	.6	a. i.	...	...	G (f)
" hydroxide	.9 (boil.—.6)	3 (boil.—v)	...	...	G (2.5)
" hypophosphite	.6 (boil.—.4)	9 (boil.—5)	...	...	
" iodide	.7 (boil.—.5)	22 (boil.—8)	...	...	G (2)
" nitrate	2.8 (boil.—.5)	620	...	...	G (+)
" permanganate	113.5 (boil.—3.5)	decomp.	...	...	
" sulphate	10 (boil.—4)	o	...	...	
Pyrogallol	1.7 (boil.—v)	1.3 (boil.—v)	...	1.6	
Pyroxylin	o	o	...	...	A (+), mix. of Alc. 1, E 3 (25)
Quinidine (crystals)	a. i.	32	1.5	53	B (v. sl.)
" (amorphous)	a. i.	36	1.7	67	B (v. sl.)
Quinine	1560 (boil.—800)	.8	1.1	1.9	Aq. Am. (1890)
" and urea hydrochlor	.9	2.4	...	...	
" bisulphate	9 (boil.—.7)	23 (60°—.7)	625	2500	G (15)
" dihydrochloride	.6	12	sl.	v. sl.	
" glycerophosphate	85 0	75 (boil.—v)	v. sl.	v. sl.	Mix. of Alc. 1 Chlor. 2 (20)
" hydrobromide	40 (80°—32)	.9	.6	23	G (7)
" hydrochloride	18 (80°—.5)	.8	.7	340	G (7)
" hypophosphite	35	12.5	27	a. i.	
" salicylate	sl.	14	25	160	G (13)
" sulphate	725 (80°—47)	107 (60°—12)	sl.	sl.	G (30) mix. of Alc. 4 Chlor. 7 (f)
" tannate	sl.	sl.+	sl.	sl.	
" valerate	sl.	r	...	...	
Resin Guaiac	o	+	r	r	Be, Cd (sl.)
" Jalap	o	+	...	...	Be, Cd, Oils (o)
" Podophyllum	o	+	p (65%+)	p (75%+)	
" Scammony	o	+	...	p (95%+)	

TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES—Continued

	Water	Alcohol	Chloroform	Ether	Other Solvents
Resorcinol	.9 (80°—.2)	.9	sl.	f	G (f)
Rosin	o	f	.....	f	Be, Oils (f)
Saccharin	290 (boil.—25)	31	sl.	sl.	
" soluble	1.2	50	.....	.....	
Salicin	23.5 (80°—3.3)	88.5 (60°—30)	o	o	
Salol	6670	6	v	v	Be, Oils (v)
Santonin	v. sl.	43 (boil.—6.5)	1.7	110	
Scopolamine hydrobromide	1.5	20	sl.	o	
Silver nitrate	.4 (boil.—.1)	30 (boil.—6.5)	.....	sl.	
" oxide	v. sl.	o	.....	.....	
Sodium acetate	.8	19	.....	.....	
" arsenate	1.5 (boil.—1)	sl. (boil.—a. i.)	.....	.....	
" arsenate exsic	3.1 (boil.—1.3)	sl. (boil.—a. i.)	.....	.....	
" benzoate	1.8 (boil.—1.4)	61	.....	.....	
" benzosulphinide	1.2	50	.....	.....	
" bicarbonate	10	o	.....	.....	
" borate	15 (boil.—.6)	o	.....	.....	G (1)
" bromide	1.1	16	.....	.....	
" cacodylate	.5	2.5	.....	.....	
" carb. monohydrated	3 (boil.—.8)	o	.....	.....	G (7)
" chloride	2.8 (boil.—2.7)	sl.	.....	.....	G (10)
" citrate	1.3 (boil.—.6)	o	.....	.....	
" glycerophosphate	v	a. i.	.....	.....	
" hydroxide	.9 (boil—.3)	v	.....	.....	
" hypophosphite	1 (boil.—.15)	sl. (boil.—f)	.....	.....	G (f)
" hyposulphite	.5	o	.....	.....	
" iodide	.55 (boil.—.4)	2	.....	.....	G (1)
" nitrite	1.5 (boil.—v)	sl.	.....	.....	
" perborate	+	.....	.....	.....	
" phenolsulphonate	4.2 (boil.—.8)	140 (boil.—13.5)	.....	.....	G (5)
" phosphate	2.7	o	.....	.....	
" phosphate, exsic	8.1 (boil.—1.1)	o	.....	.....	
" salicylate	.9 (boil.—v)	9.2	.....	.....	G (+)
" sulphate	1	o	.....	.....	G (+)
" sulphite exsic	3.2	sl.	.....	.....	
" thiosulphate	.5	o	.....	.....	
Sparteine sulphate	1.1	3	o	o	
Strontium bromide	.35	+	.....	o	
" carbonate	o	o	.....	.....	
" iodide	.2	+	.....	sl.	
" salicylate	19 (boil.—3.7)	61 (boil.—14)	.....	.....	
Strophanthin	v	+	a. i.	a. i.	Be (a. i.)
Strychnine	5420 (boil.—3100)	136 (boil.—34)	5	v. sl.	Be (180)
" glycerophos	350	310	sl.	v. sl.	
" nitrate	42 (boil.—9)	150 (60°—77)	105	o	G (50)
" sulphate	32 (boil.—7)	81 (60°—26)	220	o	G (f)
" valerate	sl.	+	+	sl.	
Sugar	.5 (boil.—.2)	170	o	o	
Sulphonal	365 (boil.—16)	60	11	64	Be (+)
Sulphonmethylmethane	200	+	.....	+	
Sulphonmethane	365 (boil.—16)	60	11	64	Be (+)
Sulphur	o	a. i.	+	sl.	Cd, O (+)
Terebene	sl.	3	.....	.....	
Terpin hydrate	200 (boil.—34)	13 (boil.—3)	135	140	
Theobromine sod. salicylate	1	sl.	.....	.....	
Theophylline	100	80	.....	sl.	
Thymol	1010	1	.7	1.5	O (1.7)
" iodide	o	sl.	r	r	G (o), Oils (+)
Trinitrophenol	78 (boil.—15)	12	35	65	Be (10)
Trional	200	+	.....	+	
Trioxymethylene	+ slowly	o	.....	o	
Uranium nitrate	1.2	f	.....	f	
Vanillin	100 (80°—16)	f	f	f	G (f)
Veratrine	1760	2.8	.7	4.2	B (o)
Zinc acetate	2.3 (boil.—1.6)	30 (boil.—1)	.....	.....	
" carbonate	o	o	.....	.....	Aq. Am. (+)
" chloride	.25	1.3	.....	.....	G (f)
" oxide	o	o	.....	.....	Aq. Am. (+)
" phenolsulphonate	1.6 (boil.—4)	1.8	.....	.....	
" stearate	o	o	.....	o	
" sulphate	.6	o	.....	.....	G (2.5)
" valerate	70	22	.....	.....	

Temperature, Pulse and Respiration

TEMPERATURE OF THE BODY

The average normal temperature of adults is 98.6° F.; of the aged, 98.8°; of children, 99°. The daily variation is from 1° to 1.5°, the maximum temperature being reached between 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

RELATION OF PULSE AND TEMPERATURE

A variation of one degree of temperature, above 98° F., is approximately equivalent to a difference of ten beats in the pulse, thus:

Temperature of	98° F.	corresponds	with	pulse of	60
"	99	"	"	"	70
"	100	"	"	"	80
"	101	"	"	"	90
"	102	"	"	"	100
"	103	"	"	"	110
"	104	"	"	"	120
"	105	"	"	"	130
"	106	"	"	"	140

THE PULSE, AVERAGE FREQUENCY AT DIFFERENT AGES IN HEALTH

AGE	Beats per Minute (Carpenter)	By Other Authorities
In the fœtus in utero...	between 150–140	
Newborn infants.....	between 140–130	
During first year.....	from 130–115	130–108
During second year.....	from 115–100	108– 90
During third year.....	from 105– 95	90– 80
From 7th to 14th year..	from 90– 80	80– 72
From 14th to 21st year..	from 85– 75	85– 80
From 21st to 60th year..	from 75– 70	70– 60
In old age.....	between 75 80	

The pulse is generally more rapid in females, by 10-14 beats per minute; during and after exertion unless long continued; during digestion or mental excitement, and generally more frequent in the morning. It is less rapid, in the nervous as well as in those of phlegmatic temperament.

THE RESPIRATION AT VARIOUS AGES

AGE	Number of Respirations per Minute
First year.....	35
At puberty.....	20
Adult age.....	18

Urinalysis

An examination of the urine is often a valuable aid to the physician and a number of diagnostic tests are available. Many of these require expensive apparatus, are time consuming, and call for special training to carry them out; they are practicable only in specially equipped laboratories. There are, however, a number of simple tests such as are herein described which will prove of great assistance in diagnosis and which are within the reach of every physician. Reference is made to Urinary Test Tablets. See Index.

QUANTITY

The quantity of urine excreted by a healthy adult in twenty-four hours varies from 1,200 to 2,000 c. c. (34-52 ozs.) depending upon the amount of liquid taken and the activity of the skin and bowels. The average quantity is about 1,500 c. c. (42 ozs.) The amount of urine is usually increased in chronic interstitial nephritis, amyloid kidney, diabetes insipidus and mellitus, during convalescence from acute nephritis and acute fevers, also in some nervous disorders and in cardiac disease after compensation has been re-established.

The quantity of urine is frequently diminished in acute nephritis, cardiac and febrile diseases and after vomiting or diarrhea.

REACTION

Normal urine is acid to litmus.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

The specific gravity of the urine indicates the amount of solids excreted and in general varies inversely in proportion to the volume. The normal varies from 1.015 to 1.025. A specific gravity above 1.028 should excite suspicion of diabetes mellitus.

The specific gravity is determined by the urinometer. The urinometer is calibrated for 15°C., which is sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes. If readings are made at any other temperature a correction should be made by adding to the last figure in the specific gravity readings, one unit for each three degrees above 15°C. and subtracting one unit for each three degrees below that temperature.

TOTAL SOLIDS

The total solids may be calculated by means of Long's coefficient which is 2.6. Multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity (at 25°C.), by 2.6 and this by the number of cubic centimeters voided in the 24 hours and divide the product by 1,000. This will indicate the total solids in grams.

ALBUMIN

Heat and Acetic Acid Test—Fill a test tube three-fourths full of filtered urine. Hold the lower end of the tube in the hand and boil the upper portion of the fluid. Add two or three drops of 36 per cent. acetic acid and boil again. A permanent white precipitate indicates albumin.

Nitric Acid Test (Heller's Test)—Place two or three c. c. of concentrated nitric acid in a test tube. An equal amount of urine is then poured carefully down the side of the tilted tube, preferably from a pipette, so as to overlay the acid. Examine after several minutes against a dark background. If albumin is present a white ring appears at the point of contact of the two liquids.

Potassio-Mercuric Iodide Test—To about 5 c. c. of filtered urine in a test tube add a citric acid tablet and a potassio-mercuric iodide tablet and dissolve. If albumin is present a white precipitate will form. Albumoses and alkaloids also give precipitates but albumoses redissolve on heating, and the alkaloids on adding sufficient alcohol.

Potassium Ferrocyanide Test—To about 5 c. c. of filtered urine add a citric acid tablet and a potassium ferrocyanide tablet and dissolve. Albumin gives a white precipitate. Alkaloids are not precipitated. Albumoses are precipitated but redissolve on heating and reappear on cooling.

SUGAR

Benedict's Test—To 4 or 5 c. c. of Benedict's qualitative test solution* in a test tube add eight to ten drops of filtered urine and boil for one or two minutes. Allow to cool. If the urine contains no sugar the solution

*Benedict's qualitative test solution contains 17.3 Gm. of copper sulphate, 173 Gm. of sodium citrate and 100 Gm. anhydrous sodium carbonate made up to 1,000 c. c. with distilled water.

remains clear. The formation of a green, yellow or red precipitate indicates the presence of sugar in quantities ranging from traces to large amounts in proportion to the color developed.

Fehling's Test (with Fehling's Test Tablets)—To 5 c. c. of water in a test tube add one each of the following tablets: sodium carbonate, copper sulphate and sodium tartrate. Shake and heat until dissolved. Add 10 drops of urine and heat to boiling for about thirty seconds, and allow to cool. If sugar is present a precipitate forms, varying in color from bluish green to red, according to the amount. Very small amounts of sugar, 0.1 to 0.3 per cent., produce a change in color and no precipitate. See Index—Fehling's Test Tablets.

Indigo Carmine Test—In about 3 c. c. of water in a test tube place one indigo carmine and one sodium bicarbonate tablet. Heat until tablets are dissolved; add four drops of urine and keep almost boiling for three minutes. If no change of color results, sugar is not present in abnormal amounts.

DIACETIC ACID

Gerhardt's Test—To about 5 c. c. of filtered urine in a test tube add fresh ferric chloride solution (10 per cent.) drop by drop until the precipitate of ferric phosphate which first appears is redissolved. If diacetic acid is present a Burgundy-red color develops, which disappears on boiling. The salicylates, antipyrin, aspirin and phenol also give a similar color reaction, but the color does not disappear on boiling.

INDICAN

Obermayer's Test—To 4 c. c. of perfectly clear urine in a test tube add 4 c. c. of Obermayer's reagent (.3 Gm. ferric chloride in 100 c. c. concentrated hydrochloric acid) and 1 c. c. of chloroform. Shake vigorously for a few moments. On standing a few minutes the chloroform settles out. The intensity of blue color produced depends upon the amount of indican present. Indican is usually expressed in terms of color as +, ++, +++, or ++++. While the urine normally contains a small amount of indican (5 to 10 mgs. in twenty-four hours) this may be enormously increased by intestinal putrefaction.

BILE

Gmelin's Test—Made the same as Heller's nitric acid test for albumin, using, however, crude nitric acid or nitric acid which has been given a yellow color by the addition of a few pine splinters. The presence of bile is indicated by the presence of green, blue, violet red and yellowish red rings just above the point of contact of the two liquids.

Smith's Test—Place 1 c. c. tincture of iodine in a test tube. By means of a small pipette add an equal amount of filtered urine so that the two liquids stratify. If bile is present an emerald-green ring forms at the point of contact.

BLOOD

Benzidine Test—To about 3 c. c. of glacial acetic acid in a test tube add the amount of benzidine that can be placed on a pen-knife point and 1 or 2 c. c. of filtered urine and boil; add 3 c. c. of fresh hydrogen-peroxide (3 per cent.) and shake. If blood is present a blue or green color develops. A control test, using water in place of urine, may be made for comparison.

You always safeguard your best interests in prescribing by specifying "Lilly". The name is synonymous with the best in Pharmaceuticals and Biologicals.

4

CO-ARK-395